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Correspondence should be addressed to :

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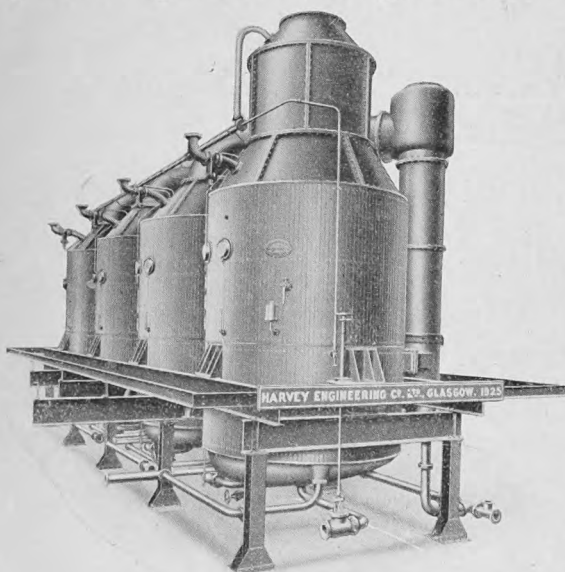
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# J. Wray & Nephew,

LIMITED,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

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## OLD RUMS

& NATIVE CORDIALS.

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**Two Dagger,**

**Green Seal,**

**One Dagger,**

**Bootlegger (White Old).**

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*Packed in cases of one dozen bottles or two dozen half-bottles.*

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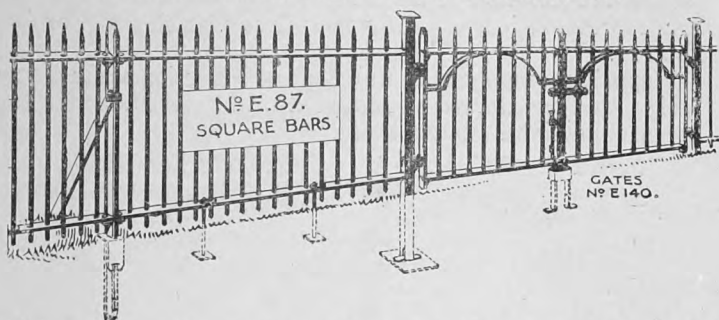
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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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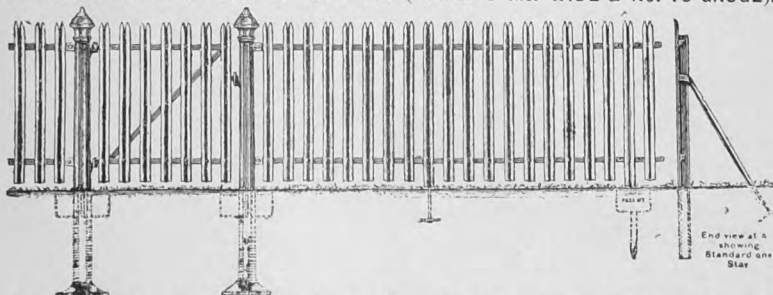
#### No. E 85 ROUND BARS.

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5 0	1 1/4 "	10 9

#### No. E 87 SQUARE BARS.

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Wrapping Paper

ORGANISATION: We keep our customers up to date with latest price lists and special market letters, while our salesmen keep us in personal touch with our buyers. Phone, Wire or Write for latest information or ask for our representative to call on you.

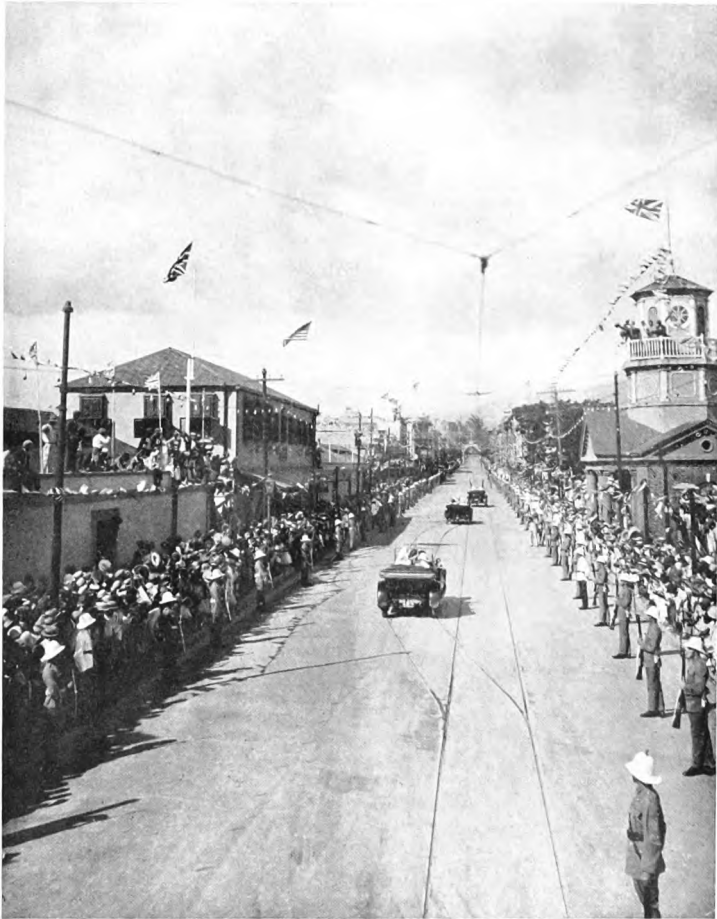
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"THE SUGAR WHARF," KINGSTON.

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INTO JAMAICA

# THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

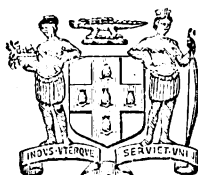
FOR  
1928

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL  
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,  
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND  
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A., F.R. Hist.S.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.



FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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JAMAICA :

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

LONDON :

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

1928.

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This Handbook, though in part compiled from official records is not an official publication.

**TO BE OBTAINED :**

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**In Jamaica from all booksellers and from the Government Printing Office.**

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1928

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Thanks are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this edition as complete as possible.

**F. C.**

**Kingston,**  
19th June, 1928.

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THE  
**Handbook of Jamaica**  
FOR THE YEAR 1928  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.,  
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF  
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,  
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
THE EDITOR.

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED**  
**IN JAMAICA BY THE**  
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**79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.**

## PART I.

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### THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS.

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#### THE SOVEREIGN.

**HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V.** by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and of Jamaica Lord; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917. Their Majesties have issue:—

#### CHILDREN OF THE KING.

**H.R.H. the Prince of Wales EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID**, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., C.G.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., Personal A.D.C. to H. M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col. in Chief, Middlesex Regiment, Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894.

**H.R.H. the Duke of York ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE**, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., Colonel in Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., Hon. Col. 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Captain R. N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.-de-C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895. Married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York.) Has issue Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926.

H.R.H. Princess MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Colonel in Chief Royal Scots, born April 25, 1897. Married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D S.O. Has issue Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 7th Feb., 1923, Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, b. Aug. 21, 1924.

H.R.H. Prince HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, K G , P.C., G.C.V.O., Captain, 10th Hussars, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. Prince GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieutenant, R N., born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. Prince JOHN, born July 12th, 1905, died Jan. 18th, 1919.

## THE MINISTRY.

**Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury**, The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

**Lord President of the Council**, The Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.

**Lord High Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G.

**Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords**, The Rt. Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O.

**Chancellor of the Exchequer**, The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P.

**Secretaries of State:—**

**Home Affairs**, The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt.

**Dominions and Colonies**, The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery.

**Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G.

**India**, The Rt. Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, K.C.

**War**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bt., G.B.E..

**Scotland**—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O.

**Air**, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G.

**First Lord of the Admiralty**, The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman.

**President of Board of Trade**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C.

**Minister of Health**, Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain.

**President Board of Education**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy.

**Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries**, The Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O.

**Minister of Labour**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsay Steel-Maitland, Bt.

**First Commissioner of Works**, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B.

**Attorney General**, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C.

**Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Cushendun.

*London Representatives of British Dominions.*

**Dominion of Canada**—Hon. P. C. Larkin, *High Commissioner*.

British Columbia, Hon. F. A. Pauline, *Agent-General*.

Nova Scotia, J. Howard, *Agent-General*.

Ontario, W. C. Noxon, *Agent-General*.

Quebec, Hon. L. J. Lemieux, *Agent-General*.

**Australian Commonwealth**, Maj-Gen. Sir G. deL. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.

New South Wales, The Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *Agent-General*.

Queensland, Hon. J. Huxham, *Agent-General*.

South Australia, Hon. Sir H. N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General*.

Tasmania, Lt. Col. Hon. R. Eccles Snowden, *Agent-General*.

Victoria, A. H. Wright, *Agent-General*.

Western Australia, Hon. W. C. Angwin, C.M.G., *Agent-General*.

**New Zealand**, Hon. Sir Christopher James Parr, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.

**Union of South Africa**, Hon. J. S. Smit, *High Commissioner*.

**Newfoundland**, Capt. V. Gordon, C.M.G., *High Commissioner*.

**British India**, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., *High Commissioner*.

**Irish Free State**, James MacNeil, *High Commissioner*.

**Southern Rhodesia**, Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *High Commissioner*.

**British North Borneo**, *The Secretary, Court of Directors*.

**Malay States**, *Malay States Agency*.

**Sarawak**, *Advisory Council*.

**Soudan Government**, *Sudan Government Agency*.

**Colonies, and Protectorates**, *Crown Agents for the Colonies*.



## COLONIAL OFFICE.

*Downing Street, London, S.W.*

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

*Secretary of State.*—The Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery.

*Private Secretary.*—J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.

*Assistant Private Secretaries.*—W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; Lieut. Col. H. V. de Satge, C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Private Secretary (Appointments)*—Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O.

*Parliamentary Under Secretary.*—Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.

*Private Secretary.*—A. Bevir.

*Permanent Under Secretary.*—Brig. Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

*Private Secretary.*—S. L. Holmes.

*Assistant Under Secretaries.*—Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir J. E.

Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., W. C. Bottomley, C.B., C.M.G.

*Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.*—Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.

*Legal Advisor.*—Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

*West Indian Department.*—E. R. Darnley, L. B. Freeston, S. M. Campbell, R. R. Sedgwick, N. F. S. Andrews, (acting.)

## EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

*Dartmouth Street, S. W. 1.*

*Chairman.*—The Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.

*Secretary.*—S. G. Tallents, C.B., C.B.E.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Head Office, 4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, Stock Transfer Office, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings E. C. 2.

*Crown Agents for the Colonies*, Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.C., Hugh Cholmondeley Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. James Forrest Halkett Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (Engineer-in-Chief).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all Colonial Governments, which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

*Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments.*

*General Department*, N. E. O. Willis (Chief Clerk), H. C. Ransom, O.B.E., (Deputy Chief Clerk.)

*Finance Department*, H. F. Smith, O.B.E., F. Davis, G. F. Rowe.

*Stores Department*, H. M. J. Warde, M. S. Darroch

*Appointments Department*, H. W. L. Naylor, O.B.E., F. M. Pearson.

*Shipping Department*, J. A. Blackwood, E. A. Nattriss, J. S. Truphet.

*Pay Department*, W. A. Phillips, M.B.E., H. K. Purcell.

*Engineering Contracts Department*, W. Eraut, M.I.C.E., G. R. Lock, B.A., H. Horsburgh, A.M.I.C.E., H. G. Tisdall, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.C., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.

*Engineering Inspection Department*, C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I. Mech. E., W. E. Hogg, A.R.C.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., R. M. McKechnie, A.M.I. Mech. E.

*Engineering Design Department*, J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E., W. L. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., R. W. Foxlee, A.M.I.C.E.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

## AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1926).	Total Exports (1926).
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom ..	121,090	47,350,000	£ 1,242,864,000	£ 651,893,000
Malta and Gozo ..	120	225,000	4,500,000	1,200,000
Gibraltar ..	2	22,000	3,000,000	100,000
ASIA.				
Indian Empire ..	1,900,000	320,000,000	230,000,000	250,000,000
Ceylon ..	25,500	4,500,000	24,000,000	33,000,000
Straits Settlements ..	1,660	3,480,000	150,000,000	140,000,000
Federated Malay States ..	27,700		16,000,000	48,000,000
Other Malay States ..	24,800		4,000,000	5,800,000
Hong Kong ..	390	875,000	45,000,000	41,000,000
Weihaiwei ..	300	160,000	600,000	500,000
North Borneo ..	31,100	260,000	860,000	2,000,000
Brunei ..	2,500	30,000	100,000	230,000
Sarawak ..	42,000	600,000	2,300,000	6,000,000
Cyprus ..	3,600	311,000	1,600,000	1,200,000
Palestine ..	9,000	800,000	5,000,000	1,600,000
AFRICA.				
Cape Province ..	277,000	7,000,000	68,000,000	82,000,000
Natal ..	35,300			
Transvaal ..	110,400			
Orange Free State ..	50,000	228,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
South West Protectorate ..	322,200			
Basutoland ..	11,800			
Bechuanaland ..	275,000	153,000	1,320,000	400,000
Southern Rhodesia ..	149,000	9,000,000	620,000	730,000
Northern Rhodesia ..	291,000	1,200,000	10,000,000	11,000,000
Gambia ..	4,000	210,000	2,200,000	2,000,000
Gold Coast ..	79,000	2,030,000	17,000,000	18,000,000
Sierra Leone ..	34,000	1,541,000	370,000	250,000
Nigeria ..	336,000	19,000,000	8,100,000	10,000,000
Somaliland ..	68,000	300,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Kenya ..	200,000	2,530,000		
Uganda ..	223,500	3,145,500		
Tanganyika ..	365,000	4,122,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Zanzibar ..	1,020	200,000	600,000	570,000
Nyassaland ..	38,000	1,200,000	5,500,000	4,000,000
Sudan ..	1,015,000	6,000,000	4,200,000	3,000,000
Mauritius ..	720	384,000	130,000	170,000
Seychelles ..	150	25,000	60,000	50,000
Ascension ..	38	150		
St. Helena ..	47	3,800		
AMERICA.				
Ontario ..	407,260	2,934,000	200,000,000	260,000,000
Quebec ..	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia ..	21,500	524,000		
New Brunswick ..	28,000	388,000	200,000,000	260,000,000
Prince Edward Island ..	2,200	89,000		
British Columbia ..	355,900	525,000		
Manitoba ..	251,900	610,000	200,000,000	260,000,000
Alberta ..	255,300	588,000		
Saskatchewan ..	251,700	758,000		
North-West Territories ..	1,250,000	8,000		

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE—*continued.*

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population.	Total Imports (1923-24.)	Total Exports (1923-24.)
AMERICA.				
Newfoundland ..	162,750	263,000	£ 7,250,000	£ 4,800,000
Jamaica ..	4,200	863,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Bahamas ..	4,400	60,000	1,760,000	500,000
Leeward Islands ..	750	140,000	} 800,000	730,000
Windward Islands ..	510	162,000		
Barbados ..	170	156,000	2,600,000	1,900,000
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,860	366,000	4,400,000	5,200,000
British Guiana ..	90,300	301,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
British Honduras ..	8,600	46,000	1,000,000	750,000
Bermuda ..	20	24,000	1,400,000	170,000
Falkland Islands ..	4,618	3,000	} 480,000	3,000,000
South Georgia ..	3,000,000	---		
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales ..	310,000	2,265,000	} 160,000,000	163,000,000
Victoria ..	88,000	1,667,000		
South Australia ..	380,070	495,000		
Queensland ..	670,500	842,000		
Tasmania ..	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia ..	976,000	366,000	} 53,000,000	56,000,000
Northern Territory ..	524,000	3,700		
New Zealand ..	105,000	1,434,000		
Fiji ..	7,500	157,000	2,200,000	1,350,000
Papua ..	90,540	360,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Pacific Islands ..	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

## BRITISH OVERSEAS GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
<b>NORTH AMERICAN.</b>		
Canada ..	Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E., <i>Governor-General.</i>	Ottawa
Provinces of Canada.	Ontario ..	His Honour W. D. Ross .. Toronto
	Quebec ..	Hon. N. Perodau .. Quebec
	Nova Scotia ..	His Honour James C. Tory .. Halifax
	New Brunswick ..	Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D. .. Fredericton
	Manitoba ..	Hon. T. A. Burrows .. Winnipeg
	British Columbia ..	His Honour Robert Randolph Bruce .. Victoria, V.I.
	Prince Edward Is. ..	His Honour Frank Richard Hartz .. Charlotte Tn.
	Alberta ..	Hon. William Egbert .. Edmonton
N. W. Territories	Saskatchewan ..	His Honour H. W. Newlands, K.C. .. Regina
	Northern Territory ..	William Wallace Cory, C.M.G. .. Regina
Newfoundland ..	F. C. Urquhart ..	St. John's
<b>AUSTRALASIAN.</b>		
Commonwealth of Australia ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor-General</i>	Melbourne
New South Wales	Adml. Sir D. R. DeChair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	Sydney
	Victoria ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. .. Melbourne
Queensland ..	Lt. Gen. Sir T. H. J. Goodwin, K.C.B.	Brisbane
South Australia ..	Maj. Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.B.	Adelaide
Western Australia ..	Col. Sir W. R. Champion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Perth
Tasmania ..	Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	Hobart

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
<b>AUSTRALASIAN, <i>contd.</i></b>		
New Zealand ..	Gen. Sir C. Ferguson, Bt., G.C.M.G.,	Wellington
Fiji Islands ..	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.	Suva
Papua ..	Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G. ..	Port Moresby
Pacific Islands ..	Sir Eyre Hutson K.C.M.G. ..	—
<b>WEST INDIES.</b>		
Jamaica ..	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G. ..	St. Andrew
Turks & Caicos Islands ..	H. E. Phillips, <i>Commissioner</i> ..	Grand Turk
British Honduras ..	Major Sir J. A. Burdon K.B.E., C.M.G. ..	Belize
British Guiana ..	Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. ..	Georgetown
Bahama Islands ..	Major Charles William Orr, C.M.G. ..	Nassau
Trinidad & Tobago ..	Sir Horace Archer Byatt K.C.M.G. ..	Port of Spain
Barbados ..	Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G. ..	Bridgetown
Windward Islands—		
Grenada ..	Sir Frederick Seton James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. ..	St. George
St. Lucia ..	C. W. Doorly ..	Castries
St. Vincent ..	Robert Walter, C.M.G. ..	Kingstown
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua ..	Lt. Col. Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bt. ..	St. John's
Montserrat ..	Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O. ..	Plymouth
St. Christopher and Nevis ..	Lieut.-Col. T. R. S. Johnston, C.M.G. ..	Basseterre
Virgin Islands ..	F. C. Clarkson ..	Tortola
Dominica ..	Edward Carlyon Eliot ..	Roseau
Bermuda ..	Lieut. Gen. Sir Louis Jean Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..	Hamilton
<b>AFRICA.</b>		
Union of South Africa ..	The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., ..	Pretoria
Sudan ..	Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O. ..	Khartum
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	Jules Ellenberger, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..	Mafeking
Basutoland ..	J. C. R. Sturrock ..	Maseru
Southern Rhodesia ..	Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..	Salisbury
Northern Rhodesia ..	Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.B.E. ..	Livingstone
Nyassaland Protectorate ..	Sir C. Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. ..	Zomba
St. Helena and Ascension ..	C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..	James Town
Sierra Leone ..	Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.B.E. ..	Free Town
Gambia ..	Sir John Middleton, K.B.E. ..	Bathurst
Gold Coast ..	Sir. Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G. ..	Accra
Nigeria ..	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. ..	Lagos
Kenya ..	Lieut.-Col. Sir W. E. Grigg, K.C.V.O. ..	Nairobi
Uganda ..	Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G. ..	Entebbe
Somaliland ..	H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..	Berbera
Zanzibar ..	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., <i>Sultan</i> ..	Zanzibar
Taunganyika ..	Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. ..	Dar-es-Salaam
<b>EUROPE.</b>		
Gibraltar ..	Gen. Sir C. C. Monro, Bt. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. ..	In Fortress
Malta ..	Gen. Sir John P. DuCane, K.C.B. ..	Valetta

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
<b>EUROPE, <i>contd.</i></b>		
Cyprus ..	Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G. ..	Nicosia
Irish Free State ..	Timothy Healy, K.C. ..	Dublin
Northern Ireland ..	Duke of Abercorn, K.P. ..	Belfast
<b>EASTERN.</b>		
Isle of Man ..	Sir C. Hill, K.C.S.I. ..	Douglas
Iraq (Mesopotamia) ..	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..	Baghdad
Palestine ..	Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B. ..	Jerusalem
Ceylon ..	Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G. ..	Colombo
Hong Kong ..	Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. ..	Victoria
North Borneo ..	John Lisseter Humphreys, C.B.E. ..	Sandakan
Sarawak ..	H. H. Raja Brooke ..	Kuching
Mauritius ..	Sir Herbert J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..	Port Louis
Seychelles ..	Sir Maclom Stevenson, K.C.M.G. ..	Victoria
Straits Settlements ..	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G. ..	Singapore
Weihaiwei ..	W. Russell Brown ..	..
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Falkland Islands ..	A. W. Hodson, C.M.G. ..	Port Stanley

## INDIAN EMPIRE.

	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	CAPITAL.
	The Lord Irwin P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., <i>Viceroy and Governor General</i>	Delhi
Madras ..	Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., <i>Governor</i> ..	Madras
Bombay ..	Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., .. C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i> .	Bombay
Bengal ..	Lt. Colonel Hon. Sir F. Stanley Jackson, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Calcutta
United Provinces ..	Sir Alexander P. Muddiman, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Allahabad
Punjab ..	Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Lahore
Burma ..	Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa ..	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Patna
Central Provinces ..	Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Nagpur
Assam ..	Sir E. Laurie L. Hammond, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Shillong
Baluchistan ..	Sir F. W. Johnston, K.C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Quetta
N. W. Frontier Province ..	Sir H. N. Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Peshawar
Aden ..	Major General T. E. Scott, C.B. <i>Political Resident</i> .	Aden
Andamans and Nicobars ..	Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Port Blair

## BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

	AMBASSADOR.
Belgium ..	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., (Brussels.)
Brazil ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B., (Rio de Janeiro.)
France ..	Rt. Hon. Marquis of Crewe, K.G., (Paris.)
Spain ..	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., (Madrid.)
Germany ..	Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Berlin.)
Japan ..	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., (Tokyo.)
United States ..	Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., (Washington.)
Italy ..	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (Rome.)
Turkey ..	Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B., (Constantinople.)
Portugal ..	Rt. Hon. Sir L. B. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., (Lisbon.)

LEGATION.		ENVOYS, MINISTERS, &c.
Austria	..	Viscount Chilton, K.C.M.G., (Vienna.)
Bolivia	..	Robert C. Michell, (La Paz.)
Chile	..	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G. (Santiago.)
China	..	Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G., (Peking.)
Colombia	..	E. St. J. D. Mouzon, (Bogota.)
Costa Rica	..	Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Cuba	..	T. J. Morris, (Havana.)
Dominican Republic	..	E. A. deCcrneau, (Santo Domingo.)
Haiti	..	R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O., (Port au Prince).
Mexico	..	E. Ovey, C.M.G., Mexico
Netherlands	..	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., (The Hague.)
Panama	..	Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Peru	..	Lord Herbert Harvey, (Lima.)

FOREIGN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Argentine Republic	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice-Consul</i>	Kingston
Belgium	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i> , (Actg.)	do
Brazil	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do
Chile	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i> , (Actg.)	do
Colombia	Senor Don Fernan Pertuz, <i>Consul</i>	do
Costa Rica	J. W. Martin Carazo, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Cuba	Armando de Leon, <i>Consul</i>	do
Denmark	S. D. List, <i>Consul</i>	do
Dominican Republic	Fred. W. Kennedy, <i>Consul</i> , (Honorary)	do
Finland	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice-Consul</i>	do
France	Welleslev Bourke, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do
Germany	Joseph Stevens, <i>Consul</i>	do
Greece	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do
Guatamala	P. R. Machado, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Haiti	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Honduras	H. E. H. Lynch, <i>Consul</i>	do
Italy	F. C. Henriques, <i>Consul</i>	do
Latvia	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i> , (Actg.)	do
Mexico	Manuel Moreno, <i>Consul</i> , (Honorary)	do
Netherlands	C. A. Gay, <i>Consul</i>	do
Nicaragua	Alberto Orozco, <i>Consul General</i>	do
Norway	R. S. Gamble, <i>Consul</i>	do
"	K. V. Abendana, <i>Vice-Consul</i> , (Honorary)	Port Antonio
Panama	F. Maleck, Jr., <i>Consul General</i>	Kingston
Peru	C. D. Rowe, <i>Consul</i> , (Actg.)	do
Roumania	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do
El Salvador	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul</i>	do
Spain	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i> (Vice)	do
Sweden	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., <i>Consul</i>	do
United States of America	Jose de Olivares, <i>Consul</i>	do
"	L. A. Clausel, <i>Vice-Consul</i>	do
Venezuela	C. L. Martin, <i>Consul</i>	do

## PART II.

### LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Commander F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was  $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$  N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on, to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc  $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$  west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

### STANDARD TIME.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich—the time of New York and Washington, and known in the United States as “Eastern Time”

On 1st February, accordingly, the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard time, correct within a few seconds, is supplied to the Post Office and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston.

### YEAR 1928.

#### FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Epiphany	..	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 17
Septuagesima Sunday	..	Feb. 5	Birth day of Queen Victoria	24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	..	19	Birthday of Queen Mary	26
Ash Wednesday	..	22	Whit Sunday	27
St. David	..	Mar. 1	Birthday of King George V	June 3
St. Patrick	..	17	Trinity Sunday	3
Annunciation—Lady Day	..	25	Birthday of the Prince of Wales	23
Palm Sunday	..	April 1	Midsummer Day	24
Good Friday	..	6	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Easter Day	..	8	Birthday of King Edward VII	Nov. 9
St. George	..	23	St. Andrew	30
Accession of King George V.	May 6		1st Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
Rogation Sunday	..	May 13	Christmas Day	25

## JEWISH CALENDAR.

## NOTABLE DAYS IN 5688-89.

January 1st, 1928—December 31st, 1928.

Fast of Tebeth	..	..	Tuesday	Jan. 3
New Moon Shebat	..	..	Monday	Jan. 23
“ Adar 1st day	..	..	Tuesday	Feb. 21
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Wednesday	Feb. 22
Fast of Esther	..	..	Monday	March 5
Purim	..	..	Tuesday	March 6
Shushan Purim	..	..	Wednesday	March 7
New Moon Nisan	..	..	Thursday	March 22
First Night Sedar	..	..	Wednesday	April 4
First Day Passover	..	..	Thursday	April 5
Second Day Passover	..	..	Friday	April 6
Seventh Day Passover	..	..	Wednesday	April 11
Eighth Day Passover	..	..	Thursday	April 12
New Moon Iyar, 1st day	..	..	Friday	April 20
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Saturday	April 21
Thirty-third Day of the Omer	..	..	Tuesday	May 8
New Moon Silvan	..	..	Sunday	May 20
First Day Pentecost	..	..	Friday	May 25
Second Day Pentecost	..	..	Saturday	May 26
New Moon Tammuz, 1st day	..	..	Monday	June 18
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Tuesday	June 19
Fast of Tammuz	..	..	Thursday	July 5
New Moon Ab	..	..	Wednesday	July 18
Fast of Ab	..	..	Thursday	July 26
New Moon Ellul 1st day	..	..	Thursday	Aug. 16
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Friday	Aug. 17
First Day New Year, 5689	..	..	Saturday	Sept. 15
Second Day New Year, 5689	..	..	Sunday	Sept. 16
Fast of Gedaliah	..	..	Monday	Sept. 17
Day of Atonement	..	..	Monday	Sept. 14
First Day of Tabernacles	..	..	Saturday	Sept. 29
Second Day of Tabernacles	..	..	Sunday	Sept. 30
Hoshana Rabba	..	..	Friday	Oct. 5
Eighth Day Solemn Assembly	..	..	Saturday	Oct. 6
Rejoicing of the Law	..	..	Sunday	Oct. 7
New Moon Marcheshvan, 1st day	..	..	Sunday	Oct. 14
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Monday	Oct. 15
“ Kislev, 1st day	..	..	Tuesday	Nov. 13
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Wednesday	Nov. 14
First Day Chanukah	..	..	Saturday	Dec. 8
New Moon Tebeth, 1st day	..	..	Thursday	Dec. 13
“ “ 2nd day	..	..	Friday	Dec. 14
Fast of Tebeth	..	..	Sunday	Dec. 23

## PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1928.

New Year's Day, Monday	Jan. 2	King's Birthday, Monday	June 4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 22	Wednesday	Aug. 1
Good Friday	April 6	King Edward's Day, Friday	Nov. 9
Easter Monday	April 9	Christmas Day, Tuesday	Dec. 25
Empire Day, Thursday	May 24	Wednesday	Dec. 26

If New Year's Day or King Edward's Day falls on a Sunday, the public holiday is kept the day following. If Christmas Day falls on a Sunday the 26th and 27th are holidays. If Empire Day, the 1st of August or the King's Birthday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday is kept on the following Monday.



## PUBLIC HALF HOLIDAYS.

By the Shop Assistants Law (23 of 1912) which affects Kingston, Cross Roads and Half-way Tree and has been applied to most towns of the Island, the hours of opening and closing and the weekly half-holiday vary with the towns as follows:—

*Kingston*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for second class retailers on Saturday.

*St. Andrew*—1 mile from the Police Station at Cross Roads and 1 mile from the Police Station at Half-way Tree; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday for second class retailers.

*Portland*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 2nd class retailers on Saturday.

*St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

*Falmouth*—6 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

*Lucea*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

*Savanna-la-Mar*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

*Black River*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

*Mandeville*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

*Spanish Town*—7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

*Linstead*—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday.

## METEOROLOGY.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	6 38	5 43	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 02	6 20	5 40	6 28	5 31	6 39	1
2	6 38	5 44	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 01	6 20	5 40	6 29	5 31	6 39	2
3	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 25	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 39	3
4	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	4
5	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 03	6 23	6 14	5 59	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	5
6	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 58	6 22	5 38	6 29	5 31	6 40	6
7	6 40	5 47	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 57	6 22	5 38	6 30	5 31	6 41	7
8	6 40	5 47	6 38	6 05	6 21	6 15	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	8
9	6 40	5 48	6 38	6 05	6 20	6 16	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	9
10	6 40	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 55	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	10
11	6 41	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 54	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	11
12	6 41	5 49	6 36	6 07	6 19	6 16	5 53	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 42	12
13	6 41	5 50	6 36	6 07	6 18	6 16	5 52	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 43	13
14	6 41	5 50	6 35	6 08	6 17	6 16	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 32	5 31	6 43	14
15	6 41	5 51	6 35	6 08	6 16	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 43	15
16	6 41	5 52	6 34	6 09	6 15	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 44	16
17	6 41	5 52	6 33	6 09	6 14	6 17	5 50	6 24	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 44	17
18	6 41	5 53	6 33	6 09	6 13	6 17	5 49	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 31	6 44	18
19	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 13	6 18	5 48	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 32	6 44	19
20	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 12	6 18	5 48	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	20
21	6 41	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 11	6 18	5 47	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	21
22	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 10	6 19	5 46	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	22
23	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 09	6 19	5 45	6 25	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	23
24	6 41	5 57	6 30	6 11	6 08	6 19	5 45	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	24
25	6 41	5 58	6 30	6 12	6 07	6 19	5 44	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 46	25
26	6 41	5 58	6 29	6 12	6 06	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	26
27	6 41	5 59	6 28	6 12	6 05	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	27
28	6 41	5 59	6 27	6 13	6 05	6 20	5 42	6 27	5 31	6 38	5 34	6 46	28
29	6 41	6 00	6 27	6 13	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 27	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	29
30	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 28	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	30
31	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 03	6 20	..	..	5 31	6 38	..	..	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures. Times for intermediate places can be estimated (vide page 23 "Sunrise and Sunset.")

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN  
TIME.—Continued.

Date.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Date.
	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	5 58	5 56	6 06	5 35	6 23	5 29	1
2	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 21	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	2
3	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 20	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	3
4	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 19	5 58	5 54	6 08	5 33	6 24	5 30	4
5	5 36	6 46	5 46	6 39	5 53	6 18	5 58	5 53	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	5
6	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 17	5 58	5 52	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	6
7	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 31	7
8	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 32	6 26	5 32	8
9	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 15	5 59	5 50	6 09	5 32	6 27	5 32	9
10	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 14	5 59	5 49	6 10	5 32	6 27	5 32	10
11	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 13	5 59	5 48	6 10	5 32	6 28	5 33	11
12	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 36	5 55	6 12	6 00	5 47	6 11	5 31	6 28	5 33	12
13	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 11	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 33	13
14	5 39	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 10	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 34	14
15	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 34	5 55	6 10	6 01	5 45	6 13	5 30	6 30	5 34	15
16	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 09	6 01	5 44	6 13	5 30	6 31	5 34	16
17	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 32	5 55	6 08	6 01	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 31	5 35	17
18	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 32	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 32	5 35	18
19	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 31	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 42	6 15	5 30	6 32	5 36	19
20	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 06	6 02	5 42	6 16	5 30	6 33	5 36	20
21	5 41	6 45	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 05	6 02	5 41	6 16	5 29	6 33	5 37	21
22	5 41	6 45	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 04	6 02	5 41	6 17	5 29	6 34	5 37	22
23	5 42	6 45	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 03	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 34	5 38	23
24	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 02	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 35	5 38	24
25	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 27	5 56	6 01	6 03	5 39	6 19	5 29	6 35	5 39	25
26	5 43	6 44	5 52	6 26	5 57	6 00	6 04	5 38	6 19	5 29	6 36	5 39	26
27	5 43	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 59	6 04	5 38	6 20	5 29	6 36	5 40	27
28	5 44	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 58	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	28
29	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 24	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	29
30	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 23	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 36	6 22	5 29	6 37	5 42	30
31	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	..	..	6 06	5 35	..	..	6 38	5 42	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures. Times for intermediate places can be estimated (vide page 23 "Sunrise and Sunset.")

1923.

*Phases of the Moon, Kingston, 75th Mer. Time.*

Phase.	Date.	Hour.	Phase.	Date.	Hour.
Full Moon	Jan. 7	1.08 a.m.	Full Moon	July 2	9.48 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 14	4.14 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 10	7.16 a.m.
New Moon	" 22	3.19 p.m.	New Moon	" 16	11.35 p.m.
First Qr.	" 29	2.26 p.m.	First Qr.	" 24	9.38 a.m.
Full Moon	Feb. 5	3.11 p.m.	Full Moon	Aug. 1	10.50 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 13	2.05 p.m.	Last Qr.	" 8	12.24 p.m.
New Moon	" 21	4.41 a.m.	New Moon	" 15	8.49 a.m.
First Qr.	" 27	10.21 p.m.	First Qr.	" 23	3.21 a.m.
			Full Moon	" 30	9.34 p.m.
Full Moon	Mar. 6	6.27 a.m.	Last Qr.	Sept. 6	5.35 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 14	10.20 a.m.	New Moon	" 13	8.21 p.m.
New Moon	" 21	3.29 p.m.	First Qr.	" 21	9.58 p.m.
First Qr.	" 28	6.54 a.m.	Full Moon	" 29	7.42 a.m.
Full Moon	Apr. 4	10.38 p.m.	Last Qr.	Oct. 6	12.06 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 13	3.09 a.m.	New Moon	" 13	10.56 a.m.
New Moon	" 20	12.25 a.m.	First Qr.	" 21	4.06 p.m.
First Qr.	" 26	4.42 p.m.	Full Moon	" 28	5.43 p.m.
Full Moon	May 4	3.12 p.m.	Last Qr.	Nov. 4	9.06 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 12	3.50 p.m.	New Moon	" 12	4.35 a.m.
New Moon	" 19	8.14 a.m.	First Qr.	" 20	8.36 a.m.
First Qr.	" 26	4.12 a.m.	Full Moon	" 27	4.05 a.m.
Full Moon	June 3	7.13 a.m.	Last Qr.	Dec. 3	9.31 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 11	12.51 a.m.	New Moon	" 12	12.06 a.m.
New Moon	" 17	3.42 p.m.	First Qr.	" 19	10.43 p.m.
First Qr.	" 24	5.47 p.m.	Full Moon	" 26	2.55 p.m.

## TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.\*

THE rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

\* Compiled by the late MAXWELL HALL.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North *					
Moon's Age.	First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	
d.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon		1	1 "	3½ "	16	1 "	3 "
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ "	4 "	17	2 "	4 "
3	18	1 "	1 "	3	2 "	5 "	18	2½ "	4½ "
4	19	1½ "	2 "	4	3 "	6 "	19	3½ "	5½ "
5	20	2½ "	2½ "	5	4 "	7 "	20	4½ "	6½ "
6	21	3 "	3½ "	6	5 "	8 "	21	5½ "	7½ "
7	22	4 "	4½ "	7	6 "	9½ "	22	7 "	9 "
8	23	5 "	5½ "	8	7½ "	10½ "	23	8 "	10 "
9	24	6 "	6½ "	9	8½ "	11½ "	24	9 "	11 "
10	25	7½ "	8 "	10	9½ "	12 mnt.	25	9½ "	11½ "
11	26	8½ "	9 "	11	10 "		26	10½ "	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½ "	10 "	12	10½ "	12½ a.m.	27	11 "	1 "
13	28	10 "	10½ "	13	11½ "	1½ "	28	11½ "	1½ "
14	29	11 "	11 "	14	12 noon	2 "	29		2½ "

\* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

#### CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

Semi-diur.		Diurnal.		Semi-diur.		Diurnal.	
January	— 1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+ 2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	— 1½ "	—	1 "	August	0 "	+	1 "
March	— ½ "	—	1½ "	September	— ½ "	+	1 "
April	— ½ "	+	½ "	October	+ 1 "		0 "
May	— ½ "	+	½ "	November	+ 1 "		0 "
June	+ 1 "		0 "	December	— ½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the Mean range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

#### ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1928.

- I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on May 19th. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in South Atlantic Ocean.
- II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon on June 3rd. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in the Western parts of North and South America.
- III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun on June 17th (very small magnitude). Invisible in Jamaica.
- IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun on November 12th. Invisible in Jamaica, but visible in Europe and Asia.
- V. A Total Eclipse of the Moon on November 27th. Visible in Jamaica.

		Hrs.	Mins.
Total Eclipse begins	.. ..	3	33 a.m.
Middle of Eclipse	.. ..	4	01 a.m.
Total Eclipse ends	.. ..	4	29 a.m.

## THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

*(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)*

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.		Year.	Observed variation East.	
	°	'		°	'
1700	6	30	Edmund Halley	1906	1 24
1804	6	30	James Robertson	1922	1 17
1876	3	45	Commander Green, U.S.N.	1922	1 10
1891	2	16	J. F. Brennan		Observer, Carnegie Institution, Wash- ington. (2)
1895	2	0	do		

In the year 1922. (1) Observations made on the Long Mountain Road, about 2½ miles to N.E. of Kingston. (2) Observations made at Greenwich Pen, about 1 mile to West of Kingston.

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.		Year.	Variation East.	
	°	'		°	'
1700 to 1800	..	6 30	1870	..	4 48
1810	..	6 27	1880	..	3 18
1820	..	6 21	1890	..	2 18
1830	..	6 12	1900	..	1 42
1840	..	5 54	1910	..	1 2
1850	..	5 30	1920	..	1 15
1860	..	5 3	1930	..	1 14

**SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES  
FOR 26 YEARS.  
(1881-1898 and 1908-1925.)**

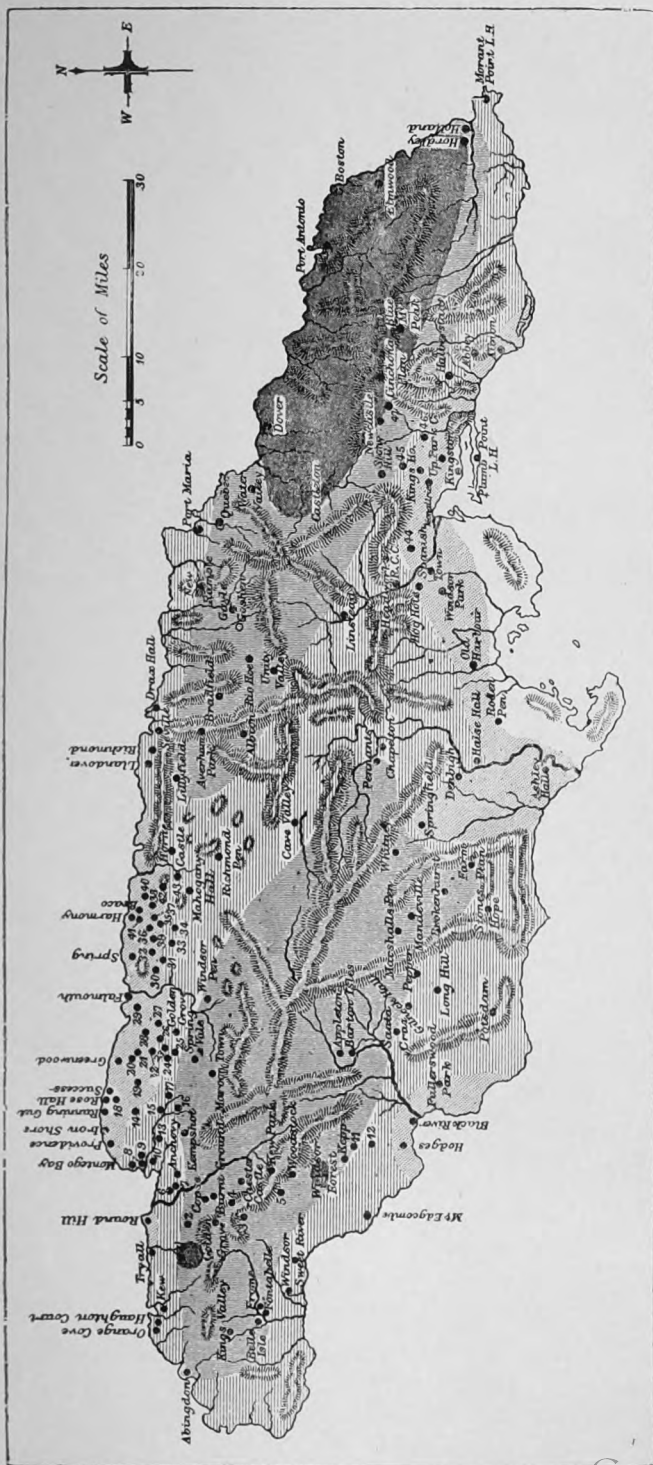
Months.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average Highest Max.	Average Lowest Min.
January ..	75.8	69.0	82.6	86.0	67.4	89.9	63.2
February ..	75.7	69.2	82.4	85.8	67.3	89.4	63.3
March ..	76.5	71.1	82.7	86.0	68.1	89.4	64.4
April ..	78.2	74.7	83.1	86.7	70.2	90.3	66.7
May ..	79.7	77.7	83.5	87.3	72.4	90.7	68.9
June ..	80.9	78.4	85.0	88.5	73.6	92.2	70.5
July ..	81.4	78.0	86.2	89.8	73.4	93.4	70.4
August ..	81.0	77.2	85.5	89.8	73.5	93.1	70.5
September ..	80.6	76.8	84.8	89.5	73.5	92.6	70.8
October ..	79.4	75.4	84.0	88.3	72.6	92.0	69.3
November ..	78.3	73.1	83.7	87.4	70.9	90.9	67.0
December ..	76.8	70.6	83.0	86.6	68.8	90.1	64.7
Means ..	78.7	74.3	83.9	87.6	71.0	91.2	67.5

Highest max. 97.8 Aug. 11th, 1923.  
Lowest min. 56.7 Dec. 4th, 1887.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.\***

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0 ..	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500 ..	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000 ..	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500 ..	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000 ..	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500 ..	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000 ..	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500 ..	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000 ..	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500 ..	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000 ..	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500 ..	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000 ..	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500 ..	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000 ..	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500 ..	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

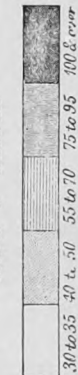
\* This table is taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica.



# Reference Nos.

- 1 Great Valley.
- 2 Casan Castle.
- 3 Marketfield.
- 4 Haughton Grove.
- 5 Wiltshire.
- 6 Eden.
- 7 Catherine Hall
- 8 Catherine Mount
- 9 Fairfield.
- 10 Bloomstoury.
- 11 Mc. Charles.
- 12 Irwin.
- 13 Leogan.
- 14 Luttons.
- 15 Saltera Hill
- 16 Gullsbro.
- 17 Cinnamon Hill
- 18 Content.
- 19 Kent.
- 20 Orange Valley
- 21 Dundee.
- 22 Phoenix.
- 23 Gales Valley.
- 24 Gales Valley.

# Inches of Rainfall



# Reference Nos.

- 25 Weston Favel.
- 26 Tilston.
- 27 Pembroke.
- 28 Green Park.
- 29 Holland Pen.
- 30 Lortery.
- 31 Cambridge.
- 32 Oxford.
- 33 Gibraltar.
- 34 Hyde.
- 35 Colchis Pen.
- 36 Georgia.
- 37 Vale Royal.
- 38 Arcadia.
- 39 Steelfield.
- 40 Bryan Castle.
- 41 Lancaster.
- 42 Brampton Bryan.
- 43 Hopewell.
- 44 Ewing's Caymanas
- 45 Cherry Garden.
- 46 Hope Garden and Reservoir.
- 47 Newton

MAP SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER JAMAICA FOR THE YEAR.





## JAMAICA RAINFALL MONTHLY NORMALS, IN INCHES, for 50 years, 1870—1919.

—	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Means	4.10	3.06	3.42	5.03	9.12	7.18	4.90	6.93	7.91	10.39	8.70	5.72	76.46

## ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL IN INCHES FROM 1902 TO 1927. (For figures prior to 1902 see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	4.30	12.79	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.82	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.21
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.03	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.00	11.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
1910	5.29	2.20	4.45	3.56	5.23	5.74	5.57	7.52	8.71	14.74	7.61	12.14	82.76
1911	4.35	1.44	2.02	4.00	10.31	3.81	3.22	4.37	5.71	8.28	4.92	8.46	60.89
1912	4.40	2.34	4.88	2.21	4.60	2.43	4.30	5.50	6.23	8.25	26.74	3.50	76.26
1913	3.64	1.14	3.79	7.94	8.06	3.80	4.48	5.50	6.90	7.02	8.65	3.42	64.34
1914	2.65	2.06	4.10	4.74	6.62	5.24	2.94	4.22	3.76	6.33	9.74	4.96	57.36
1915	6.32	3.90	3.23	8.77	6.41	11.90	5.82	14.10	16.68	10.73	11.01	6.05	104.95
1916	3.51	5.24	2.73	8.18	15.55	6.33	7.56	13.84	7.62	16.26	17.80	1.60	106.22
1917	3.08	3.27	2.50	7.07	7.35	8.32	5.21	7.52	15.43	6.84	9.40	4.94	80.93
1918	0.88	3.38	5.82	6.38	12.56	5.06	3.60	7.26	5.41	8.94	5.03	4.60	68.92
1919	6.29	2.50	1.92	7.44	14.51	3.46	4.33	3.54	6.20	7.69	5.11	6.46	69.45
1920	2.82	2.40	3.41	0.29	8.20	4.80	2.74	4.30	6.25	7.84	5.85	2.27	51.16
1921	10.87	7.22	6.29	6.44	12.49	5.32	4.15	7.12	7.57	6.86	4.50	4.70	83.74
1922	4.16	3.76	3.70	2.07	4.54	4.32	2.93	6.11	5.83	7.47	3.88	3.61	52.38
1923	4.51	3.10	2.21	3.96	9.74	1.89	2.91	3.92	5.41	10.78	5.37	3.65	57.45
1924	1.52	2.80	1.50	2.67	6.12	4.95	5.10	6.88	12.41	13.30	15.46	6.57	79.28
1925	1.92	3.39	2.10	8.36	5.35	5.53	3.88	4.69	9.69	4.18	8.73	3.09	61.03
1926	2.70	5.19	3.56	3.91	5.52	4.53	3.71	8.34	8.76	9.04	7.78	3.83	66.87
1927	4.84	2.68	2.06	3.97	8.78	3.87	6.55	4.90	7.12	17.04	9.38	1.26	72.45

## THE ISLAND RAINFALL, 1927.

Month.	DIVISIONS.				The Island.		Average No. of Rainy days for 1927.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	Rainfall 1927.	Average 50 years.	
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
January	11.63	4.56	1.57	1.59	4.84	4.10	10
February	4.09	1.37	3.12	2.16	2.68	3.06	6
March	1.58	0.88	4.33	1.45	2.06	3.42	5
April	6.42	1.60	4.85	3.00	3.97	5.03	8
May	11.13	5.66	12.91	5.44	8.78	9.12	14
June	4.61	3.12	5.25	2.50	3.87	7.18	10
July	8.27	4.46	8.57	4.90	6.55	4.90	11
August	4.63	2.52	8.00	4.46	4.90	6.93	11
September	7.55	4.82	11.43	4.67	7.12	7.91	13
October	15.65	14.65	20.95	16.90	17.04	10.39	20
November	22.04	7.41	3.80	4.28	9.38	8.70	12
December	3.58	1.04	0.24	0.18	1.26	5.72	5
Totals for 1927	101.18	52.09	85.02	51.53	72.45	..	125
Totals for 50 year Average	104.60	57.79	89.28	54.13	..	76.46	..

## KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—DAYLIGHT PARTICULARS.

1. Shortest Day	..	December 21st ..	11 hrs. 04 mins. 6.33 a.m. to 5.37 p.m.	}
2. Longest Day	..	June 21st ..	13 hrs. 13 mins. 5.32 a.m. to 6.45 p.m.	
3. Earliest Sunrise	..	May 30th ..	5 hrs. 30 mins.	
4. Latest Sunrise	..	January 20th ..	6 " 41 "	
5. Earliest Sunset	..	November 26th	5 " 29 "	
6. Latest Sunset	..	July 10th ..	6 " 46 "	

The above refers to the Sun's Upper Limb on the horizon, and to local civil time at 18 degrees North Latitude, with 7 minutes added, giving the 75th Meridian Time, being the Standard Time in use.

## PART III.

### DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA \*

THE island of Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50'' W. long., about 4, 120 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of Haiti, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena, and 540 miles from Colon.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated—the first about 170 miles, and the second about 130 miles, and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point, and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	498	St. Elizabeth ..	473½
St. Andrew ..	183	St. Mary ..	251	Trelawny ..	353
St. Thomas ..	298½	Clarendon ..	487	St. James ..	239½
Portland ..	338	St. Ann ..	487	Hanover ..	177
		Manchester ..	337	Westmoreland ..	320
Total	827½	Total	2,060	Total	1,563

giving a total of 4,450½ square miles, equal to 2,848,160 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

#### COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

\*The description was originally written by Thomas Harrison, a former Surveyor-General.

## COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

## COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility. The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones.

The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.\*

## MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the central part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1,000 ft.	1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft.	2 000 ft. to 3,000 ft.	3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft.	4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.	5,000 ft. and upwards.	Total areas in sq. Miles.
Kingston	7	$2\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	$7\frac{3}{4}$
St. Andrew	62	57	30	20	11	3	183
St. Thomas	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	39	24	18	15	298 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland	103	98	49	41	26	21	338
St. Mary	111	117	19	4	..	..	251
St. Ann	89	341	57	..	..	..	487
Trelawny	173	142	38	..	..	..	353
St. James	141	92	$6\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	239 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hanover	168	9	..	..	..	..	177
Westmoreland	244	76	..	..	..	..	320
St. Elizabeth	339	124	$10\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	473 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manchester	47	149	141	..	..	..	337
Clarendon	319	119	49	..	..	..	487
St. Catherine	346	133	19	..	..	..	498
Totals	2,288 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,520 $\frac{1}{4}$	458	89	55	39	4,450 $\frac{1}{4}$

From the above it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable.

\*For a more complete account of the geology of the island see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica," Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica," and "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1923.

From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arnully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,403 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, named also the Blake Mountains in honour of Sir Henry Blake, a former Governor of the Island, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parish of Portland divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Corn Puss Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mamee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it

passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Country. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountain pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are justly considered to be very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coastline in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-Mar.

#### ELEVATIONS.

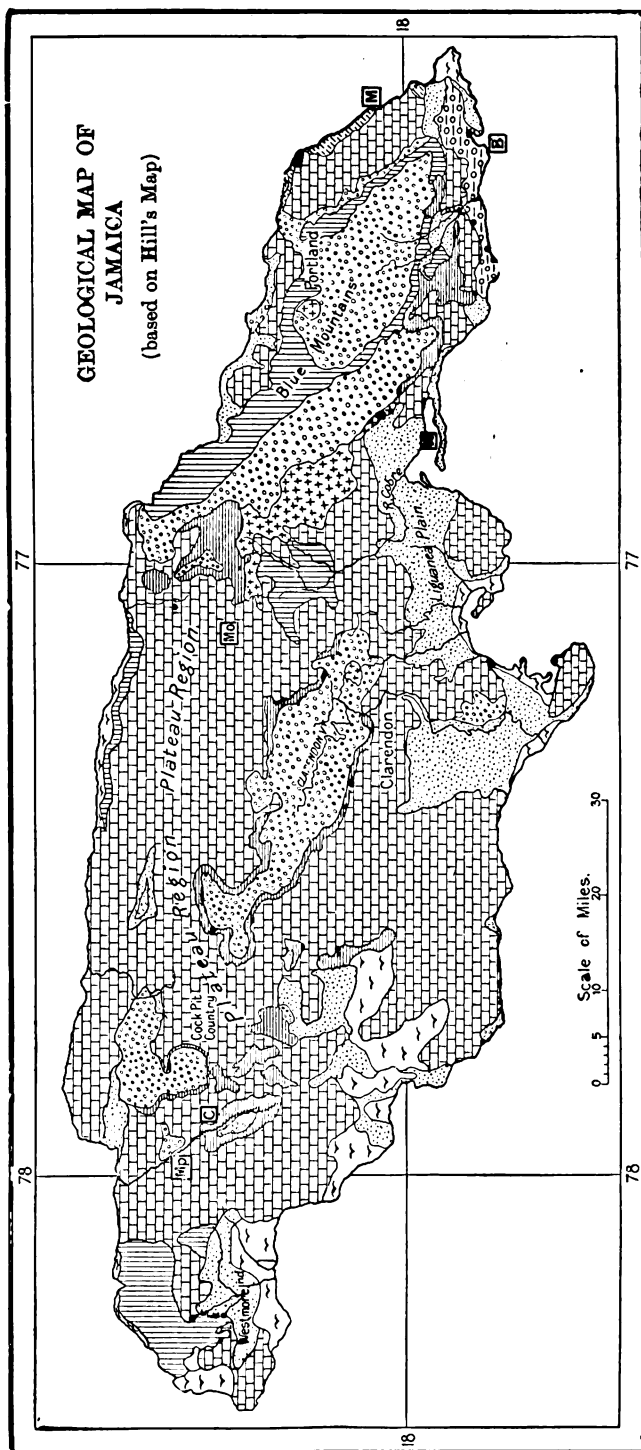
The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains (average)	2,100
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,360
Portland Gap	5,495
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017
Arntully Gap	2,800
Hagley Gap	1,959
Morce's Gap	4,945
Content Gap	3,250
Newcastle Hospital	3,800

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Recent.</b>  Alluvium raised coral reefs, etc.</p> <p><b>Middle Oligocene.</b>  Montpelier Monocline &amp; Coble Beds.<br/>(Oceanic Series)</p> <p> Igneous Intrusions and Lavas.</p> | <p><b>Pleistocene</b>  Pleistocene</p> <p><b>Pliocene.</b>  Pliocene.</p> <p><b>Lower-Miocene or Upper Oligocene</b>  Lower-Miocene or Upper Oligocene</p> | <p><b>Kingston Formation:</b>  Kingston Formation</p> <p> Manchiolene Beds.</p> <p> Bowden Beds and Clarendon Marls.</p> | <p><b>"Transitional"</b> (partly Eocene and partly Cretaceous)  "Transitional"</p> <p> Cambridge Beds.</p> <p> Richmond Beds.</p> <p> Conglomerates, Turfs and Limestones.</p> | <p><b>Blue Mountain Series.</b></p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

From DR. REED'S "Geology of the British Empire."

Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Flamstead	3,660
Belle Vue	3,780
Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Catherine's Peak	5,060
Cold Spring Gap	4,500
Hardwar Gap	4,380
Fox's Gap	3,907
Stony Hill (where main road crosses it)	1,360
Guy's Hill	2,100
Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
“ “ where road crosses	1,800
Bull Head	3,000
Mandeville	2,060
Accompong	1,409
Dolphin Head	1,816

## RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally run, the ones northerly, the others, southerly, to the sea. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden river already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the lofliest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1789.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) River, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Llandovery River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley, Riverhead and Tadmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y.S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is), all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River, a very fine

river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south-west of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggotty, Lucea (east and west) Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

#### CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favourite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann, is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

THERE are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

There is a small mineral bath which is situated at Rockfort near Kingston. The bath is fed by a cold spring which made its appearance after the earthquake in 1907. The water is slightly saline and it possesses a Radio-activity of about twice that of the waters of Bath in St. Thomas.

The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

	Parts per 100,000.
Calcium ..	19.80
Magnesium ..	13.20
Sodium ..	85.02
Bicarbonate ..	24.40
Sulphate ..	31.43
Chloride ..	168.00
Silica ..	4.40
Total ..	<u>346.25</u>

In St. Andrew there are two springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other, at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a government institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guava River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

Windsor Spring, which is near St. Ann's Bay, has enjoyed for many years a reputation for the healing of ulcers and skin complaints. The water is exceedingly saline, much more so than sea water. The water is non-thermal and it is an extraordinary fact that the dissolved solids consist almost entirely of the chlorides of the alkalies and alkaline earths. Sulphates are absent and bicarbonates are very small in amount. It would be well if this mineral spring was utilised to a greater extent, and investigations conducted to enquire further into its undoubted high therapeutic qualities.

The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

	Parts per 100,000.
Calcium ..	249.60
Magnesium ..	3.00
Sodium ..	1,470.90
Potassium ..	32.00
Chloride ..	2,750.00
Silica ..	1.60
Bicarbonate ..	1.25
Sulphates ..	Nil
Total ..	<u>4,508.44</u>

Radio-activity 0.23 by 10-10 curies per litre.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Carbaritta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

The Baths at Bath in St. Thomas and at Milk River in Vere are treated of separately.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on Good Hope. The Spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given by Dr. Phillippo.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1922 TO 1926.\*

			1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
			—	—	—	—	—
<i>Births—</i>							
Male.	..	..	16,543	17,315	16,688	15,855	18,100
Female	..	..	16,273	16,762	16,444	15,712	17,684
			—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	32,816	34,077	33,132	31,567	35,784
			—	—	—	—	—
Per 1,000 population	..		37.3	38.2	36.8	34.6	38.4
Per cent. of Births Illegitimate			71.0	72.6	72.5	71.8	73.3
			—	—	—	—	—
<i>Deaths—</i>							
Male	..	..	9,898	10,061	9,616	9,618	9,524
Female	..	..	10,255	10,217	9,976	9,944	9,548
			—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	20,153	20,278	19,592	19,562	19,072
			—	—	—	—	—
Per 1,000 population	..		22.9	22.7	21.7	21.4	20.5
Children under 1 year per cent.	..						
of total.	..		28.9	28.8	27.3	28.0	31.5
Medically certified deaths per	..						
cent. of total	..		26.9	27.3	29.7	29.6	28.2
			—	—	—	—	—
Population (Estimated)	..		885,692	894,413	904,405	916,620	936,927

\*For Historical information in regard to the growth of Population since the earliest period when there was any authentic record and details of the Censuses before 1921, see issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

## PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1866	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor	A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established. Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Apl. 23).
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountain). Telegraphic communication with Europe, America and the other Islands established. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II. empowering governor to declare martial law.
1871	..	Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Have</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	..	Grant returned Jan. 23.
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 26) Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. (Hurricane Oct. 31-Nov. 2.)
1875	..	
1876	..	Kingston street car started. Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,000.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (March 12). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.)
1878	..	..

\* For outlines from 1492 to 1865, see

## OF JAMAICA HISTORY.\*

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	..	1867
Withdrawal of Grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies.	..	1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1869
Declaration of Independence in Cuba (Céspedes) (April)	..	1870
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	..	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in Bri- tish Honduras	..	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies	..	1871
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	..	1873
<i>Virginius</i> seized by Spanish Cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	1873
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	..	1875
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded	..	1876
Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	..	1876
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	..	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution.	..	1878
Previous issues of the Handbook.		



## GOVERNORS.

## EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to June 4, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life Victor and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert and George. (March). Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> . (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad: £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the Legislature.
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20). Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance:" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)  (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULER	
..	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Princes Albert, Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency	..	1892
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)		1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed		

## GOVERNORS.

## EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).  
 A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.  
 Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.  
 Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.  
 Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.  
 First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.  
 First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.)  
 In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.  
 Norman left for England (Dec. 10—Mar. 29) 1886.  
 (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.  
 Retrenchment Scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).  
 Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).  
 Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).  
 Education Commission's final report, recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education Boards.
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).  
 Foundation of Victoria Lying-in-Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.  
 Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888.
- 1888 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).  
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17);  
 Norman visited England (May 25—Aug. 27).  
 Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12).  
 Registration of Trade Marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).  
 Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
- 1890 .. Sale of Railway to American Syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).  
 Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.  
 Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).  
 Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.:

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULES.	
<b>Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate Government (March 17)</b> Royal Mail Co., moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados.	..	<b>1885</b>
<b>Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.)</b> <b>Botanical Garden started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29)</b> <b>Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies.</b>	..	<b>1886</b>
<b>Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies.</b>	..	<b>1887</b>
<b>Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island.</b> <b>Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)</b>	..	<b>1888</b>
<b>Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1)</b> <b>Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19)</b> <b>French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)</b>	..	<b>1889</b>
..	..	<b>1890</b>

## GOVERNORS.

## EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1891  
Census. Population 639,491.  
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2 guarantee fund £28,000, total visitors 302,831.  
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).  
Lands Department formed.
- 1892 (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)  
Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).  
Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 ..  
Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax Board of Education formed.  
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)  
Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Island and Cayman Islands.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)  
Sir H. A. Blake, away (from June 8 to July 21).  
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).  
Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough adm.)  
Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10)  
Military riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895 ..  
Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).  
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.  
Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.  
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5).  
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896 (Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.)  
Importation of South American Cattle prohibited.  
Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.  
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.  
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.  
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6.)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of Independence (Sep. 13).	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. '17) Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

## GOVERNORS.

## EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1897 .. Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar Industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).  
Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).  
Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, (adm.) Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).  
Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner *pro tem.* Jan. and Feb.)  
Militia Vote increased to £7,000.  
Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb. 11) Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).  
Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.  
Maj. Gen. Hallowes adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.)  
West India Weather Service instituted by United States.  
Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.  
Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- 1899 .. Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance': the 4 were subsequently withdrawn  
Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway.  
Impl. penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).  
Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.  
Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).  
In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
- 1900 .. The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.  
Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).  
(Maj. Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3) Sir A. W. L. Hemming left (May 10).  
(Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nov. 2) Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).  
Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
- 1901 .. Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated.  
*Port Morant* reached Kingston March 1, £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.  
Port Royal created a separate parish (April)  
Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.

## EVENTS ABROAD.

## RULERS.

Floods in Monsterrat	..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England		
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havana harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions.		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20).		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., September 10 -12). £47,740 relief sent from England		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept. 8). Mansion House Fund £2,329.		
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Parish tribunal		
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)	EDWARD VII., (Jan. 22	1901
Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)		



GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1902 ..  (Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded.  £10,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of Sugar Industry pending abolition of Sugar Bounties (July). Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903 (Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19). Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on north-side, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904 ..  Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.). A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed.  Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Storm (June 13). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23). Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15).
1904 Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. Sept. 15-30) Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (September 30).
1905 ..  (Brigadier-Gen. Cauifield, adm.)	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.). Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.
1906 ..	British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8). Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
1907 ..  Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16) Hon. S. OLIVIER Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000. Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).  Mr. Olivier landed (May 16). Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)	..	1902.
Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20).		
Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund, £65,769.		
Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian Sugar Industry, £250,000.		
Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed, 43 wounded	..	1903.
Coolie riot at Berbice (May).		
Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1).		
Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3).		
Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18).		
Ninragua Government seized some Cayman islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)	..	1904.
Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)		
Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6).		
..	..	1904.
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	..	1905.
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30), 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sept. 28), and assumption of control by the United States.	..	1906.
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March)	..	1907.
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed (Dec. 20)		

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1908	(Hon H. Clarence Bourne, admin. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28)
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Aug. 22-28)	Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Sept. 14)	Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9)
1909	..	Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.
	Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. June 3 to Sept. 3)	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary. Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3 - Sept. 3). Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909—3rd April, 1913)
1910	..	Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened. Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sept. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation; and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22)	Census (April) Population 831,383. Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. SIR W. H. MANNING	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18). Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6). Visit of Prince Albert (March). New branch railway opened to Chapelton.
1914	..	Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July). Regulations under Martial Law published (Aug. 5th.)
1915	..	Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13). Storm (Sept. 25, 26).
1916	..	First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8). Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 and 16) damage to crops. Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30). Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands. (May 28-30), and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29)
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone admn.)	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31—Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sept. 23) damage to crops.
1918	Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. SIR L. PROBYN.	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11). Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12).
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. June 22 Aug. 18) (Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Aug. 18 -Nov. 19)	Col. Bryan arrived (Aug. 18). Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19.
1920	..	Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.) Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.) Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)
1921	..	Visit of Colonial Commission (Dec.)
1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Sept. 4—Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sept. 4—Nov. 14. Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb). Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug.) War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11).

EVENTS ABROAD Dec.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian-West Indian League formed	GEORGE V., (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica) April 9th.)		1912
Water first let into Panama Canal	..	1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August.)		1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31)	..	1917
Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (March 10).	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16)	..	1920
Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	..	1921
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921
Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)	..	1922

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1923	..	The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew amalgamated (May 1).
1924	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. June 16—Sep. 29) SIR SAMUEL WILSON	Sir Leslie Probyn left June (16). Sir Samuel Wilson landed (Sept. 29). A Protector of Jamaicans in Cuba appointed.
1925	Sir H. Bryan admn. June 7—Aug. 23  Col.-Com. Mudge, admn. Aug. 24—Oct. 5 Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. Oct. 6—April 27.	Visit of Parliamentary Delegates. Clarendon Branch of Railway opened (March). Sir Samuel Wilson sailed (June 7). Sir Herbert Bryan sailed (Aug. 24). Hon. A. S. Jelf arrived (Oct. 6). Legislative Council ratified Canadian-West Indian Trade Agreement.
1926	SIR EDWARD STUBBS	Sir Edward Stubbs landed (April 27). Proposed Amended Constitution rejected by Legislature (Nov.).
1927	..	Duke and Duchess of York visited the Colony (Jan.) Jamaica Producers Association formed (Aug.)

### POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

In the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661 Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *elected* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council had a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a legislative Upper Chamber. It kept the two sets of its minutes in the same minute book in chronological order. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Cope, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have any thing imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674 a Draught Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With the power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he

EVENTS ABROAD	RULERS.	
West Indies Parliamentary Committee formed (July).	..	1923
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 28).	..	1924
West Indian All Red Telegraph route inaugurated (Dec. 1).	..	1925
Locarno Pact signed (Dec. 1).	..	1925
West Indian Conference held in London (May).	..	1926
Hurricane struck Florida and Nassau (July), and Miami and Turks Island (September).	..	1926
West India Regiment disbanded (Oct.).	..	1926
Santa Marta swept by Hurricane. Fire at Castries, St. Lucia.	..	1927

may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quitrents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, customhouses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1678-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Poyning's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were a constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834 was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates, and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1833, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country, and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing

the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith, consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued, the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1857-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body": and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864, the united registries showed only 1,903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1864 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11 declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly. and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the

government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs; who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884\* a "moderate step in advance" was granted: nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893 the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish,) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property on the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

In the "Jamaica Gazette" of November 8th, 1923, appeared the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to a proposed reform of the Constitution. The form as submitted by the Secretary of State was discussed in the Legislative Council in 1926 and rejected.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905\*06 was 8,607.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1911 and 1921, and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1920. The population as ascertained at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 are also given:—

—	Population — Census of		No. of Voters on List. — Total.		Votes recorded in contested elections in 1920.
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
Kingston (including Port Royal)	59,674	63,711	3,311	3,560	..
St. Andrew .. ..	52,773	54,598	1,934	3,596	..
St. Thomas .. ..	39,330	42,501	1,595	1,673	..
Portland .. ..	49,360	48,970	1,712	1,871	..
St. Mary .. ..	72,956	71,404	2,320	3,154	632
St. Ann .. ..	70,651	70,922	1,351	2,531	..
Trelawny .. ..	35,463	34,602	1,054	2,333	..
St. James .. ..	41,376	41,946	1,424	2,312	..
Hanover .. ..	37,432	38,240	1,382	2,169	..
Westmoreland .. ..	66,456	68,853	2,138	4,131	1,030
St. Elizabeth .. ..	78,700	79,281	1,529	3,208	673
Manchester .. ..	65,194	63,945	1,983	3,106	914
Clarendon .. ..	73,914	82,555	1,940	4,264	..
St. Catherine .. ..	88,104	96,590	3,584	4,359	609
	831,383	858,118	27,257	42,267	..

\* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.



## CIVIL LIST.

Law 26 of 1895 now regulates the Civil List, which is not however at present strictly adhered to, with respect to the officers therein mentioned:—

Governor ..	£6,000	Collector-General ..	£1,000
Puisne Judge ..	1,000	Superintending Medical Officer ..	1,000
Private Sec. and Aide-de-Camp ..	400	Inspector-General of Police ..	} 850
Colonial Secretary ..	1,300	Director of Prisons ..	
Assistant Colonial Secretary ..	700	Chief Justice ..	2,000
Attorney-General ..	1,200	Puisne Judge ..	1,200
Director of Public Works ..	1,200		
Auditor-General ..	800		
			<hr/> £18,650

## PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and Legislative Council.

## THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of Office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed, and fourteen Elected Members, elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any Law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the

unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides, the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension, clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, her heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

**Qualifications of Elected Members**—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—
  - (a) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

- (b) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (c) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

*Qualification of Voters.*—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
  - (a) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
  - (b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
  - (c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
  - (d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of 25 years.
- (2.) Is literate.
- (3.) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.
- (4.) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

## PART V.

### GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

#### GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

**SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G., (1919); C.M.G. (1914)**—Born 1876; educated at Radley and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (exhibitioner); First Class classical mods, 1897; First Class lit. hum., 1899; B.A. 1899; M.A. (1920); appointed after Competitive Examination, Second Class Clerk, Colonial Office, January, 1900; acting First Class Clerk, May, 1907; First Class Clerk, December, 1910; visited Strait Settlements, F.M.S. and Hong Kong to enquire into question of revision of Civil Service Salaries, 1910-11; Member of West African Lands Committee Commission, 1912; Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, January, 1913; Officer Administering the Government, January to October, 1913; December, 1915 to April, 1916 and March to September, 1918; Governor, Hong Kong, 16th June, 1919; assumed Government 30th Sept., 1919; joint Editor of C. O. List, 1910-12; edited "Lucas Historical Geography of the British Colonies," vol. i, 2nd edition, 1906.

*Aide-de-Camp* .. Lt. Peter Agnew, R.N.

" (extra) Capt. V. P. C. Sutton, late 108 "Infantry," Indian Army.

" " " J. Hamilton, late "The Buffs" (East Kent Rgmt.).

*Private Secretary*—T. St. P. Molony.

#### SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Colonel A. Mudge, C.B., C.M.G.; Colonel Commandant, Commanding the Troops, Jamaica Command.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL. \*

##### *Ex-Officio Members.*

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary. The Attorney General

##### *Nominated Members.*

Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G., Sir William Morrison, Kt., Alfred Edmund Wigan, Edmund Wodehouse Lucie-Smith, O.B.E.

*Clerk to the Privy Council.*

D. H. Hall.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. \*

The present Council is the ninth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	6th Council	..	1906-1910
2nd "	..	1889-1893	7th "	..	1911-1919
3rd "	..	1894-1896	8th "	..	1920-1924
4th "	..	1897-1900	9th "	..	1925-
5th "	..	1901-1905			

#### MEMBERS.

*President*—His Excellency the Governor.

##### *Ex-Officio Members.*

The Military Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.

A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C., Attorney General.

H. Simms, Director of Public Works.

A. E. V. Barton, Collector General.

##### *Nominated Members.*

Charles Gray Howick Davis. Sir William Morrison, Kt. William Arthur Sterling Vickers. Alfred Edmund Wigan. Dr. Lawson Gifford. Lionel Albert Isaacs. John Herman McPhail. Francis Ernest Reed, O.B.E. Dr. Basil Mayor Wilson, E. W. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E.

\* Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council, Judges of the Supreme Court and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.

*Elected Members.*

	Parish.	Elected.
Joseph Henriques Philipps ..	St. Thomas ..	28 Jan., 1925
James Alexander George Smith ..	Clarendon ..	28 Jan., 1925
Guy Seymour Ewen ..	Trelawny ..	29 Jan., 1925
Altamont Ernest DaCosta, M.B.E. ..	Kingston ..	4 Feb., 1925
Dr. Emanuel Vivian W. Mellad ..	Portland ..	4 Feb., 1925
Peter Watt Sangster ..	St. Elizabeth ..	4 Feb., 1925
George Seymour-Seymour ..	St. Andrew ..	4 Feb., 1925
Thomas James Cawley ..	St. Catherine ..	5 Feb., 1925
Philip Fraser Lightbody ..	St. James ..	5 Feb., 1925
Alfred George Nash ..	Manchester ..	5 Feb., 1925
Frederick Richard Evans ..	Westmoreland ..	5 Feb., 1925
Dunbar Theophilus Wint ..	St. Ann ..	5 Feb., 1925
Rev. Henry Berden Walcott ..	St. Mary ..	13 April, 1927
Harry Gerald Watson-Taylor ..	Hanover ..	13 July, 1927

*Clerk to the Legislative Council*—H. V. Alexander (£450.)

*Deputy Clerk*—E. G. Soutar, £160 by £20 to £275.

### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*Public Buildings, (East Block) King Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1,500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary ..	A. S. Jelf, C.M.G. ..	£1,500	— '99
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Vacant	800 by 50 to 1,000	1st April, '91
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary	D. H. Hall ..	550 by 50 to 650	7th Dec., '91
Ditto	A. R. Dignum ..	do	1st March, '96
Principal Clerk	P. G. Duff ..	450 by 25 to 550	1st April, '98.
Ditto	E. C. Aitken ..	do	20th Oct., '02
Ditto	H. Nankivell ..	do	1st Aug., '11

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT., *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk	J. D. Lucie Smith	£325 by 25 to 450	6th Aug., '09
Ditto	S. M. F. Binns	do	5th March, '08
Ditto	W. P. O'B. Thomson	do	18th May, '10
Second Class Clerk	F. C. H. Wilson	200 by 20 to 325	7th May, '13
Ditto	L. C. Roberts	do	15th July, '15
Ditto	C. L. Swaby	do	21st Oct., '15
Ditto	A. C. Thomas	do	2nd April, '18
Assistant	W. A. Cover	100 by 15 to 200	17th Dec., '21
Ditto	E. P. Buckley	do	10th Oct., '22
Ditto	A. H. Richards	do	17th July, '23
	F. W. Evans	do	6th July, '25
Typist & Stenographer	Miss T. duMont	£3 by 2/6 per week to £3 10/ per week	July, '18
Ditto	—	£1 per week by 10/ to £3 per week	—
Ditto	Miss E. Drew	do	9th Jan., '19
Ditto	Miss B. I. Wilson	do	19th July, '20
Ditto	Mrs. G. S. Hart	£3 per week	1st Jan., '28

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.*

THE Department\* is responsible for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of all Main Roads, Public Buildings, Lighthouses, Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Spanish Town Water Works and other Public Works. There are 2,277 miles of Main Roads, of which 2,016 are suitable and 261 miles unsuitable for motor traffic. There are 1,567 miles of Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	Major H. Simms, M.V.O., ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., F.S.I.	£ 1,300 0 0	31st Oct., '08
Deputy Dir. Pub. Works	N. Roots, M. INST. C.E.	1,000 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Asst. Dir. Pub Works	D. L. Feurtado	750 0 0	Sept., '85
Inspecting Engineer	J. M. Fletcher, A.M.Am., S.C.E. Col. F.S.I.	650 0 0	4th Nov., '19
Executive do.	P. M. Cooper, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.	700 0 0	1st Jan., '15

\*The History of the development of the Department will be found in the Handbook prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.			Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Inspecting Engineer ..	C. S. Farquharson ..	550	0	0	1st April, '03
First Class Superintendent of Roads & Works ..	J. E. Streadwick ..	500	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto ..	C. S. Henriquez ..	500	0	0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto ..	R. W. Willcocks ..	475	0	0	31st Jan., '21
Ditto ..	G. S. R. Walcott ..	500	0	0	1st April, '10
Ditto ..	J. G. Cover ..	500	0	0	8th Jan., '11
Ditto ..	A. M. Gold ..	475	0	0	27th June, '22
Ditto ..	T. E. Terrier, Col. F.S.I. ..	500	0	0	1st April, '19
Ditto ..	A. M. Hall ..	425	0	0	1st April, '12
Second Class Superintendent of Roads & Works ..	D. H. Lynch ..	400	0	0	1st April, '18
Ditto ..	H. P. Rubie ..	400	0	0	1st May, '21
Ditto ..	G. H. E. Lyons ..	400	0	0	29th Mar., '21
Ditto ..	L. B. Spence ..	400	0	0	1st April, '23
Ditto ..	H. F. S. Hoyes ..	400	0	0	1st May, '23
Ditto ..	A. R. Magnus ..	325	9	0	1st June, '27
Ditto ..	A. R. Suares ..	325	0	0	1st Aug., '27
Supt. Pub. Works Stores ..	L. B. Bicknell ..	500	0	0	1st April, '17
2nd Class Clerk Stores ..	W. O. Duval ..	275	0	0	1st April, '22
Supt. Machinery ..	A. Scarff ..	500	0	0	21st Sept., '21
Chief Draughtsman ..	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A. ..	500	0	0	3rd Aug., '14
Asst. ditto ..	H. M. Pratt ..	400	0	0	1st Dec., '25
" ..	W. Y. Feurtado ..	300	0	0	1st July, '27
Accountant ..	H. C. Livingston ..	500	0	0	1st Oct., '85
Chief Clerk ..	G. S. Cox ..	500	0	0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk ..	H. E. Pigou ..	400	0	0	1st July, '07
Ditto ..	H. W. Hylton ..	460	0	0	15th Oct., '06
Ditto ..	H. E. Mendes ..	350	0	0	24th April, '20
Second Class Clerk ..	D. C. Mais ..	275	0	0	16th Oct., '18
Ditto ..	D. P. Lacy ..	240	0	0	7th Aug., '20
Assistant ..	F. A. Hamilton ..	160	0	0	5th Mar., '21
Ditto ..	C. G. Hill ..	160	0	0	1st April, '23
Ditto ..	O. D. Sanguinetti ..	160	0	0	1st Jan., '24
Ditto ..	S. M. Bramwell ..	130	0	0	1st Oct., '25

## JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

*Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.*

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American Syndicate, for £800,000 under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913 an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles, and in April, 1921, a further length of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic making a total length of 200 miles.

On the 18th March, 1925, the Chapelton to Frankfield extension was opened for traffic, bringing the total length of the line to 210 miles.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emolument.
Director ..	John Powter ..	£1,300 0 0
Office Supt., Director's Office ..	Herbert George Pascoe ..	500 0 0
Chief Accountant ..	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter ..	750 0 0
Asst. Accountant ..	Albert Babington Milner ..	425 0 0
Pay Clerk ..	S. A. McLaverty ..	400 0 0
Engineer of Way and Works ..	H. R. Fox ..	750 0 0
District Engineer ..	J. E. Bird ..	650 0 0
Junior Asst. ditto ..	V. J. Streadwick ..	450 0 0
Telegraph & Telephone Inspector ..	E. H. Cartwright ..	450 0 0
Senior Clerk Engineer's Office ..	Henry Alexander Hamilton ..	400 0 0
Locomotive Superintendent ..	P. M. McKay ..	800 0 0
Chief Clerk, Locomotive Branch ..	Arthur Wilson ..	500 0 0
Traffic Superintendent ..	H. Creswell Powell ..	800 0 0
Chief Clerk, Traffic Branch ..	W. G. Gigg ..	500 0 0
Chief Trains Controller ..	H. E. DeCasseres ..	400 0 0
Supt. of Railway Stores ..	Alan Farquharson ..	600 0 0

## ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902).

L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Capt. S. D. List, H. V. Myers, M.B.E., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. J. H. McPhail, Hon. A. G. Nash, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, J. Powter, C.B.E., M.Inst. T., H. G. Pascoe, *Secretary*.

(Refer to Part XVII. "Travelling in Jamaica" for further particulars.)

## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

*Office: Public Buildings, King St. (East Block), Kingston.*

DURING the administration of Governor Sir John Peter Grant, a Crown Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established with an officer in charge, styled Government Surveyor. On 1st October, 1890, this division of the Public Works Department was organised as a separate Department, and the Government Surveyor was appointed as its head, under the designation of Surveyor General.

Further details of the development and operations of the Lands Department will be found in issues of this Handbook prior to 1927. For Rules as to sale of Crown Lands see Part XI.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General ..	W. A. Baker, F.S.I., F.R.G.S.* ..	£800 0 0	9th June, '90
Assistant Surveyor General ..	H. D. Rogers* ..	600 0 0	17th April, '05
Surveyor ..	H. W. Bowker, P.A.S.I., F.R.G.S.* ..	500 0 0	16th June, '20
Surveyor ..	E. D. Fort* ..	475 0 0	18th Mar., '23
Surveyor ..	A. T. Butterfield* ..	400 0 0	23rd Oct. '27
Accountant & First Class Clerk ..	G. C. Foster ..	400 0 0	26th May, '04
Second Class Clerk ..	R. D. Robinson ..	240 0 0	1st April '20
Assistant ..	I. Cleary ..	160 0 0	29th Sept. '23
Assistant ..	W. Parkinson ..	130 0 0	5th Nov., '25
Typist and Stenographer ..	Stella Levy ..	156 0 0	2nd Oct., '22

\*Re-imbursed travelling expenses.



## JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

*(At the Public Works Building.)*

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes. An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston. The registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes. In 1892 Rainfall Maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911, and a third edition, 1923.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments. In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

Upon the occurrence of the death of Mr. Maxwell Hall in February, 1920, Mr. J. F. Brennan succeeded as Government Meteorologist.

There are now a First-class station at Kingston; Second class stations at Morant Point Light House, Negril Point Light House, and Climatological stations at Castleton Gardens, Hope Gardens, Stony Hill Industrial School, Hill Gardens.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

At the request of the Admiralty, for the use of Mariners, a system of Wireless Broadcast Weather Messages, giving data of the forenoon and afternoon daily observations taken at Kingston, was adopted from 23rd May, 1921. No code is used, but messages are broadcast "enclair" at 8 a.m. and at 8 p.m., 75th Meridian Time, giving the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. barometer readings, wind velocities and weather conditions, but since year 1926 confined to months of August, September, and October. The Call Signal being V.Q.I. and messages addressed C. Q. Wave length used in 600 meters on Spark System. The work of broadcasting is conducted by the Direct West India Cable Company.

*Government Meteorologist*—J. F. Brennan, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R. Met. S.—£150.

Address—Kingston P.O.

*Assistant Meteorologist*.—Major G. S. Cox, £100.

## AUDIT OFFICE.

*Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.*

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Accounts of the various Parochial Boards are audited under the direction of the Auditor General, and the Accounts of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation under Law 3 of 1923. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway Accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Auditor-General	C. G. H. Davis	1,000	0	0	17th Nov.,
Deputy Auditor General	J. L. Pietersz	600	0	0	10th Dec., '85
Senior 1st Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	450	0	0	1st June, '88
First Class Clerk	J. M. Burke	400	0	0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	400	0	0	1st April, '01
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	400	0	0	1st May, '06
Ditto	O. A. Burrowes	375	0	0	14th April, '09
Second Class Clerk	R. C. Henriques	275	0	0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	O. R. Nunes	275	0	0	28th Mar., '11
Ditto	L. R. Francis	260	0	0	23rd Aug., '16
Ditto	H. W. McNair	220	0	0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	V. A. Wilson	180	0	0	10th July, '24
Ditto	H. M. Litteljohn (Tem.)	275	0	0	12th Jan., '22
Assistant	Miss I. Ware	160	0	0	7th Jan., '21
Ditto	Miss M. Facey	160	0	0	2nd Sept., '16
Ditto	A. L. Gabay	130	0	0	14th Nov., '25
Ditto	V. E. Walker	100	0	0	19th Sept., '27
Ditto	Vacant				
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. J. Benjamin	123	0	0	1st April, '24

## TREASURY.

*Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.*

THE Office of Treasurer\* was created by Law 20 of 1868, which abolished the office of Receiver General. Until the Earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every Parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Parochial Treasurer. Under this system all local payments are made at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the Treasury in Kingston are payable at a Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:

For sums under 10s.	2d	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d	" of 6	7 8d.
" of £2	3 4d.	" of 7	8 9d.
" of 3	4 5d.	" of 8	9 10d.
" of 4	5 6d.	" of 9	10 11d.

For sums of £10, 1s., and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50.

\*Historical details will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Pub. Service.
TREASURY.		£ s. d.	
Treasurer	W. M. Fraser	900 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Deputy Treasurer	C. G. C. Kerr	600 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Senior First Class Clerk	Vacant	—	—
First Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	400 0 0	1st March, '93
Ditto	H. E. A. Romney	400 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	400 0 0	21st Sept., '01
Ditto	A. L. Hylton	350 0 0	9th Dec., '10
Second Class Clerk	O. S. V. Brown	275 0 0	1st May., '12
Ditto	J. E. C. McFarlane	275 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Ditto	V. L. Cappe	275 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	E. A. V. Gadishaw	275 0 0	10th July '19
Ditto	A. A. Box	275 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Ditto	J. S. Mordecai	240 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	H. M. White	220 0 0	3rd Aug., '20
Ditto	A. M. Brown	220 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Assistant	N. F. Holtz	160 0 0	4th Nov., '21
Ditto	Miss M. E. Thomas	160 0 0	9th Oct., '16
Ditto	L. T. Moody	115 0 0	12th Dec., '25
Ditto	J. V. Allen	100 0 0	11th July, '27
Typist and Stenographer	Miss V. L. Wilson	100 0 0	5th Feb., '26

## CURRENCY COMMISSIONERS.

*Board of Commissioners.*

W. M. Fraser, Island Treasurer—*Chairman*; Hon. A. E. V. Barton, Collector General;  
Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G.

## STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
First Class Clerk	J. R. Lewis	400 0 0	11th July, '10
Second Class Clerk	L. J. McPherson	275 0 0	15th April, '12
Assistant	I. Cappe	156 0 0	1st Nov., '19
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

*Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.*

THE Government Savings Bank was established by Law 20 of 1870, which was amended by Law 33 of 1882. These Laws were repealed by Law 7 of 1917. A Board of Management was appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of Law 7 of 1917, and Regulations were passed giving greater facilities for the encouragement of thrift.

Law 7 of 1917, was repealed by Law 11 of 1925, under which new Regulations were passed. The latter Law provides for the investment of the funds of the Bank (i) In British and Colonial Securities, (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan Societies, (iii) In real securities in Jamaica, (iv) In deposits in Banks, (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

Under Law 11 of 1925, a Reserve Fund has been created, to which the profits of the Bank are carried; and there are Regulations providing how the amount at credit of the Reserve Fund may be expended.

The advantages assured to Depositors are (i) Absolute security, (ii) The convenience of operating an account in Kingston or at any of the Branches in the Island, (iii) Interest at the rate of 3% per annum added half-yearly, (iv) Free postage, (v) No stamp duty on withdrawals of £2 and upwards.

The Head Office is in Kingston, and there are 84 Branches conducted at Post Offices throughout the Island.

During the year 1926, the deposits amounted to £377,845 7s. 2½d., and the withdrawals to £366,595 16s. 2d.

Investments at 31st December, 1926 were as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
In	British and Colonial Stock	.. ..	442,024	1	11
"	Local Government Stock	.. ..	89,169	4	0
"	Loans to Government for loans to Agricultural Loan Societies		44,210	19	7
"	Loans to Government for purchase of Spring Hill, St. James		1,511	9	7
			<hr/>		
			£576,915	15	1
			<hr/>		

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

W. M. Fraser, *Chairman*; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*; R. H. Fletcher, *Postmaster for Jamaica*; Hon. J. H. McPhail; Hon. A. G. Nash; H. V. Myers, M.B.E. *Secretary*—A. G. Richards. Salary—£25 per annum.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Manager	W. M. Fraser	—	1st Feb., '86
Accountant	A. G. Richards	500 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	400 0 0	1st June, '98
Ditto	A. W. Burke	400 0 0	21st Feb., '21
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Andrews	275 0 0	3rd Oct., '12
Ditto	L. A. Hall	275 0 0	1st June, '16
Ditto	F. A. Erskine	275 0 0	1st April, '21
Assistant	B. Dumont	160 0 0	1st March, '17
Ditto	I. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	1st June, '19
Ditto	G. M. Logan	160 0 0	29th July, '18
Ditto	E. N. Sheridan	115 0 0	25th May, '26
Ditto	H. Mitchell	115 0 0	1st July, '26
Stenographer and Typist	L. M. Holtz	115 0 0	5th Feb., '26

## STAMP OFFICE.

*Old Grace Building, Olivier Place and Barry Street.*

Stamp duties were first imposed in this Colony in the year 1760. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties, they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner in association with the Receiver General. Under Sec. 3 Law 17 of 1910 the Collector General became the Commissioner of Stamps, with power to the Governor to appoint a Deputy.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809; from 1st January to 24th October, 1833; from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The use of Adhesive Stamps was added to that of Impressed Stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this island, also on Letters of Allotment and renunciation, Power of Attorney for Voting by proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidated Law, 1877.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies, in self recording presses and also by means of over Embossed Stamps.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are Ex-officio Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is allowed on the purchase of £5 at a time made by Vendors of Adhesive Stamps, in no other case is discount allowed.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at Offices of several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and at all Post Offices in the Country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full duty being paid at the time of handing in the document.

Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading must be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of Attorney, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred. Any document on which is payable *ad valorem* Stamp duty such as Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the Stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in the Colony.

Spoilt stamps are exchanged if document is tendered within 6 months of the spoiling or return of document to the island.

Unstamped documents liable to Stamp duty are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of Shareholders of all banking Co-partnership except those established by Royal Charter is required to be lodged yearly in the Stamp Office. A composition of 3 per cent. is payable quarterly on notes issued by any banking Corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Under Law 32 of 1887 a Stamp duty of 2/- and 1/- per £100 is charged respectively for Registering and transferring debentures.

Estate Duty is payable on property passing on death. The estate duty Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate duty and imposes duty on value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted at Sec. 18 of the Law.

The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1925.

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate			Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		
		Rate of Duty per cent.			Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not Exceed		Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
*£100	£500	£3	£100	£500	£1
500	2,000	4	500	1,000	2
2,000	5,000	5	1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	6	5,000	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	7	10,000	12,500	5
20,000	30,000	8	12,500	15,000	6
30,000	40,000	9	15,000	18,000	7
40,000	50,000	10	18,000	21,000	8
50,000	60,000	11	21,000	25,000	9
60,000	70,000	12	25,000	30,000	10
70,000	80,000	13	30,000	35,000	11
80,000	90,000	14	35,000	40,000	12
90,000	100,000	15	40,000	45,000	13
100,000	200,000	16	45,000	50,000	14
200,000	300,000	17	50,000	55,000	15
300,000	400,000	18	55,000	65,000	16
400,000	500,000	19	65,000	75,000	17
500,000	..	20	75,000	85,000	18
			85,000	100,000	19
			100,000	120,000	20
			The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.		

\* After 31.8. 1920 the minimum estate dutiable is £501, Law 40 of 1920.

The Estate duty and interest collected from 1st April, 1926 to 31st March, 1927, was £25,002 19s. 1d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent. according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies, however, for the benefit of husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. A Legacy duty receipt must be stamped within 21 days from the date thereof.

The Legacy duty collected for the financial year 1926-7 amounted to £5,612 6s. 3d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1893 duty is payable on all "successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. The duty collected for the year 1926-7 amounted to £9,343 14s. 5d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law 4 of 1903. The following are read with or are cognate to this Law:

Law 16 of 1879 Legacy duty Law, Law 27 of 1886 imposing duty on Building Society Mortgages, etc., Law 14 of 1898, a Law to amend the Legacy duty Law, 1879; Law 20 of 1868, The Succession duty Law; Law 7 of 1899, a Law to amend the Succession duty Law 1898; Law 6 of 1900, the Succession duty Law. Amendment Law, 1900; Law 17 of 1910, the Stamp duty Amendment Law, 1910; Law 29 of 1911, a Law to amend 17 of 1910 and further to amend Law 40 of 1903; Law 3 of 1914, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law, 1903; Law 7 of 1916, a Law to increase the Stamp duties on certain documents; Law 21 of 1916, the Estate duty Law; Law 27 of 1916, a Law to give relief during the War; Law 10 of 1919, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law, 1903; Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp duty Law 1903; Law 40 of 1920, a Law to amend Law 21 of 1916.

#### SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged .. ..	£0 0 6
"    under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal ..	0 15 0
"    of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ for one year only .. ..	0 0 1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease ..	0 0 6
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable ..	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5 ..	0 15 0
Appointments .. ..	50 0 0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor .. ..	0 15 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor ..	0 15 0
Award .. ..	0 0 2
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5 ..	0 0 1
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand .. ..	0 0 4
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10 .. ..	0 0 6
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20 .. ..	0 1 0
Above 20       "       30 .. ..	0 1 0
"       30       "       50 .. ..	0 2 6
"       50       "       100 .. ..	0 2 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part .. ..	

The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)— ..

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £ 5 .. ..	0 0 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed 10 .. ..	0 1 6
"       10       "       50 .. ..	0 1 0
"       50       "       100 .. ..	0 3 0
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof .. ..	0 3 0

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set. On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the island .. ..

0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

<b>Bills of Sight</b> —Where the value of the goods exceeds £5	..	£0 10 0
<b>Bonds</b> —Above £30 and not exceeding £50	..	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100 ..	..	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200 ..	..	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300 ..	..	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500 ..	..	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000 ..	..	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	..	0 10 0
<b>Certificates</b> —On the admission of a Barrister	..	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	..	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	..	0 2 0
<b>Charter-party</b>	..	0 10 0
<b>Cheques</b> —See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland),		
<b>Conveyances on sale</b> —Where the purchase or consideration money therein or the eupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	..	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 15 ..	..	0 3 0
“ 15 “ 20 ..	..	0 4 0
“ 20 “ 25 ..	..	0 5 0
“ 25 “ 50 ..	..	0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75 ..	..	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100 ..	..	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	..	0 7 6
<b>Commission as Land Surveyor</b> , Law 31 of 1894	..	30 0 0
<b>Copartnership Articles</b>	..	1 10 0
<b>Customs Warrants</b> —Inwards and Outwards, per set	..	0 0 3
<b>Certificate of Naturalization</b>	..	2 0 0
<b>Deeds, executed abroad, &amp;c.</b> —		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.		
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	..	3 10 0
On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	..	0 15 0
<b>Escheat</b> —		
On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	..	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	..	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	..	1 0 0
<b>Exchange</b> —		
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	..	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid		
<b>Kettubah</b> —On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.		
<b>Leases</b> —Law 7 of 1916—Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	..	0 0 6
When yearly rent shall be less than £1	..	Free
<b>Law 7 of 1916</b> —		
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	..	0 5 0
“ 10 “ 15 ..	..	0 7 6
“ 15 “ 20 ..	..	0 10 0

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Above £20 and not exceeding £30	£0 12 6
“ 30 “ “ 50	0 15 0
“ 50 “ “ 100	1 0 0
“ 100 “ “ 200	1 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0
Not otherwise charged	0 10 0
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed	0 5 0
Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—	
For each hogshead of sugar	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	0 0 6
And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.	
Lease of Lands, &c., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the advalorem duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.	
<b>Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power</b>	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0 0 6
<b>Licenses—To Insurance Companies</b>	25 0 0 (yearly)
To retail firearms £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	4 10 0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	4 10 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	150 0 0
Marriage License by Governor	5 0 0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	1 0 0
Do. Passengers Baggage	1 0 0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	0 2 6
<b>Mortgages—Not exceeding £25</b>	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 5 0
Being a Collateral, or auxilliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	0 2 6
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	

\*Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£0 2 6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, War-rant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 1 0
<b>Naturalization, Certificate of</b>	2 0 0
<b>Paper Stamps</b> —All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—	
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
<b>Stamp Distributors</b> are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—	
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6 2/6, or 3/	0 0 1
Above 3/	0 0 2½
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1
Medium Paper	0 0 3½
Royal Paper	0 0 9
Imperial ditto	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
On each Form of Title	0 1 0
Surveyors Notices	0 0 1
<b>Passports</b>	0 7 6
<b>Patents</b> —	
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0 5 0
On the specification	0 10 0
On the Letters Patent	2 0 0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0 1 6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0 10 0
<b>Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.—</b>	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 0 6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4 0 0
Passengers Baggage	0 0 1
<b>Insurances</b> effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.	
Above six months, the full annual rate.	
<b>Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 13 of 1920.</b>	
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s. 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0 0 1
(2) In any other case—	
(a) For or upon any voyage—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0 0 3
(b) For time—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—	
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0 0 3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0 0 6

**Policies of Insurance, Life—**

Where the sum insured does not exceed £25 .. ..	£0 0 6
Does not exceed £50 .. ..	0 0 9
Does not exceed £100 .. ..	0 1 3
For every additional £100 or fractional part .. ..	0 1 3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property .. ..	0 0 6

**Private Bills—**

On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature .. ..	50 0 0
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**Protests—**

On every Protest or other notarial act .. ..	0 4 0
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**Receipts—**

Of or above forty shillings .. ..	0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature .. ..	0 1 6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds .. ..	0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts" .. ..	0 4 0

**Schedule—**

Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of .. ..	0 1 6
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**Scrip—**On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds

0 0 1

Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards .. ..	0 1 0
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**Settlements—**

Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—	
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 .. ..	0 10 0

**Shares—**

On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—	
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10 .. ..	0 0 6
“ “ “ “ shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10 .. ..	0 0 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be .. ..	0 2 6

**Summons—**On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same .. ..

0 1 6

On every warrant issued in lieu of summons .. ..	0 1 6
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**Voting—**On every instrument for the purpose of voting .. ..

0 0 1

**Warrants—**On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages .. ..

2 0 0

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.**

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Commissioner of Stamps ..	A. E. V. Barton ..	As Col. Genl.	—
Deputy Stamp Commissioner ..	C. C. Manton ..	600 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk and Cashier ..	Gerald A. Howden ..	400 0 0	May, '09
Second Class Clerk ..	L. L. Ingram ..	275 0 0	April, '12
Assistant ..	J. A. Wilson ..	160 0 0	Aug., '20

## CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

**THE** Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue, chief clerk, and nineteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston, consists of a Collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; a Chief Clerk, four first class clerks; six second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-five out-door officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; and two second class clerks, one assistant collector; two assistants; and five lockers and gaugers and an officer in charge of Excise Stores.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

## PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston .. ..	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay .. ..	Yallahs.
Port Morant .. ..	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio .. ..	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal
Annotto Bay .. ..	—
Port Maria .. ..	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay .. ..	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour .. ..	—
Falmouth .. ..	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay .. ..	—
Lucea .. ..	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar .. ..	Negril. Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River .. ..	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River .. ..	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

*Ports of Registry.* Registrars of Shipping are stationed at Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth and Montego Bay.

## SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

## ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law, as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916—A tax at the rate of one shilling on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island except in the parish of Kingston, where the rate is eight-pence.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable: tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding nine-pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

*Fund for the repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 21 of 1922.*

**NOTE**—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of '03 by Law 14 of '07

Horsekind .. ..	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city ..	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city ..	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city ..	0 6 8

**GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 30 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908  
16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 21 OF 1922.**

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	..	..	£0	6	0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	..	..	0	11	0
Each head of horned stock used for draft	..	..	0	1	0
Each ass	..	..	0	2	0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	..	..	2	0	0
Each wheel of a carriage	..	..	0	15	0
Each wheel of a cart	..	..	0	6	0
Each hand cart plying for hire	..	..	0	1	0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	..	..	1	0	0
Each firearm	..	..	0	8	0 or 16/-
Each Traction Engine used on roads 2s. 6d. per hundred weight or part thereof.					

*Trailers.*

Each trailer equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires 1s. per hundred weight or part thereof  
Equipped with soft solid metal or hard tires 2s. per hundred weight or part thereof

*Motor Cycles.*

Not exceeding 3 hundred weights in weight unladen	..	..	£1	0	0
Exceeding that weight	..	..	1	10	0

*Motor Cars.*

Equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires and not used for hire	..	..	5	10	0
Used for hire (equipped with all pneumatic tires)	..	..	7	10	0
Equipped on all or any of the wheels with soft solid tires 6s. per hundred weight or part thereof					

*Motor Trucks.*

With pneumatic tires on all wheels and not exceeding in weight thirty hundred weights	..	..	6	0	0
Exceeds 30 hundred weights but not exceeding 50 hundred weights	..	..	7	10	0
Exceeds 50 hundred weights	..	..	12	10	0
Equipped with soft solid tires, or partly with soft, solid and partly with pneumatic tires not exceeding 30 hundred weights	..	..	10	0	0
Exceeding thirty but not exceeding 50 hundred weights	..	..	12	0	0
Exceeding fifty hundred weights 10s. for every hundred weight or part thereof	..	..			
Equipped with metal or other hard tires 5s. for every hundred weight or part thereof					

*Traction Engines.*

Equipped on all or any of the wheels with metal or other hard tires 2/6 per hundred weight or part thereof

*Registration of Motor Cars Law.*

Driver's license	..	..	0	10	0
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**DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.**

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay, and Port Royal	..	..	0	4	0
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**RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878 AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916, 15 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920, CONTINUED IN FORCE BY LAWS 2 OF 1921, 1 OF 1922 AND 1 OF 1923, etc.**

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer + 60%.

**SIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902, 18 OF 1910, 5 OF 1919, 8 OF 1920 AND 9 OF 1920\***

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920\*

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. +10%

**LICENSES.**

**Exclusive of Stamps**

Brewer's License	..	..	..	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	..	..	..	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	..	..	..	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	..	..	..	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	..	..	..	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	..	..	..	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	..	..	..	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	..	..	..	0 10 0

*Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.*

For each license in respect of each parish .. £5 0 0

*Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.*

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals .. £0 11 0

(1/ to Collector of Taxes and 10/ to Clerk of Petty Session.)

License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms .. 5 10 0

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)

*Spirits—Laws 31 of 1905.*

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	..	£10 0 0	}
In any other parish	..	5 0 0	
For each retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	..	25 0 0	
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	..	£20 0 0	}
In any other part of the Island	..	10 0 0	
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	..	10 0 0	
In any other parish	..	5 0 0	
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	..	5 0 0	
Stamp	..	0 10 0	

\* Continued in force by Laws 2 1921, 1 of 1922, 1 of 1923, 2 of 1924, 1 of 1925 and 4 of 1926, etc.

*Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.*

For each Still .. .. .	£5 0 0
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*Trade—Law 7 of 1908.*

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses ..	£12 10 0
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Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—

For the Island .. .. .	£7 10 0
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For the parish of Kingston .. .. .	5 0 0
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For any other parish .. .. .	2 10 0
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Wharfinger—For each wharf .. .. .	2 10 0
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Supercargo—For each person carrying on business .. .. .	5 0 0
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Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper .. .. .	1 10 0
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Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings

*Entertainments Duty Law 14 of 1919 as amended by 15 of 1920, and 22 of 1923 and 21 of 1924.*

When the payment for admission, in respect of each person exclusive of amount of duty does not exceed 6d. ..	¼d.
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 1/ ..	½d.
“ 1/ “ “ 1/6 ..	1d.
“ 1/6 “ “ 2/ ..	1½d.
“ 2/ “ “ 3/ ..	2d.
“ 3/ “ “ 4/ ..	3d.
“ 4/ “ “ 7/6 ..	4½d.
“ 7/6 “ “ 10/ ..	6d.

and sixpence for every ten shillings or part of ten shillings over the first ten. One third of this Tax goes to Parochial Revenue.

*Agricultural Produce buyers Licenses Law 19 of 1926.**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie. annata .. .. .	£5 0 0
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*Class II.*

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shadocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts .. .. .	5 0 0
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*Class III.*

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof. ..	5 0 0
License to buy in all Parishes .. .. .	50 0 0

## INCOME TAX.

*Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1).*

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

(a) On the first £100 .. .. .	Nil
On every pound of the Income beyond—	
(b) £100 and up to £400 .. .. .	2½d.
(c) £400 and up to £500 .. .. .	3d.
(d) £500 and up to £750 .. .. .	4d.
(e) £750 and up to £1,000 .. .. .	6d.
(f) £1,000 and up to £1,500 .. .. .	9d.
(g) £1,500 and up to £2,000 .. .. .	1s.
(h) £2,000 and up to £5,000 .. .. .	1s. 3d.
(i) £5,000 and up to £8,000 .. .. .	1s. 6d.
(j) £8,000 and up to £10,000 .. .. .	1s. 9d.
(k) On every pound beyond £10,000 .. .. .	2s.



## SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &amp;C.

## ADMESURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons, reg. tonnage			For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage		
Do. from 50 to 100	tonnage	£1 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	tons	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	"	1 10 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	"	7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	"	2 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	"	8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	"	3 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	"	9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	"	4 0 0			10 0 0
		5 0 0			

## WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895, as amended by Law 53 of 1920.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs. weight, 1/ per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

## IMPORT DUTIES.

A Law to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Duties on Imports.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as "The Tariff Law, 1922," 4 of 1925.

2—(1) On and after the coming into operation of this Law, there shall be raised, levied collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Government of this Island, upon the several articles imported into this Island and enumerated in the First Schedule to this Law, the several duties therein set forth, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(a) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada or of any part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply by action taken under Sec. 26 of this Law: Provided that such goods shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council from time to time.

(b) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "General Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the column "Preferential Tariff" of such Schedule.

(2) The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make Regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. All such Regulations shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall have the force of Law.

3—The articles enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

4—Anything in the next preceding two sections to the contrary notwithstanding the articles enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported

for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the Island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of Law 18 of 1877, or by any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor or the person appearing as the importer may be proceeded against under section 34 of Law 24 of 1885, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

5—The articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law shall pay duty at the rate of Five per centum ad valorem: Provided that if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of the Dominion of Canada or of any other part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply for by action taken under Section 26 of this Law, such articles shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

6—In every case in which the value of goods imported into this Island is to be ascertained for the purposes and in manner provided in section 2 (1) of Law 20 of 1912 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor and in which exchange is a part of such value the rate of conversion shall be taken as that prevailing between Jamaica and the country whence the goods are imported on the day that due report of the ship bringing the goods shall be made in pursuance of section 42 of Law 18 of 1877, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor.

7—(1) In this Law the expression "Cotton Piece-Goods" means all woven fabrics made entirely of cotton in piece lengths but shall exclude all cloth manufactured in the piece with a border or selvedge marking a point for cutting to make up into an article of a distinctive character.

(2) The Preferential Tariff for Cotton Piece-goods shall apply to the following parts of the British Empire:—Empire of India, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Dominion of New Zealand, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, British Possessions and Protectorates in Africa, Fiji, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Falkland Islands, Seychelles, St. Helena, British Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Guiana, British West Indies.

8—Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make Regulations under other sections of this Law the Governor in Privy Council may by such Regulations provide for the certificates, invoices and bills of lading to be furnished in respect of all or any goods to which any Preferential Tariff in force in this Colony for the time being applies and may also by Regulations prescribe the conditions governing the direct importation of such goods and their passage through another country.

9—The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the First Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the Second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to ad valorem duty, shall be liable to ad valorem duty, and when the package contains ad valorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such ad valorem goods.

10—In the case of spirits subject to duty according to their strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained by means of Sykes (or "Sikes") Hydrometer; and in case such strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the Hydrometer, it shall

be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

11—Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

12—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper Officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by any Customs Law for the time being in force in this Island or by this Law, to accept as prima facie evidence of the character of cement entered for Island consumption a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by a reliable cement tester, in the country of manufacture, recognized as such by the Governor of this Island, that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

13—Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Island, or who being in this Island, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading, or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any signature or other attestation purporting to show, or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a penalty not less than £20 and not exceeding £100, or in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

14—Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such Regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

15—Upon the re-importation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 20 of this Law are returned to this Island such goods shall pay the import duty in force at the time of such return.

16. If any goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty shall have been paid under this law, are duly exported within two years of their first importation there shall be a drawback in respect of such goods of an amount equal to the preferential duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule to this Law: provided that where any duty has been paid on goods exported as ships' stores or on any of the articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law there shall be a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid if the article is exported within two years of its importation; provided further that such goods are exported in the original, whole and unbroken packages in which the same were imported, and that no drawback of duty shall be allowed unless the amount of drawback on any one transaction is not less than four shillings.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under Law 2 of 1922 shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation.

17—The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military Authorities in this Island for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the Public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback, or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

18—There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign-going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such ship-building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

19—Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchandise subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

20—Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture or putting up of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 16 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

21—On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule, on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

22—The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

23—In construing the language employed in Schedule 2 of this Law to describe articles intended to be free of duty the articles named as free must be considered in their primary character in relation to the use under which exemption is given. When the character of such articles has been added to, modified or changed by embellishment or combination with some other article whose primary character is other than that described against the article on the free list the consideration as to whether the composite article is liable to duty shall be the relative value of the component parts considered under the two schedules of the tariff, viz:—the schedule imposing duty and the schedule granting exemption. If the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the portion coming under a description on the free list then duty shall be charged on the composite article; but if the value of the portion formed by any items appearing on the free list exceeds the value of the portion not exempted then the article considered in its complete character shall be exempt from duty.

24—No goods imported free of import duties under the provisions of any law, certificate or concession shall be sold or transferred without the importer notifying the Collector General, and paying such import duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized wherever found and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) or against any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor. The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any laws amending the same or substituted therefor in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those Laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

25—In amendment of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, (Law 18 of 1877) and Laws amending the same it is hereby provided that

- (a) The combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice set forth in the Fifth Schedule of this Law in respect of goods liable to ad valorem duties shall be declared to in all cases where the rates of duties set forth in the

column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Origin" shall be declared to in all other cases of goods liable to ad valorem duties; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Value" shall be declared to in all cases where preferential duties other than those ad valorem shall apply and in all cases where duties other than those preferential and other than those ad valorem, General Tariff, shall apply the Form of Invoice alone shall be required. Invoices shall be presented in original and duplicate to the Collector of Customs who shall retain the original; Provided that in the event of an importer not having received a duplicate Invoice the Collector shall retain the original Invoice: Provided that the combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice above specified may be altered and amended from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council as provided in section 2, subsection 2 of this Law.

- (b) That after the words "any invoice" in the twelfth line of section 25 of Law 18 of 1877, there be inserted the words, "he may order an entry to be made by Bill of Sight under Section 51 of this Law, or"

26—The Legislative Council may from time to time by resolution extend to any part of the British Empire the whole or any part of the preference given by this Law to the United Kingdom and Dominion of Canada, and thereafter all the sections of this Law dealing with the Preferential Tariff shall apply to goods from such part of the British Empire in accordance with the terms of the Resolution.

By Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 6th July, 1922, under Section 26 of Law 2 of 1922, the Preferential Tariff was extended to embrace the Dominion, Colonies, and Dependencies, viz.: The Dominion of New Zealand, the Colonies of Cyprus, Fiji, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Dependencies of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. By a further Resolution passed on the 26th March, 1924, the Preferential Tariff was extended to Newfoundland and the Irish Free State.

27—In this Law the letters "p.c." in any one of the tariff columns in the First Schedule represent and have the meaning of the words "per centum, ad valorem."

28—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in The Revenue Temporary Protection Law, 1898 (Law 23 of 1898) no import duty paid during the month of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five under the provisions of the said Law 23 of 1898, in accordance with an Order issued under the said Law by the Governor in Council to the Collector General shall be repaid to the person who paid the same.

29—In the case of importations of goods the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated the value for duty shall not be less than the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country, the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

The Collector of Customs may determine the value of such goods, and the value so determined shall, until otherwise provided, or determined by the Governor, be the value upon which the duty on such goods shall be computed and levied under regulations prescribed by the Governor.

30—The Laws mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule: Provided that any Regulations made under or by virtue of any of the Laws so repealed and in force at the time of the coming into operation of this Law shall continue in force, so far as the same may not be rendered inapplicable by any section of this Law, until fresh Regulations repealing or adding to the existing Regulations have been made under this Law.

31—The provisions of this Law relating to any preference given to the Dominion of Canada or to any part of the British Empire shall remain in force for and during the term of the agreement made with the Dominion of Canada and subject to the terms of such agreement.

## SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.—(SECTION 2).

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
<b>1</b>	<b>Animals and Birds Living—</b>		
	(a) Asses, per head .. ..	£1	£1 6/8
	(b) Cattle, per head .. ..	£2	£2 13/4
	(c) Goats, per head .. ..	10/	13/4
	(d) Horses, per head .. ..	£3	£4
	(e) Mules, per head .. ..	£3	£4
	(f) Sheep, per head .. ..	10/	13/4
	(g) Swine, per head .. ..	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		
<b>2</b>	<b>Ammunition and Explosives—</b>		
	<b>Ammunition:</b>		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100 .. ..	3/	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs. .. ..	9/	12/
	<b>Explosives:</b>		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb.	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb .. ..	9d.	1/
<b>3</b>	<b>Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter per gallon ..</b>	1/6	2/
<b>4</b>	<b>Bread, Biscuits, and Cakes: Unsweetened.</b>		
	In bulk, i.e. packed in barrels or boxes not containing small internal packages per 100 lbs .. ..	3/1	4/2
<b>4a</b>	Otherwise packed per lb. .. ..	1½d.	2d.
<b>5.</b>	<b>Butter and Butter Substitutes:</b>		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs. .. ..	15/	30/
	(b) Butter substitutes including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	30/
<b>6</b>	<b>Candles:</b>		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs. .. ..	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. .. ..	18/9	25/
<b>7</b>	<b>Cattle and other Animal Foods:</b>		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs. ..	1/10½	2/6
<b>8</b>	<b>Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:</b>		
	(a) which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per 400 lbs. .. ..	1/	1/4
	(b) other than that included in (a) per 400lbs.	3/	4/
<b>9</b>	<b>Cheese, per 100 lbs. .. ..</b>	8/4	16/8
<b>10</b>	<b>Chicory, per lb. .. ..</b>	1/	1/4
<b>11</b>	<b>Cider and Perry, per gallon .. ..</b>	1/8	2/
<b>12</b>	<b>Cocoa: Raw, per 100 lbs. .. ..</b>	15/	£1
<b>13</b>	<b>Coffee:*</b>		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs. .. ..	15/	£1
	(b) roasted or ground per 100 lbs. ..	£1 10/	£2
<b>14</b>	<b>Cotton: Piece-Goods, advalorem .. ..</b>	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
<b>15</b>	<b>Fish: (a) Salmon and Trout, dried salted, smoked, or pickled per 100 lbs. .. ..</b>	5/	10/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	4/
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. .. ..	3/8	7/
	(d) Canned, ad valorem .. ..	10%	20%
	(e) Fresh, do .. ..	10%	20%

\*The importation of foreign coffee is prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
16	Fruit, fresh : apples do. .. ..	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
17	Glucose, per lb. .. ..	2½d.	3d.
18	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof:		
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs. .. ..	2/	4/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs. .. ..	1/6	2/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. .. ..	2/3	3/
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs. .. ..	1/3	1/8
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs. .. ..	1/6	2/
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs. .. ..	3d.	4d.
	Flour and Meal:		
	(g) Wheaten and Rye, per 196 lbs. .. ..	7/	9/
	(h) Other kinds, per 196 lbs. .. ..	1/6	2/
	Pulse:		
	(i) Beans and Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) and split peas (per 70 lbs.) .. ..	9d.	1/
	(j) Dhol, per 100 lbs. .. ..	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. .. ..	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations:		
	(l) Arrowroot and Corn Flour, per 100 lbs. .. ..	3/1	4/2
19	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs. .. ..	6/3	12/6
20	Matches:		
	In boxes containing 50 matches (matches in boxes containing a greater or less quan- tity than 50 matches each are to be charged in proportion) per gross of boxes	1/9	2/4
21	Meats:		
	(a) Fresh, ad valorem .. ..	15%	30%
	(b) Canned, or contained in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, ad valorem .. ..	10%	20%
	(c) Beef, Pork and Tongues pickled salted or cured, per 100 lbs. .. ..	5/8	11/4
	(d) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs. .. ..	12/6	25/
	(e) Bacon, per 100 lbs. .. ..	12/6	25/
	(f) Ham, per 100 lbs. .. ..	12/6	25/
	(g) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs. .. ..	12/6	25/
22	Medicines and Drugs:		
	Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb. £1		£1 6s. 8d.
23	Milk:		
	(a) Condensed, as defined in Section 2 of Law 18 of 1926 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. .. ..	1/6	3/
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. .. ..	16/8	£1 13s. 4d.
24	Oils:		
	(a) Edible, per gallon .. ..	1/	1/4
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gall. .. ..	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon .. ..	3½d.	5d.
	(d) Motor Spirit, including Benzine, Benzo- line, gasolene, naptha and petrol spirits generally, per gallon .. ..	6d.	8d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon .. ..	4½d.	6d.
25	Paper:		
	Cards, playing per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) .. ..	4½d.	6d.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
26.	Potatoes, per lb. .. ..	1d.	2d.
27.	Salt:		
	(a) Rock Salt, per ton .. ..	11/3	15/
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs.	1/	1/4
28	Soap:		
	Common laundry not including flaked, powdered and similar soaps per 100 lbs.	3/6	4/8
29	Spirits:		
	(a) Brandy, (b) Gin .. ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(c) Whisky .. ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 13s. 0d.
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum*) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's or Sike's Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows:		
	(a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential 21/ General 23/8, (c), Preferential 21/ Gene- ral 27/10 per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs:		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing 40% proof spirit, per liquid gallon .. ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and dentrifices, toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 21/ Preferential and 23/8 General Tariff	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon .. ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methy- lated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmaco- pœia or the United States Pharmaco- pœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 4s. 9d.	£1 7s. 6d.
30	Sugar:		
	(a) Refined, per 100 lbs. .. ..	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs. .. ..	6/3	8/4
31	Tea, per lb. .. ..	1/	1/4
32	Tobacco and Snuff:		
	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Leaf, per lb. (not elsewhere enu- merated) .. ..	2/6	3/4
	Manufactured:		
	(b) Cigars, per lb. .. ..	10/	13/4
	(c) Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb. ..	8/	10/8
	(d) Snuff, per lb. .. ..	3/6	4/8
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ..	4/	5/4
33	Vinegar, per gallon .. ..	1/	1/4

\*The importation of Foreign Rum is prohibited by Law.



Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Wine:		
34	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under and not exceeding 18/ ..	5/3	6/9
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and upwards ..	11/	13/9
	Wood and Timber—		
35	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft. ..	6/9	9/
	(b) Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet ..	10/6	14/
	(c) Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(e) Shingles, Poston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000 ..	3/	4/
36	Cordage, not including string and twine, per lb.	1½d.	2d.
37	Saccharin, including substances of a like nature or use, per oz ..	2/6	3/4
	(2) Liquid preparations containing more than 1% of saccharin including substances of a like nature and use to saccharin) for each part of saccharin or similar substance per cent. or fraction thereof, per liquid gallon ..	4/	5/4
38	Sauce, advalorem ..	20%	30%
39	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule ..	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, ware and merchandise respectively.		
	The importation of foreign coffee and rum is prohibited.		

## SECOND SCHEDULE—(SECTION 3.)

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

- Arms, Ammunitions, Uniforms, Accoutrements and Prizes imported by, or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, the Civil Service, the Police Force or any Militia or Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
- Articles for the Navy, Army or Militia as specified below, viz.:
  - Mess plate, furniture and Band instruments for use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
  - Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.

- (c) Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a Bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.
3. Articles imported by, or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and household as provided by Law, the Colonial Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the Certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the Colonial Government, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a Certificate from the Revenue Commissioner shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
  4. Articles imported by, or for the use of, any office or bureau for meteorological observations approved by the Governor.
  5. Articles re-imported into the Colony and so proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs: Provided that duty shall be paid on the cost of any repairs or additions.
  6. Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, or the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family or suite if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in this Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
  7. Articles the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays.
  8. Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
  9. Bees, beehives and all accessories for Apiaries.
  10. Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used post cards; but not account books, printed labels, printed forms, or Christmas cards.
  11. Bullion and Coin.
  12. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
  13. Fuel Oil or Bunker Fuel, being petroleum imported for use as Fuel only to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, which flashes above 150° F by Abel's Test.
  14. Horses, baggage and furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces. If sold in the Island the Collector of Customs for Kingston to be notified and duty to be collected.
  15. Lymph for human vaccination, vaccines, serums and antitoxins for human and animal diseases.
  16. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, coal-tar disinfectants when in liquid form including carbolic acid, cylin, and Jeyes. Also vermin-killers, and other substances including sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, lime and other substances which the Collector of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manures, or remedies for diseases of, or preventatives of insect attacks on plants and animals or destruction of vermin.
  17. Medicines—the remedy known as "606" Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido-Arseno benzol) and similar preparations and Quinine, Sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark; Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
  18. Wrapping paper for fruit stamped as such.
  19. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sack made of fibre, metal or glass containers, used for putting up or containing Island produce

20. Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—The component parts of any articles which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free things.
21. Patterns and samples of no commercial value.
22. Paper intended exclusively for the printing of newspapers, magazines or periodicals, invoiced as such and supported by a Declaration of Importer that such paper is imported for that purpose only, and not to include any sized water marked or writing paper of any kind.
23. Personal Effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica or others domiciled in Jamaica who have died abroad.
24. School requisites, namely: slates and slate pencils, globes, atlases, charts, copy books and maps.
25. Professional plans and specifications.
26. Pure bred horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes, and approved of by the Director of Agriculture.
27. Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshhead, barrel and cask and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
28. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
29. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation, or cultivation.
30. War medals and war decorations; also medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as or to be competed for as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
31. Wire for fencing, fencing staples and tying wire for fastening the fences.
32. Wood Hoops, and truss hoops, also staves and headings, and also iron and steel hoops, and iron or steel cut into lengths for making iron and steel hoops.
33. Caustic soda, silicate of soda, rosin and washing soda, when imported by a soap manufacturer for use in his trade as such.
34. Leaf tobacco, suitable and intended for cigar wrapping.

### THIRD SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 4.)

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by Proprietors or Managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of Art, Drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of Art, Science or Industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of Natural Science.

### FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 5.)

1. Flags of the British Empire.
2. Locomotives, tractors, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment of railways and tramways.

**3. Machinery, including parts, viz.:-**

(a) Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, electrical motors, machines, and machinery, whether stationary or portable worked, by power or by hand for cultivating, manufacturing or preparing for market, salt, camphor, and the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.

(b) Sewing machines.

4. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.

5. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes, imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Collector General shall prescribe.

Whenever any local merchant shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of such Secondary School for the equipment of such school, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which Drawbacks may be claimed on goods exported.

6. Aircraft.

7. Articles imported specially for the use, furnishing and decoration of Churches used for Public Worship, on the signed declaration of the Head of the Denomination that such articles are specially imported for those purposes.

8. Articles necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light and measuring electricity which the Collector of Customs at the port of importation is satisfied are imported by and are solely for the use of the Jamaica Public Service Company in constructing new works and renewals of existing works. Provided, however, that if any such articles so imported by the Company are sold by the Company in the Island, the Company shall notify the Collector of Customs, and shall pay the duty thereon to him. A monthly return shall be furnished by the Company to the Collector of Customs of each and every article so sold.

9. Agricultural implements, artisan tools and implements.

10. The implements and tools being such as shall be approved from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council.

11. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

12. Stills and parts thereof.

13. Telephones and Telephone Switchboards.

## FIFTH SCHEDULE.

### SECTION 25.

*Combined Certificate of Value and of Origin to be written, typed or printed on Invoices of Goods*

I (1).....of (2).....  
manufacturer

of (3).....supplier of the goods enumerated in this invoice  
 amounting to.....hereby declare that I [(4) have the authority  
 to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the aforesaid manufacturer and that I] have  
supplier

the means of knowing and do hereby certify as follows:-

- (1) Here insert Manager, Chief Clerk, or as the case may be.
- (2) Here insert name of firm or company.
- (3) Here insert name of city or country.
- (4) Words bracketed should be omitted where the manufacturer or supplier himself signs the Certificate.

## VALUE.

1. That this invoice is in all respects correct and contains a true and full statement of the price actually paid at the place of purchase, or to be paid for the said goods, and the actual quantity thereof.

2. That no arrangements or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the said Exporter and Purchaser, or by any one on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown in this invoice or as follows (5).....

.....

## ORIGIN.

Delete whichever of 3 (a) or 3 (b) is not applicable. If 3 (a) is used delete 4 and 5. If 3 (b) is used insert required particulars in 4 and 5.

3 (a). That every article mentioned 3 (b). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been wholly produced the said invoice has been either wholly or manufactured in (6)..... partially produced or manufactured in (9).....

.....

4. As regards those articles only partially produced or manufactured in (6).....

.....

(a) That the final process or processes of manufacture have been performed in that part of the British Dominions.

(b) That the expenditure in material produced in (6).....and/or labour in (6)..... calculated subject to qualifications hereunder, in each and every article is not less than one-fourth of the Factory or Works costs of such article in its finished state.

5. That in the calculation of such proportion of produce of labour of the (6)..... none of the following items has been included or considered:—

“Manufacturer's profit or remuneration of any Trader, Agents, Broker, or other person dealing in the articles in their finished condition: royalties: cost of outside packages or any cost of packing the goods thereunto: any cost of conveying insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture.”

Dated at ..... this.....

day of ..... 19....

itness.....Signature.....

(5) Here insert particulars of any special arrangement.

(6) Insert “United Kingdom” or name of other part of British Dominions.

## INVOICE.

(Place and Date).....19....

Invoice of.....consigned by.....  
 .....of.....to.....  
 of.....to be shipped per.....  
 Order Number.....

Country of Origin.	Marks and numbers on packages.	Quantity and description of goods.	Selling Price to Purchaser.	
			At	Amount.

(Signature).....

Witness.....

Artisans' tools and implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922.

## ARTISANS' TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The following tools and implements ordinarily used in their trade or calling by journeymen fitters, journeymen masons, journeymen bricklayers, journeymen plasterers, journeymen smiths, journeymen carpenters, journeymen painters, journeymen cabinet-makers, journeymen boot-makers, journeymen saddlers, journeymen watchmakers, journeymen farriers or journeymen tailors, that is to say:—

Adzes, Adzes, clawed, Adzes, coopers, Adzes, iron drivers, Adzes, platelayer's Adzes, stock drivers, Angle dividers, Anvils, Augurs, Awls, Axes. Bench bits, Bench cramps, Bench drills, Bench hooks, Bench holdfasts, Bench knives, Bench screws, Bench screw joiners, Bench stops, Bench vises, Bellows used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Benders, pipe, rail, etc., Bevels used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Bits and braces, Blow torches, Bolt clippers, Bootmakers' lasts, Bootmakers' needles, Bootmakers' bristles, Bootmakers' last hooks, Braces, Bradawls, Brick cleaning hammers, Bricklayers' hammers, Brushes, paint, Brushes, varnish, Brushes, whitewash, Brushes, used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Belt fastener frame, fitters. Callipers, Chisels, Coopers' drivers, Coopers' crowls, Compasses, Clamps, Creases, Creasing irons, Cramps, Crucibles, Cup tools, smiths, Cold sets, smiths. Dyes and Stocks, Depth gauges, Dividers, Draw knives, Drills, Dummies, masons, Dummies, plumbers, Dehorners, farriers. Farriers' hammers, Farriers' knives, Farriers' rasps, Farriers' pinchers, Farriers' tongs, Files and rasps, Files, whip saw, Fire-pots and baskets, Floats, Foot rules, plasterers, Forges, Blacksmiths, Framing rods,

**Smiths' Gauges, Gauges, depth, Gimlets, Glue pots, Gouges Grooves. Hammers, carpenters' Hammers, tinman's Hammers, sledge, Hammers, farriers', Hand saws, Handsaw sets, Hand rachets, Hand vises, Hatchets, Hatchets, claws and shingle, Hardies Smith's Hooks and Screws, bench, Horses, tinman's, Heel Shaves, Shoemakers', Inch measures, tailors', Internal cutters, Iron, soldering, Irons, tailors'. Joiners' bench screws, Jewellers' bellows, Jewellers' blow pipes, Jewellers' tuning Knives, draw, Knives, farriers', Knives, putty, Knives, saddlers', Knives, shoemakers', Lasts, bootmakers', Last hooks, bootmakers', Lead ladles, Levels, spirit. Mallets. Painters' brushes, Painters' putty knives, Painters', scrapers, Picks, Pincers, farriers, Pipe-cutters, Pipe joiners, Pipe openers, Pipe wrenches, Planes and irons, Pliers, Plumbs, Plumb bobs, Plumb and level, Punches, Putty knives. Rasps, Reamers, Rivet snaps, Round shaves, Rules. Saddlers' knives, Saddlers' screw creases, Saws, Saws band. Saws, cross cut, Saws, pit, Saw sets, Scissors, painters', Screw drivers. Scribing blocks, Scribers, Scutches, Shears, Shoemakers' knives, Shoemakers' lasts, Sliding bevels, Smith's cup tools, Smith's set hammers, Smith's snap tools, Smith's tongs, Soldering furnaces, Soldering irons, Soldering lamps, Spanners, Spirit levels, Spoke shaves, Spoke trimmers, Shoemakers' bristles, Squares, Squares, tailors', Stakes, Steel and punches, Stocks and dies, Swages, Swage blocks. Tailors' irons, Tailors' inch measures, Tailors' scissors, Tailors' squares, Tailors' thimbles, Tape measures, Taps, engineer's, Tar brushes, Treading machines (not including power machinery), Tire shrinkers, Tracing wheels, Trammel heads, Trowels, Try squares and bevels, Tongs for all trades, Turning lathes, Turning tools (not including power lathes or power tools), Turnscrews plasterers, Twitches, Tinman's snips. Vises. Wrenches.**

Agricultural Implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922:—

**Axes, Agricultural forks, Athey truss wheels, Bill hooks, Banana gouges, Banana knives, Barratones. Cultivators, Clod crushers, Cane bills, Cane knives, Cane digging bills, Cutlasses, Chaff cutters. Dibbles. Ensilage cutters. Fruit pickers, Field rollers and pulverisers. Grass knives, Ginger knives. Harrows, Hay balers and binders, Hay knives, Horse-hoes, Hoes. Mattocks, Mowers such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers. Pickaxes, Ploughs, Pruning saws, Pruners including pruning scissors. Rakes. Roadless units. Sowing machines, Stump extractors, Spuds, Sickles, Scythes, Spades, Shovels, Sprayers (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns). Trenching spades. Watering cans., Wedges, iron and steel, for splitting wood.**

LAW 9 OF 1919—Continued by 7 OF 1920.

#### LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

##### SCHEDULE.

On every package other than a package containing Kerosene Oil	
or containing Condensed Milk .. .. .	1/
Lumber, on every 1,000 ft. or less quantity .. .. .	2/
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number .. .. .	1/
Iron, unmanufactured .. .. .	Free
Coal .. .. .	Free
Bricks, tiles and slates (per 1,000) .. .. .	2/
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description, (per cwt) .. .. .	1/
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware, not being packed in package (per cwt). .. .. .	1/
Oars and hand spikes (per doz.) .. .. .	1/
Paint per keg and drums (per 112 lbs.) .. .. .	1/
Salt .. .. .	Free
Spades, shovels and forks .. .. .	Free
Cutlasses .. .. .	Free
Factory and also agricultural machinery, which in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products .. .. .	Free

*Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911, regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.*

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica,

Collector of Customs,

19

Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export\*

on the

for

on which Drawback

of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take account of the goods at

I am, &c.,

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer, and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £                      was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the                      dated for                      as per warrant No.                     

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned                      †were weighed in my presence and found to contain                      and that they were duly shipped on the                      for                      as per warrant No.                      dated                     

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2, Tariff Law 1911, the Officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

\* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.



When the following goods are entered for Drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the Officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	} in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	} in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines		
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other pkg.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes .. at least two ounces from each package

Matches .. at least twelve boxes from each package

Soap .. at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment

Candles .. at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment

Biscuits and Crackers .. (Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

### DECLARATIONS.

#### NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922, outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me  
this            day of  
                 19    }

J.P.

#### RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922 outside of which Drawback is barred, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me  
this            day of  
                 19    }

J.P.

#### DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by            from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me  
this            day of  
                 19    }

J.P.

## DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

## NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of the said were sold by the said and that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me }  
this day of }  
19 }

J.P.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

*Rule made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911, "The Tariff Law, 1911."*

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

*For Original Importer.*

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that

I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice that the goods have been imported for the purpose of .....

.....  
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

*For Middleman.*

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of .....

.....  
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been specially prepared for the purpose and being *prima facie* unsuitable for other purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

## WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 9 OF 1923.

Public Wharfrage is regulated, by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 9 of 1923, and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
  - II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B, which shall be landed or received at his wharf to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the second column the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods, and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
  - III. A Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
  - IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
  - V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of Lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
  - VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
  - VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C and D shall be charged: column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months, and in the case of coal for six months.
  - VIII. Before extra Wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra Wharfrage.
  - IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to Wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
  - X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rate fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.
- Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may by giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf.

## SCHEDULE A.

Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
s. d.	s. d.

Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package .. ..	0 6	0 9
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubit feet, per cubic foot .. ..	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 .. ..	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats, in casks or tierces, per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Bellow's Smith's, each .. ..	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement .. ..	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000 .. ..	12 0	18 0
Butter, lard in firkins per 56 lbs. each .. ..	0 4	0 6
Candles, in boxes 25 lbs. each .. ..	0 3	0 4½
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose per bolt .. ..	0 4	0 6
Carriages four wheels, including wheels, each .. ..	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each ..	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel .. ..	1 0	1 6
Cordage, per 100 lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits, per barrel .. ..	0 6	0 9
ditto per bag of 2 bushels .. ..	0 4	0 6
Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs. .. ..	0 3	0 4½
Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon ..	0 1	0 1½
Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box .. ..	1 0	1 6
Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000 .. ..	1 0	1 6
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshead .. ..	2 0	3 0
Fish, dried, per tierce .. ..	1 4	2 0
Fish, dried per box .. ..	0 6	0 9
Fish, smoked, per barrel .. ..	0 8	1 0
Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box .. ..	0 4	0 6
Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box .. ..	0 1	0 2
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per barrel .. ..	0 8	1 0
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per half-barrel .. ..	0 4	0 6
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag per 100 lbs. .. ..	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubit feet per cubit foot .. ..	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubit foot above 8 an additional .. ..	0 1½	0 2½
Gasolene, per drum .. ..	2 0	4 0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs. .. ..	1 0	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set .. ..	0 8	1 0
do wood, per 1,000 .. ..	6 0	9 0
Horses, mules, and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each ..	5 0	6 9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs. .. ..	0 4	0 6
do per hogshead .. ..	2 4	3 6
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt. per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
do in packages over one ton as per agreement .. ..	0 0	0 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100 lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lime temper or other, per puncheon .... ..	2 0	3 0
Lime temper or other, per hogshead .. ..	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hogshead .. ..	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel .. ..	1 0	1 6
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case .. ..	0 8	1 0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs. .. ..	0 4	0 6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen .. ..	1 0	1 6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons .. ..	0 6	0 9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons .. ..	0 4	0 6
Oil, Kerosene any other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask .. ..	2 0	3 0
Ox bows, per dozen .. ..	0 4	0 6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100lbs. .. ..	0 4	0 6
Ploughs or Harrows, each .. ..	1 4	2 0
Rice, in bags, per 100lbs. .. ..	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose per bushel .. ..	0 2	0 3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9
Salt, per barrel .. ..	0 6	0 9
Sheep, hogs, and goats passed through the wharf .. ..	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogsheads, per set bundled .. ..	0 4	0 6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle .. ..	0 6	0 9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundle .. ..	0 6	0 9
Staves for butts and pipes per set bundled .. ..	0 6	0 9
Staves for hogshead and puncheons, per set bundled .. ..	0 6	0 9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen .. ..	0 6	0 9
Soap in boxes, per 56 lbs. .. ..	0 3	0 4½
Stones, dripstones, each .. ..	1 0	1 6
do grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9
Ditto above 1 ton, by agreement paving stones, 12x12 inches, each .. ..	0 2	0 3
Spirits or wines, per pipe or butt .. ..	4 0	6 0
ditto per hogshead .. ..	2 0	3 0
ditto per quarter cask .. ..	1 4	2 0
ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case .. ..	0 6	0 9
ditto per barrel .. ..	1 0	1 6
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel .. ..	0 6	0 9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50lbs. .. ..	0 4	0 6
Tobacco in boxes, bales, or sercons, per 100lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each .. ..	1 0	1 6

## SCHEDULE B.

Kingston. Other  
Parishes

Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:

	s. d.	s. d.
Annotto, arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel .. ..	0 5	0 7½
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot .. ..	0 3	0 4½
Cocoanuts loose, per 1,000 .. ..	7 6	10 6
Do in bags of 100, per bag .. ..	0 4	0 6
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200lbs. .. ..	0 6	0 9
Coffee, per tierce .. ..	1 4	2 0
Do per barrel .. ..	0 5	0 7½
Do per bag not exceeding 200lbs. .. ..	0 5	0 7½
Ginger, per tierce .. ..	2 0	3 0
Do per bag or barrel .. ..	0 6	0 9

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Hides, wet, each .. .. .	0 3	0 4½
Do dry, each .. .. .	0 3	0 4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons .. .. .	0 7	10
Limejuice, per puncheon .. .. .	1 6	2 3
Pimento, in bags per bag .. .. .	0 4	0 6
Rum, per puncheon .. .. .	2 0	2 6
Do per hogshead .. .. .	1 4	1 6
Do per quarter cask .. .. .	0 8	0 9
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs. .. .. .	0 3	0 4
Do in bag, per 100 lbs. .. .. .	0 3	0 4
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native woods, per ton .. .. .	6 0	6 0
Do Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet .. .. .	9 0	12 0
Do Native shingles, loose per 1,000 .. .. .	6 0	9 0
Do Native shingles, in packages per 100 .. .. .	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle .. .. .	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks, loose, per 100 .. .. .	2 0	3 0
Wool, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot .. .. .	0 3	0 4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt. .. .. .	0 4½	0 6½

## SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months:

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet .. .. .	9 0	12 0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000 .. .. .	7 0	10 0
Shingles in bundles, per 100 .. .. .	0 6	0 9

## SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping, exclusive of labour:

Bananas, per bunch of any size .. .. .	0 1	0 1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf .. .. .	0 0½	0 0½
Oranges and other fruit per barrel .. .. .	0 3	0 4½
Oranges " per crate .. .. .	0 1½	0 2½
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton .. .. .	3 0	4 6
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month, per ton .. .. .	0 6	0 9
Re-shipping same per ton .. .. .	1 0	1 6
Labour, receiving and delivering Coal by agreement For use of wharf inclusive of labour.		

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
		£	s.	d.		
<b>HEAD OFFICE.</b>						
Collector-General	A. E. V. Barton	1,000	0	0	July,	1912
Supervisor	Vacant					
Chief Clerk	J. W. Gayner	500	0	0	March,	1896
First Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	400	0	0	March,	1895
Ditto	W. DeW. Logan	400	0	0	July,	1906
Ditto	M. A. Sullivan	400	0	0	Sept.,	1897
Ditto	S. A. Chambers	400	0	0	Aug.,	1906
Ditto	H. C. Stedman	375	0	0	May,	1912
Second Class Clerk	V. E. Johns	275	0	0	April,	1912
Ditto	W. S. Murray	275	0	0	June,	1907
Ditto	R. K. Stimpson	275	0	0	May,	1918
Ditto	D. K. Wynter	260	0	0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	H. G. Williams	260	0	0	Aug.,	1919
Ditto	(Miss) E. I. Vine	240	0	0	Aug.,	1905
Ditto	C. T. Livingston	240	0	0	March,	1920
Assistant	I. L. Lewis	160	0	0	June,	1922
Ditto	O. M. Royes	160	0	0	Sept.,	1922
Ditto	H. G. R. Irons	160	0	0	Oct.,	1922
Ditto	V. L. Cover	160	0	0	July,	1921
Ditto	L. A. Falla	160	0	0	June,	1923
Ditto	R. O'L. Guilfoyle	160	0	0	June,	1923
Ditto	N. A. Crosswell	100	0	0	Jan.,	1928
Typist	(Miss) I. Sullivan	156	0	0	May,	1922
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>						
Collector, Inspector Invoices and Shipping Master	G. S. Shaw	625	0	0	Feb.,	1890
Chief Clerk	A. T. Pullar	450	0	0	April,	1897
First Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	400	0	0	March,	1894
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	400	0	0	Feb.,	1902
Ditto	C. L. Campbell	400	0	0	Feb.,	1908
Ditto	V. A. Bird	375	0	0	Dec.,	1906
Second Class Clerk	A. H. C. Packer	275	0	0	July,	1916
Ditto	L. C. Isaacs	275	0	0	Feb.,	1919
Ditto	L. A. Doran	260	0	0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto	A. G. Turner	260	0	0	April,	1920
Ditto	G. R. Johns	220	0	0	June,	1920
Ditto	J. A. J. Francis	180	0	0	Oct.,	1920
Assistant	A. V. L. Cummings	160	0	0	Jan.,	1921
Ditto	S. U. Ingram	160	0	0	July,	1922
Ditto	G. V. Aarons	145	0	0	March,	1924
Ditto	C. A. Thompson	100	0	0	Jan.,	1928
Surveyor	G. A. Gauntlett	500	0	0	March,	1893
Assistant Surveyor	C. H. Dickson	400	0	0	April,	1898
First Class Landing Waiter	A. J. Mohrman	400	0	0	Feb.,	1892
Ditto	E. T. Moore	400	0	0	Feb.,	1892
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	400	0	0	March,	1896
Ditto	D. V. Jacobs	400	0	0	July,	1902
Ditto	A. C. Murray	400	0	0	Nov.,	1894
Ditto	R. R. Facey	400	0	0	May,	1907
Ditto	F. R. Dehaney	400	0	0	Oct.,	1906
Ditto	R. Hutton	400	0	0	Sept.,	1907
Ditto	O. H. Nash	400	0	0	March,	1908
Ditto	Vacant					
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. C. Lofthouse	400	0	0	April,	1904

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>			
<b>First Class Out-Door Officer</b> ..	J. H. Smith ..	£ s. d. 160 0 0	March, 1897
Ditto ..	B. C. Hylton ..	160 0 0	Jan., 1907
Ditto ..	J. A. Francis ..	152 10 0	March, 1912
Ditto ..	E. B. Stanley ..	152 10 0	June, 1912
Ditto ..	S. Walker ..	152 10 0	Sept., 1905
<b>Second Class Out-Door Officer</b> ..	R. V. Steele ..	140 0 0	March, 1914
Ditto ..	H. Taylor ..	140 0 0	Dec., 1916
Ditto ..	H. Forbes ..	132 10 0	March, 1919
Ditto ..	F. H. Stedman ..	132 10 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto ..	H. S. Hall ..	132 10 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto ..	H. Willoughby ..	132 10 0	May, 1920
Ditto ..	G. W. Gibbons ..	132 10 0	May, 1920
Ditto ..	D. A. Hudson ..	132 10 0	July, 1921
<b>Third Class Out-Door Officer</b> ..	W. C. Phillips ..	118 15 0	Nov., 1920
Ditto ..	C. H. Ferguson ..	112 10 0	July, 1921
Ditto ..	C. S. Willis ..	112 10 0	Oct., 1921
Ditto ..	C. H. Cooke ..	112 10 0	Aug., 1922
Ditto ..	P. Harvey ..	112 10 0	Dec., 1922
Ditto ..	N. H. Franklin ..	112 10 0	Feb., 1924
Ditto ..	A. S. B. D'Oyley ..	112 10 0	Dec., 1924
Ditto ..	A. A. Johnson ..	112 10 0	Jan., 1925
Ditto ..	L. E. Phillibert ..	112 10 0	April, 1925
Ditto ..	A. R. Phillips ..	112 10 0	April, 1925
Ditto ..	H. E. St. A. Hollar ..	112 10 0	April, 1925
Ditto ..	S. H. Donaldson ..	112 10 0	May, 1925
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
<b>Second Class Collector</b> ..	D. Norman ..	500 0 0	March, 1893
<b>Officer i/o Rum Warehouses</b> ..	E. T. Reed ..	550 0 0	Sept., 1892
<b>Assistant Collector</b> ..	C. R. Campbell ..	400 0 0	April, 1906
	Travelling allowance ..	25 0 0	
	Duty Allowance ..	100 0 0	
<b>Locker and Gauger</b> ..	D. A. Saunders ..	275 0 0	Nov., 1917
Ditto ..	W. P. Watkins ..	275 0 0	April, 1912
Ditto ..	N. V. Millingen ..	275 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto ..	E. D. G. Coombs ..	240 0 0	July, 1919
Ditto ..	E. Thompson ..	180 0 0	July, 1920
<b>Second Class Clerk</b> ..	J. P. H. McLaughlin ..	275 0 0	Jany., 1917
Ditto ..	H. B. Brown ..	200 0 0	June, 1920
<b>Assistant</b> ..	E. Harris ..	100 0 0	Aug., 1927
Ditto ..	V. L. James ..	115 0 0	July, 1926
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
<b>Assistant Collector</b> ..	E. A. Millengen ..	400 0 0	Febr., 1891
	Travelling allowance ..	56 0 0	
<b>Second Class Clerk</b> ..	C. A. Robinson ..	275 0 0	Aug., 1918
<b>Assistant</b> ..	S. J. Parry ..	160 0 0	June, 1921
Ditto ..	N. G. Gregory ..	145 0 0	May, 1924
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
<b>Second Class Collector</b> ..	G. L. Facey ..	475 0 0	March, 1896
<b>Assistant Collector</b> ..	F. L. Nicholas ..	400 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance ..	115 0 0	
Ditto ..	H. L. Murray ..	375 0 0	Feb. 1910
	Travelling allowance ..	36 0 0	
<b>Second Class Clerk</b> ..	R. O. Evans ..	220 0 0	April, 1920
<b>Second Class Landing Waiter</b> ..	E. A. Steele ..	275 0 0	Nov., 1906
Ditto ..	L. A. Robertson ..	275 0 0	July, 1909
<b>Assistant</b> ..	E. H. S. Barnett ..	145 0 0	Aug., 1924



ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Portland.</i>				
First Class Collector	C. H. Vidal-Hall	£ 600 0 0	Feb.,	1803
Assistant Collector	H. B. Batley	400 0 0	Oct.,	1889
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—	
Ditto	D. G. Archer,	400 0 0	June,	1893
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0	—	
Second Class Clerk	O. W. Grossett	275 0 0	Sept.,	1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	C. F. Crooks	275 0 0	May,	1906
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	
Assistant	S. A. Dudley	100 0 0	March,	1927
Out-Door Officer	H. L. Payne	160 0 0	March,	1897
Ditto	G. W. Facey	160 0 0	July,	1919
Ditto	E. A. C. Smith	160 0 0	April,	1921
Ditto	R. A. Oliver	160 0 0	March,	1910
<i>St. Mary.</i>				
First Class Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	575 0 0	Jan.,	1887
Assistant do.	R. H. Nicholas	400 0 0	Jan.,	1905
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	L. F. Reid	275 0 0	Jan.,	1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. C. Forbes	275 0 0	Feb.,	1905
Ditto	H. E. Hitchins	275 0 0	Sept.,	1911
Assistant	E. G. Banks	160 0 0	May,	1922
Ditto	W. T. Tomlinson	115 0 0	July,	1926
<i>St. Ann.</i>				
Second Class Collector	C. M. Arscott	450 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant do.	J. A. M. Smith	400 0 0	April,	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Ditto do.	A. J. DePass	400 0 0	March,	1893
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Ellis	260 0 0	Feb.,	1919
Second Class Landing Waiter	D. D. Oliver	220 0 0	April,	1913
Ditto do.	F. G. Burrowes	275 0 0	March,	1909
Assistant	E. L. Munroe	160 0 0	June,	1922
Ditto	L. B. Wallace	130 0 0	April,	1925
Ditto	S. A. Stewart	115 0 0	July,	1926
Ditto	R. L. C. Aarons	130 0 0	Nov.,	1925
<i>Trelawny.</i>				
Second Class Collector	J. M. Fonseca	500 0 0	March,	1895
Assistant do.	St. G. V. Thompson	400 0 0	March,	1895
	Travelling allowance	135 0 0		
Ditto do.	T. A. Foote	375 0 0	Dec.,	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	W. B. Clark	275 0 0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto Landing Waiter	D. B. Bamed	275 0 0	April,	1908
	Travelling allowance	12 10 0		
Assistant	(Miss) I. R. M. Cooke	160 0 0	Jan.,	1921
<i>St. James.</i>				
First Class Collector	E. F. Wilson	575 0 0	June,	1880
Assistant do	C. S. L. Hogarth	400 0 0	April,	1906
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Locker and Gauger	J. A. Binns	275 0 0	April,	1912
Second Class Landing Waiter	J. F. Hill	275 0 0	Feb.,	1901
Ditto	A. J. Bamed	275 0 0	Oct.,	1906
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Sterling	260 0 0	Jan.,	1920
Assistant	J. C. Smith	130 0 0	Feb.,	1925
Ditto	R. H. A. Kerr	100 0 0	April,	1927

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
<i>Hanover.</i>				
Second Class Collector	D. T. Seaton	£ 500 s. 0 d.	Feb.,	1890
Asst. Collector	J. W. Weller	350 0 0	July,	1902
	Travelling allowance	135 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	G. T. Foster	275 0 0	Nov.,	1917
Assistant	J. L. Hill	160 0 0	July,	1920
<i>Westmoreland.</i>				
Second Class Collector	E. B. Levy	500 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Asst. Collector	D. E. Lofthouse	400 0 0	April,	1910
	Travelling allowance	155 0 0		
Ditto	A. H. Packer	400 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Second Class Clerk	H. V. Lewis	240 0 0	April,	1920
Ditto Landing Waiter	A. M. Bennett	220 0 0	June,	1920
Assistant	C. Johnson	145 0 0	March,	1924
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>				
Second Class Collector	A. P. Williams	500 0 0	March,	1891
Assistant Ditto	C. H. Cameron	400 0 0	June,	1903
	Travelling allowance	145 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	I. A. Wallace	275 0 0	May,	1918
Ditto Landing Waiter	G. T. Farquharson	275 0 0	Dec.,	1907
Assistant	F. Box	145 0 0	Aug.,	1924
Ditto	J. S. Marshall	160 0 0	Sept.,	1920
Ditto	G. A. T. Eaton	160 0 0	Nov.,	1920
<i>Manchester.</i>				
Second Class Collector	L. G. Carvalho	500 0 0	Feb.,	1892
Asst. Collector	E. A. Swaby	375 0 0	April,	1908
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	A. B. Brandford	240 0 0	April,	1920
Assistant	S. C. Gordon	130 0 0	Feb.,	1925
<i>Clarendon.</i>				
Second Class Collector	T. E. Fray	500 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant Ditto	J. C. Whyte	400 0 0	March,	1896
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0		
Ditto Ditto	V. H. deV. Fonseca	400 0 0	July,	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	A. D. V. Gauntlett	275 0 0	Feb.,	1918
Ditto Landin( Waiter	S. S. Owen	200 0 0	July,	1920
Assistant	H. A. Francis	160 0 0	June,	1922
Ditto	G. L. Miles	160 0 0	Nov.,	1921
Ditto	J. M. Jones	160 0 0	Aug.,	1920
<i>St. Catherine.</i>				
First Class Collector	E. C. Harriott	525 0 0	Nov.,	1887
	Travelling allowance	40 0 0		
Assistant Ditto	J. H. Scott	300 0 0	Dec.,	1909
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0		
Ditto Ditto	J. S. Lopez	400 0 0	Feb.,	1905
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0		
Second Class Clerk	W. L. Crawford	275 0 0	April,	1912
Assistant	E. J. Gale	160 0 0	Oct.,	1920
Ditto	J. C. A. Campbell	160 0 0	Jan.,	1924
Ditto	K. F. Dickson	130 0 0	Nov.,	1925
Ditto	C. Edwards	115 0 0	Jan.,	1927
Ditto	G. R. Simpson	115 0 0	May,	1926

## VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911 under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to tender an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each Parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

KINGSTON	R. E. H. Melhado, W. R. Gillies, A. S. Hendricks.
ST. ANDREW.	H. E. Bolton, G. W. Byrnes, G. Seymour Seymour, H. G. T. Drew.
ST. THOMAS.	W. Dougall, L. G. Harrison, W. T. Lannaman.
PORTLAND.	C. A. S. Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, Samuel D. Smith, W. A. O'Sullivan.
ST. MARY.	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker.
ST. ANN.	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. N. Hemming, H. A. Fowler, Charles Costa.
TRELAWNY.	H. P. Sewell, A. L. Delgado, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, J. H. Clerk.
ST. JAMES.	David Mills, Joseph Shore, A. B. Lowe, Edmund T. Hart.
HANOVER.	J. G. Robertson, Robert Hay.
WESTMORELAND.	R. M. Ewen, C. T. Cahusac, W. H. Farquharson.
ST. ELIZABETH.	Stafford Maxwell, C. E. Isaacs, Hon. A. E. Harrison, H. W. Griffiths.
MANCHESTER.	W. H. Coke, John G. Miller, L. B. Meikle.
CLARENDON.	Hon. G. W. Muirhead.
ST. CATHERINE.	T. H. Sharp, M. O. V. French-Mullen, Ivan H. Campbell, Douglas S. Lopez.
PORT ROYAL.	G. W. Clements, James J. Dahl, James Jones, Anthony Miller.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919 and became effective from 1st April, 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916.

Under the provisions of Law 23 of 1919 the Valuation Roll which was completed in 1919, and which became effective from the 1st April, 1920, should remain in force for a period of seven years. This period expired on the 31st March, 1927. A re-valuation of property should, therefore, have taken place during the year 1926. Law 3 of 1926, however, was passed to provide for the continuation of the existing Roll until the Legislative Council shall by resolution otherwise determine.

*Acting Valuation Commissioner*

E. S. Murray.

## Summary of Valuation Rolls, 1st April, 1927.

Parish.	Total for each Parish.				Grand Total.	
	Taxable.		Non-taxable.		Holdings.	Value.
	Holdings.	Value.	Holdings.	Value.		
		£		£		£
Kingston ..	8,863	2,163,238	345	580,586	9,208	2,743,824
St. Andrew ..	13,441	1,285,811	279	355,150	13,720	1,640,961
St. Thomas ..	12,709	711,575	189	50,033	12,898	761,608
Portland ..	14,308	702,734	307	103,114	14,615	805,848
St. Mary ..	17,212	1,386,636	217	80,420	17,429	1,466,956
St. Ann ..	20,750	1,057,969	243	80,376	20,993	1,138,445
Trelawny ..	9,537	531,049	97	22,928	9,634	553,977
St. James ..	9,260	642,448	128	44,112	9,388	686,560
Hanover ..	8,920	499,374	115	28,687	9,035	528,061
Westmoreland ..	13,674	787,018	143	52,441	13,817	839,459
St. Elizabeth ..	20,635	820,051	178	112,180	20,813	932,231
Manchester ..	16,159	691,991	144	60,534	16,303	752,525
Clarendon ..	22,325	931,962	260	63,684	22,585	995,646
St. Catherine ..	24,714	1,256,735	316	219,442	25,030	1,476,177
Port Royal ..	208	20,144	11	25,700	219	45,844
	212,715	13,488,735	2,972	1,879,387	215,687	15,368,122

## POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898. Full information concerning the Post Office can be obtained from the "Post Office Guide" to be obtained at the Post Office, price 3d.*]

THERE are 238 Post Offices in the island. Of these 63 are Telegraph, and 80 are Telephone Offices. All Telegraph and Telephone Offices are in communication with each other, and also with the Railway Telegraph system, which comprises 40 Telegraph Offices.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage, local and oversea.

LOCAL:—*Letters*—1d. for each oz. or fractional part of an oz.

*Post Cards*—Single,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Reply paid 1d.

*Printed and commercial papers*— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.

*Local (and British) newspapers and local magazines*— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each copy.

*Parcels*—(a) 1d. for each 2 oz.; (b) 4d. per lb.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

The LOCAL rate of postage on "Printed" and on "Commercial" Papers is the same, viz., ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz.) but for OVERSEA mail the rate differs. See "Oversea" below.

*Parcel*.—Under scale (a) a parcel may not exceed 1 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 1d. for each 2 oz.)

Under scale (b) a parcel may not exceed 11 lbs. in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 4d. per lb.)

*Registration fee*—2d. (See Registration, (Inland))

*Advice of Delivery fee*—2d.

OVERSEA:—*Letters*— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. for the British Empire; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first oz. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional oz. for all other countries in the Postal Union.

*Letters for H. M. Ships of War and H. M. Troops serving abroad, irrespective of address*, 1d. per oz.

*Post-Cards*—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

*Printed Papers*— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.

*Commercial Papers*— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for first 10 oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

*Samples*—1d. for first 4 oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., thereafter.

*Registration Fee*—2d. for all articles.

*Advice of Delivery Fee*—2d. (for registered articles only.)

*Insurance Fee (Letters only)*—5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

#### *Limits of Size and Weight.*

*Letters*—Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed 18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Letters to the British Empire may measure 2 ft. by 18 ins. *Limit of weight to all countries*—4 lbs. 6 oz.

*Post Cards*—Maximum size  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  ins.

*Printed and Commercial Papers*—Limits of size for packages of printed and commercial papers is the same as for letters.

The maximum weight of packages of printed papers is 5 lbs. for the British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. for other countries. *Single volumes of printed books sent separately to any destination may, however, weigh as much as 6 lbs. 9 ozs.*

*Limit of weight* is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 4 lbs. 6 oz. for other countries.

*Samples*—Packets of samples for foreign countries must not exceed 18 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limits are 18 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. Packets of samples addressed to the British Empire may measure 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

*Limit of weight* is 5 lbs. for British Empire and 1 lb. 2 oz. for other countries.

*"Blind Literature"*—Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6 lbs. 9 ozs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:—

Up to 2 lbs. 3 oz. =  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; up to 4 lbs. 6 oz. = 1d.; up to 6 lbs. 9 oz. =  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d

In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

#### REGISTRATION (Inland.) \*

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money, jewellery, or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter rate of postage*. Any packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

#### I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee .. 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.

Limit of compensation £2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees *include* the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

#### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### A

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who *send and receive correspondence* through the inland post free of charge:—

Attorney General	Collectors of Customs
Auditor General	Collectors of Taxes and Assistants
Central Board of Health, Chairman and Secretary	Colonial Secretary and Assistants
Chief Commissioner, Contagious Diseases of Animals	Custodes of Parishes
Chief Inspector of Agricultural Produce	Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist (1)
Chief Justice	Director of Education
Clerk of Legislative Council	Director of Public Works
Collector General	Director of Railway
	District Medical Officers

\* Conditions governing registration of *inland* correspondence differ from those governing *overseas* correspondence.

(1) Letters for the technical officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz: Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

Government Meteorologist  
 Government Savings Bank, Manager of  
 Governor, His Excellency the  
 Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.  
 Inspector of Income Tax  
 Inspector General of Police  
 Inspectors of Police  
 Inspectors and Asst. Inspectors of Schools  
 International Health Board, Director  
 for Jamaica  
 Judge of the Kingston Court  
 Keeper of the Records (*Not* Deputy  
 Keeper: See list B.)  
 Land Board: Secretary of  
 Mayor of Kingston  
 Naval Agent  
 Officer Commanding Troops  
 Parochial Treasurers  
 Postmaster for Jamaica  
 Puisne Judges  
 Quarantine Board, Chairman and Secy.

## B

The following may send *but not receive* official correspondence free of charge:—

Administrator General  
 Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation  
 (letters must bear signature of Secretary,  
 Mr. F. E. Taylor)  
 Clerk of Courts  
 Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital  
 Comptroller of Jamaica Civil Service  
 Widows' and Orphans' Pensions  
 Crown Solicitor  
 Deputy Keeper of Records  
 Director of Prisons  
 Director of Public Health Bureau  
 Elected Members, Legislative Council (1)  
 Government Electrical Inspector  
 Harbour Master  
 Headmaster Kingston Technical and  
 Continuation School  
 Inmates of the Lepers' Home  
 Inspecting Engineers, P.W.D.  
 Inspector Hookworm Campaign  
 Mico Training College, Principal & Secy.  
 Nominated Members, Leg. Council (1)  
 Officer in charge of Coleyville Wireless  
 Station  
 Officer Com. Jamaica Militia Artillery  
 Passport and Permit Officer  
 Principal of Mico Training College  
 Principal of Shortwood Training College  
 Protector of Immigrants  
 Registrar of the Supreme Court  
 Registrar of Titles

Registrar General  
 Resident Magistrates  
 Secretary of Assessment Committee  
 Income Tax  
 Secretary of Central Board of Health  
 Secretary, Housing and Land Settlement  
 Committee  
 Secretary of Land Board and Agricultural  
 Loan Board  
 Secretary, Quarantine Board  
 Senior and Junior Sanitary Med. Officers  
 Senior Med. Officer, Public Hos., Kingston  
 Staff Officer of the Local Forces  
 Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp  
 Commissioner  
 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum  
 Superintendents of Public Works  
 Superintending Medical Officer  
 Surveyor General  
 Treasurer

Secretary of Board of Directors, Short-  
 wood Training College  
 Secretary of Board of Education  
 Secretary of Board of Supervision  
 Secretary of Central Supplementary  
 Allowances Committee  
 Secretary of Institute of Jamaica (2)  
 Secretary of Jamaica Agricultural  
 Society (3)  
 Secretary of Kingston Athenaeum (2)  
 Secretary of Marine Board  
 Secretary of Mico Training College  
 Secretary of Public Tenders Committee  
 Secretary of Schools Commission  
 Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board  
 Secretary Tourist Trade Development  
 Board  
 Secretary of Vere Irrigation  
 Shortwood College: Principal and  
 Secretary of Board of Directors  
 Superintendent of General Penitentiary  
 Superintendent of Government Printing  
 Office  
 Superintendent of Industrial School  
 Superintendent of Machinery, P.W. Dept.  
 Superintendent of Public Gardens  
 Superintendent of St. Catherine District  
 Prison  
 Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Dept.  
 Superintending Inspector, Hookworm  
 Campaign

(1) Elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to public business which they may write in their official capacity as members of the Council and sending them through the post free of charge, their *signatures* and official designation to be placed on the envelope.

(2) Franked labels are sent out with each packet of books to enable them to be returned through the post free of charge.

(3) The Secretary of the Agricultural Society may issue franked envelopes or coverings addressed to himself.

Railway station agents are authorised to send through the post not prepaid but stamped with their office stamp, "Jamaica Government Railways" or "Jamaica Railway Company," printed notices ("Consignees' undelivered goods") in open official envelopes.

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification," bearing the signature of the medical practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the post free of charge.

Ex-service men of the B.W.I.R. may send artificial limbs free by inland parcel post addressed to the military authorities at Up Park Camp, Cross Roads, or to the Technical School, Kingston. The parcel must be clearly marked on the outside "Artificial Limb for Repair."

*Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked but should be prepaid.*

Letters sent by registered mail to officials named above in both lists A and B, must be prepaid with the registration fee of 2d., with the sole exception of letters for the Manager of the Government Savings Bank which are wholly postage free.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

*Postage Stamps of the following denominations are sold:—*

$\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., 10s.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps are issued, price 2s.

*Inland post cards* are sold at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, Reply paid at 1d.; *International Post Cards* at 1d., Reply paid, 2d.

*Newspaper wrappers* are sold at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each.

*Registered letter envelopes* (linen-lined) bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d., are of two sizes and sold at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. each.

*Judicial Stamps* of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/, and 8/6 are sold at all Post Offices where there is a demand for them.

*Impressed Stamps*, title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all Post Offices.

*Quinine* is also sold at all Post Offices in  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamp in circulation:—

Denomination.	Description.	Date of issue.
$\frac{1}{4}$ d.	King George V. .. .. .	Nov. 3, 1927
1d.	Arawak Indian making cassava .. .. .	Oct. 3, 1921
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Contingent embarking: Inset, head of H.M. King George .. .. .	July 4, 1919
2d.	King's House, Spanish Town .. .. .	Feb. 18, 1921
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Return of a Contingent .. .. .	Do.
3d.	"Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494" .. .. .	April 8, 1921
4d.	The Cathedral, Spanish Town .. .. .	Jan. 21, 1921
6d.	View of Port Royal Harbour, 1853 .. .. .	Dec. 5, 1922
1/	"Queen Victoria of Jamaica, Lady Supreme" .. .. .	Dec. 10, 1920
2/	The Rodney Memorial .. .. .	Do.
3/	"Sir Charles Metcalf, Governor of Jamaica, 1839-42" .. .. .	Do.
5/	"Isle of Wood and Water" .. .. .	April 15, 1921
10/	"George V., of Jamaica, Supreme Lord" .. .. .	May 6, 1920

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C.A.) water-mark paper.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Head Office, Kingston, and at the Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for money orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage.

(The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commissions on money orders drawn on the United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s. 9d.
Above £2	"	5	..	1 6
Above 5	"	7	..	2 3
Above 7	"	10	..	3 0

and 5d. for each additional £1 or fractional part thereof. Limit for each order is £40.

The commissions on money orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2	..	..	..	Os. 9d.
For any sum over £2 and not exceeding £5	..	..	..	1 6
“ 5 “ “ “ 7	..	..	..	2 3
“ 7 “ “ “ 10	..	..	..	3 0

and 3d. for each additional £1 or fractional part of that amount. Limit for each order is \$100 or £20 10s. 8d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under —

For any sum not exceeding £2	..	..	Os. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding 5	..	..	1 0
Above 5 “ “ 7	..	..	1 6
Above 7 “ “ 10	..	..	2 0

and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof. Limit for each order is £40.

The limit amount for money orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands is £40, and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 8s. 2d. or \$100.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British colonies and foreign countries via the United Kingdom. Such through money orders are subject on payment to a deduction of two pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four-pence.

#### TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M.O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/4) or at the “deferred” rate (1/2) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for; in the case of a “deferred” telegram, the instruction “L.C.O.” is charged as one word, and the word “Postmaster” has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M.O. Office, Kingston, or from Parochial Treasuries.

#### POSTAL ORDERS.

*Amounts of poundage.*—Postal Orders are sold and cashed at all Post Offices in Jamaica, and in the countries marked with an asterisk (\*) on page 48 Post Office Guide. These orders are printed on a paper bearing an “all-over” watermark consisting of the Royal Cipher—a crown and the letters G. v R., and they measure slightly less than 7 in. in length.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	1d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s.	..	..	..	1½d.
At 7s. 6d.	..	..	..	2d.
At 8s., 10s.	..	..	..	2½d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	4½d.

*Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.*—The sender of a postal order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing postage stamps not exceeding two in number to the face of the order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, &c., cannot be accepted for this purpose.

#### REPLY COUPONS.

International Reply Coupons are sold at the Money Order Office, Kingston, at 6d. each, and Imperial Reply Coupons at 2½d. each. The former represent the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the Postal Union, and the latter the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the British Empire. Coupons are cashed at the rate of 3d. for a 50-centime, and 1½d. for a 25-centime coupon.



## INLAND MAILS.

## DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

*Explanation of Marks of Reference.*

- a.—Closing time for newspapers, books, registered letters, parcels=9.15 a.m.  
 b.—Closing time for newspapers, books=12.15 p.m.; registered letters and parcels=12.30 p.m.  
 c.—Closing time for newspapers, books=2.15 p.m.; registered letters=2.30 p.m.; parcels=3 p.m.  
 d.—Closing time for newspapers, books, registered letters, parcels=10 a.m.  
 t.—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone Offices. *Ry.t.*—Railway Telegraph Offices.

All Offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed to those offices marked "t" are occasionally subject to delay.  
 Registered letters for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m. must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.  
*Offices printed in SMALL CAPITALS are branches of the Government Savings Bank*

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.
Above Rocks, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	18	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d		4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
ADELPHI, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.10 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.		2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Albany, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.		8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Albert Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.		8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.		2.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.		4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ALEXANDRIA, <i>l.</i>	do	76	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.		7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.		5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
ALLEY, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.		5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alligator Pond, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c		9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.		3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alston, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		4.13 p.m.	4.13 p.m.		5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Anchoy, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	103½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ANNORTO BAY, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Askenish, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		1.05 p.m.	1.05 p.m.		5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BALACLAVA, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.		10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Balcarras, <i>l.</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.		2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bamboo, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	59	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Banana Ground, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	51½	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c		11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.		1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bartons, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	30	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bath, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.		4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Beckford Kraal, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a		1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.		4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Belfield, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	42½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.		5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bellas Gate, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Bensonton, l.	58	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BETHEL TOWN, tel. l.	110	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BLACK RIVER, l.	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	104	—	3.15 p.m. c	12.10 a.m.	—	4.50 p.m.	—	—	9.15 a.m.
Blackstonedged l.	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bluefields, tel.	118	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bog Walk, t.	20 <sup>1</sup>	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bonny Gate, l.	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
BOROUGHBRIDGE, t. l.	69	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bowden, tel. l.	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Braes River	77	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Brainerd, tel. l.	35 <sup>1</sup>	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Brown's Hall, l.	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
BROWN'S TOWN l.	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.25 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	12.05 a.m.	12.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
BUFF BAY, t.	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bull Bay, tel.	10	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Bushy Park, Ry. t.	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Calderwood l	81	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CAMBRIDGE, t. l.	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CARRON HALL, tel. l.	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cascade, l.	148	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Castleton, tel. l.	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
CATADUPA, Ry. l.	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cave Valley, tel.	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cedar Valley, tel. l.	23	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	10.36 a.m.	10.36 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
CHAPELTON, t.	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.07 p.m.	7.07 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Chalky Hill, l.	62	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Chester Castle, l.	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CHRISTIANA, t.	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.19 p.m.	3.19 p.m.	9.56 a.m.	9.56 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
CLAREMONT, t.	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clark's Town, tel.	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	10.05 p.m.	10.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clonmel, l.	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Coleyville, l.	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston.		Arrival at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Colonel's Ridge, l. . .	Clarendon	53½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Comfort Hall, l. . .	Manchester	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Constant Spring, t. . .	St. Andrew	6	Three times	Three times	daily	daily	Three times	Three times	daily	daily
Craighead, l. . .	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Crofta Hill, tel. . .	Clarendon	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
CROOKED RIVER, tel. . .	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.				
Cross Keys, tel. . .	Manchester	70	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cross Roads, t. . .	St. Andrew	(2	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
			10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	1.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
Dallas, l. . .	do	10	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
DARLINGTON, tel. l. . .	Westmoreland	136	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Deeside, tel. l. . .	Trelawny	107	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Devon, l. . .	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Direct Cable, t. . .	Kingston		Three times	Three times	daily	daily				
DRY HARBOUR, t. l. . .	St. Ann	71	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
DUNCANS, t. . .	Trelawny	82	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Elderslie, l. . .	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Enfield, l. . .	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.40 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Epworth, l. . .	St. Ann	56	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
EWARTON, l. . .	St. Catherine	29	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
							3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Fairy Hill	Portland	71	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
FALMOUTH, t. . .	Trelawny	92	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fellowship, l. . .	Portland	80	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.

Four Paths, tel.	..	Clarendon	{ 37	6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
				9.30 a.m. a	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
				3.15 p.m. c	6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
FRANKFIELD, tel.	..	do	57	6.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
				3.15 p.m. c	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fyffes Pen, l.	..	St Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
GAYLE, tel.	..	St. Mary	81	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gibraltar, l.	..	St. Ann	91	1.00 p.m. b	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Giddy Hall	..	St. Elizabeth	95	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ginger Hill, l.	..	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Glengoffe, tel. l.	..	St. Catherine	20	10.30 a.m. d	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
GOLDEN GROVE, l.	..	St. Thomas	45	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
GORDON TOWN, l.	..	St. Andrew	9	3.15 p.m. c	5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
GRANGE HILL, l.	..	Westmoreland	137	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Grantham, tel. l.	..	Clarendon	60	6.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Great Valley	..	Hanover	134	1.00 p.m. b	11.25 a.m.	11.25 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Gregory Park, l.	..	St. Catherine	64	6.30 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
				9.30 a.m. a	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
				3.15 p.m. c	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
GREEN ISLAND, tel.	..	Hanover	152	1.00 p.m. b	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Guanaboa Vale, l. tel.	..	St. Catherine	223	6.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
GUY'S HILL, tel.	..	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. b	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
				3.15 p.m. c	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
Hagley Gap, l.	..	St. Thomas	19	6.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
HALFWAY TREE, l.	..	St. Andrew	3	10.30 a.m. d	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
				1.00 p.m. b	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
				3.00 p.m. c	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
HAMPDEN, l. tel.	..	Trelawny	100	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hampstead, l. tel.	..	St. Mary	44	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harker's Hall, l. tel.	..	St. Catherine	30	1.00 p.m. b	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harry Watch, l.	..	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hartlands, Ry. l.	..	St. Catherine	15	6.30 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
				3.15 p.m. c	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Hayes, tel.	..	Clarendon	40	6.30 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
HECTOR'S RIVER, l.	..	Portland	51	1.00 p.m. b	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	2.50 a.m.	2.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
HIGHGATE, l.	..	St. Mary	38	1.00 p.m. b	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
HOPE BAY, l.	..	Portland	49	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
HOPEWELL, tel.	..	Hanover	126	1.00 p.m. b	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.		Mon. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.		Mon. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.		Mon. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.	
Inverness, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.		7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Ipswich, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Islington, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	46	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.		8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Jackson Town, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.		6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Jackson Hill, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	60	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.		10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Jericho, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	143	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Johns Hall, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		12.10 a.m.	12.10 a.m.		6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Jones Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	1	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.		4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Keith, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	73	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Kellits, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.		4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Lacovia, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	85	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Lamb's River, <i>l. tel.</i>	Westmoreland	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.		6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Lascelles, <i>l.</i>	Kingston	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.		2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Latium, <i>l.</i>	St. James	61	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.		1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Laughlands, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	15	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d		2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.		9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	
LAWRENCE TAVERN,	St. Andrew	5	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c		4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	
Liguanea	do	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.		3.05 a.m.	3.05 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Lime Hall	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.		6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
LINSTEAD, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	135	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	
Little London, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Little River, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	17½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.		4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Llandewey,	St. Thomas	37	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.		7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Lluidas Vale, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	68	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.		4.35 a.m.	4.35 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Lodge, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	68½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.		4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Long Bay	Portland	139	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
LUCMA, <i>t.</i>	Hanover	139	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.		1.40 a.m.	1.40 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	
			9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		3.50 a.m.	3.50 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	

Lucky Hill, <i>tel.</i>	36	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
MACGARRY, <i>Ry. l.</i>	83	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maidstone, <i>l.</i>	69	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MALVERN, <i>l.</i>	87	9.15 a.m. a	9.15 a.m. a	5.48 p.m.	5.48 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MANCHONEAL, <i>l.</i>	56	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	2.20 a.m.	2.20 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
MANDEVILLE, <i>l.</i>	53	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mavis Bank, <i>l. tel.</i>	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
MAY PEN, <i>l.</i>	32½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Middle Quarters, <i>tel.</i>	89	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MILK GULY, <i>l.</i>	61	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Milk River, <i>tel. l.</i>	49	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mocho, <i>l. tel.</i>	44	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
MONEAGUE, <i>l.</i>	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
MONTIGO BAY, <i>l.</i>	117	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
MONTPELLIER, <i>tel.</i>	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Moore Town, <i>l.</i>	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
MORANT BAY, <i>l.</i>	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mount Horeb, <i>l.</i>	102	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Mount James, <i>l.</i>	14	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Mount Regale, <i>l.</i>	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mountainside, <i>l. l. l.</i>	106	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Munro, <i>l. l.</i>	92	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	daily.	daily.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myer's Wharf, <i>l.</i>	1	Three times	Three times	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myersville, <i>l.</i>	87	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Myrtle Bank, <i>l.</i>	147	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	7.41 p.m.	7.41 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Negril, <i>tel.</i>	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEWCASTLE, <i>tel.</i>	100	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
NEWMARKET, <i>tel.</i>	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.25 a.m.	3.25 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
NEWPORT, <i>tel.</i>	64	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
OCHO RIOS, <i>l.</i>	65	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old England, <i>l.</i>	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Old HARBOUR, <i>l.</i>		9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c						

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrival at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Old Harbour Bay, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	27	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ORACABESSA, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	79	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
Orange Bay, <i>Ry. t.</i>	Portland	43	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PEAR TREE GROVE, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	40	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Pedro, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pedro Plains, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	113	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pembroke Hall, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Pepper	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.20 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
PETERSFIELD, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	129	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Point, <i>l.</i>	St. James	127	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
POINT HILL, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Catherine	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
PORT ANTONIO, <i>l.</i>	Portland by road	77	—	—	—	—	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
PORT ANTONIO, <i>l.</i>	Portland by rail	75	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PORT MARIA, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
PORT MORANT, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
PORT ROYAL, <i>l.</i>	Port Royal	6	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
PORUS, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	47	9.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
			6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
Pratville, <i>l.</i>	do	73	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Priestman's River, <i>l.</i>	Portland	65	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 p.m.	9.10 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Race Course, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Red Hills, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Redwood, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
							7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.

RETREAT, t.	73	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Mary	..	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
do	36	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Richmond, t.	76	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Rio Bueno, t. l.	26½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Riversdale, Ry. t.	145	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
RIVERSIDE, tel. t.	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.35 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Rock River, tel. l.	67	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	2.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Runaway Bay tel.	..	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.
St. Ann	57	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
do	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Marg. Bay, Ry. t	18	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Peters, l.	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Salt River, tel. l.	130	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Sandy Bay, tel.	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
SANTA CRUZ, t.	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Elizabeth	125	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Westmoreland	128	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
SAYANNA-LA-MAR, t	125	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SEA FORTH, tel. l.	37	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Sherwood Content, l.	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
Shooter's Hill, t.	55	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
Siloah, Ry. t. (Appel- ton)	78	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
Skibo, l.	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
SMITH'S VILLAGE, tel.	1	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
St. Elizabeth	..	noon	noon	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Portland	51	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
Kingston	123	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
Clarendon	82	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. James	62	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Elizabeth	12	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Southfield, tel. l.	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.43 p.m.	3.43 p.m.	9.32 a.m.	9.32 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SPALDINGS, t.	52	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
SPANISH TOWN, t.	107	9.30 a.m. b	9.30 a.m. b	noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Catherine	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Springfield, l.	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Spring Hill, t.	85	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Spur Tree, tel.	94	10.30 a.m. d	10.30 a.m. d	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
STEWART TOWN, tel.	..	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	..	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	..	..	..	..	..	..
STONY HILL, t.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Sturge Town, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	84	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Swift River, <i>l. tel.</i>	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Thompson Twn. <i>l. tel.</i>	Clarendon	48	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Toll Gate, <i>l.</i>	do	41	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
TRINITY VILLE,										
<i>tel. l.</i>	St. Thomas	28	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
TROJA, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Catherine	31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Troy, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
ULSTER SPRING, <i>tel.</i>	do	92	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Union Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Victoria Town, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	86	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Waitabitt <i>l.</i>	Trelawny	54	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Walderton, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	109	9.30 a.m. <i>o</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walker's Wood, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	10.25 a.m.	10.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Warsop, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watnmount, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Catherine	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watson's Hill, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	27	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m. <i>c</i>	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watt Town, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Ann	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	5.25 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
White House, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	94	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
WILLIAMSFIELD, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Windsor Castle	Portland	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Windward Road	Kingston	72½	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		15	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
			Three times daily.							

Woodford, L.	..	St. Andrew	..	51	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Woodhall, L.	..	Clarendon	..	19	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Yallahs, L.	..	St. Thomas	..	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.35 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.

SUMMARY.

Out-Going.

Mails close as under:

1. For first trains to Kendal and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. For *through* train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For *through* train to Port Antonio, daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m. For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

In Coming.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily at 8.50 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 8.15 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio, daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Kendal daily at 9.15 a.m.
6. By train from Montego Bay, daily at 3.20 p.m.
7. From *Northside*, daily at 9.15 a.m.
8. From *Southside*, on Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
9. From *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

## MOTOR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

A motor mail and passenger service is maintained between the following places: Kingston and Port Antonio, via Morant Bay; Ewarton and Montego Bay; Montego Bay and Lucea, Balaclava and Malvern, Balaclava and Ulster Spring, Maggotty and Black River, Montpelier and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Cross Keys, Linstead and Gayle, Richmond and St. Ann's Bay, and Shooter's Hill and Brown's Town, and May Pen and Race Course. The time of arrival and departure of the mail coaches may be ascertained by referring to the preceding Table.

The rates of passenger fares average 4d. to 5d. per mile.

## OVERSEA MAIL COMMUNICATION.

I. UNITED KINGDOM—Letter mail (I) to and from the United Kingdom is conveyed by every available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffes, and Leyland and Harrison Lines of steamers via Liverpool or Bristol. The Department endeavours to forward mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) to and from the U.S.A., are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., and Jamaica Fruit and Steamship Co., the most expeditious opportunity being utilized as far as possible.

III. CANADA—Letter mail to and from the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. mail. Parcel post mail is, however, conveyed only by the steamers of the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax N.S. and Jamaica, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine trading between Montreal and Halifax and Jamaica about once every three weeks.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries (except East Coast of Nicaragua) is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., and Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS—Letter and parcel post mails to and from the West India Islands are exchanged regularly by way of the New York Mails; also exchanged with Trinidad and Barbados by way of Cristobal and by Elder and Fyffe's steamers. The Horn Line and the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company maintain a direct service with Haiti.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine maintains a direct service between Jamaica, Bermuda, and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN ISLANDS—A three-weekly service is maintained by R. M. S. "Cinboco" and an irregular service by schooners.

VII. TURKS ISLANDS—An irregular mail service to and from these Islands is maintained by means of schooners and sloops. Letter mail is also exchanged via New York.

VIII. CUBA—Mails are conveyed regularly by the United Fruit and Webster Shipping Co's steamers. There is no direct parcel-post exchange with Cuba.

## AVERAGE FREQUENCY OF SERVICES.

Country.	Receivals from.	Dispatches to.
U.S. of America	Three every week (2)	Five every fortnight
Canada	Two every week	do
United Kingdom	Two every week (direct and via N.Y.)	Three every week (direct and via N.Y.)
Canal Zone, Panama, Colombia and Costa Rica	Three every fortnight	One every week.
Guatemala and Honduras	Two every three weeks	Two every three weeks
Cuba	One every week	Three every fortnight

(1) The term "letter mail" refers to letters and post cards, and packages of printed and commercial papers and samples.

(2) Two from New York and one from New Orleans.

## REGISTRATION (OVERSEAS.)

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a *letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost whilst in his custody* the Postmaster undertakes to *pay an indemnity of 50 francs*, except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war.) *No compensation, however, is payable except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet; and no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted.*

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

If it is desired to obtain *compensation* in the case of *abstraction of contents* of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the *Insurance System*. See "Insurance" below.

INSURANCE—OVERSEAS (*For Letters only.*)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—5d. for every £12 of value *in addition to the postage and registration fee.*

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance; post cards, printed papers, commercial papers or sample packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination cannot be sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured parcels.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

## PARCEL POST.

A Parcel post exchange exists between Jamaica and most foreign countries.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom and Irish Free State, United States of America, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available *direct* opportunity. That for the majority of the W. I. Islands is sent and received via New York, and also by any direct opportunity offering.

The parcel mail for Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom. *Foreign (except to U. S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered*, but they may be insured to certain countries.

For rates of postage, dimensions, weight, conditions of insurance, etc., etc., consult Post Office Guide, sold separately.

For information concerning the rates of duty levied on parcels received from abroad, reference should be made to the "Schedule of Import Duties," (vide "Revenue Department") in earlier pages of this Handbook.

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

## TELEGRAPHS.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fees must be prepaid:—

a. At the rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.

b. If delivery by horse messenger is required, at the rate of 1/ per mile (one way) counting from the office.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable arrangement possible.

The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Public Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and holiday\* services may be obtained at the following rates:—

\* In respect of holiday services, note conditions set out in par. d.

a. After 6 a.m. until 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

b. After 8 p.m. until 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

c. The charges of 6d. and 1/ respectively, for messengers, refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

d. On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m., and telegrams are accepted at the *ordinary week day rates during these hours*.

e. Certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to Postmaster for Jamaica, on payment of a fee of 6d. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

f. Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster for Jamaica at a cost of 5/ per annum, or upon payment of £2 for a permanent address.

*Cablegrams.* Full rate cablegrams for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland tolls in addition to the amount charged by the cable company.

Cablegrams addressed to the United Kingdom and Ireland or Europe, will be routed "Via Imperial," unless otherwise marked by the sender.

The route offers the advantage of a direct, speedy and reliable service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom and Ireland and Europe; it is entirely British owned and operated, and touches only British territory.

Patrons are urged to mark their cablegrams "Via Imperial," for which indication no charge is made.

*Deferred Cablegrams*, in plain language are accepted at half rate to most parts of the world.

*Week End Letter Cablegrams* in plain language are accepted for the United Kingdom and Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Turks Island and certain other places.

*Wire less Messages* for ships at sea are accepted for transmission through the D.W.I. Cable Co.'s Kingston Station to vessels within a radius of 300 miles at a rate of 10d. per word. Vessels beyond this distance can be reached at increased rates.

*Cable Rates. Ordinary.* "Via Bermuda," "Via Bermuda Imperial" or "Via West India & Panama Telegraph Co.": per word, Austria, 3/-; Belgium, 2/8½, etc.; Canada, according to location, 1/6 to 2/1; France, 2/8½; Germany, 2/9½; Great Britain and Ireland, 2/4; United States, according to location 1/6 to 2/1.

"Via Bermuda-Marconi" to Great Britain and Ireland, 2/2 per word.

*Deferred.* To all points mentioned above at half the rates quoted. These messages must be in plain language and must bear the prefix, etc.

LCO (Language of country of origin), LCD (Language of country of destination) or LCF (French), which is counted for and signalled as the first word in the address. Such message must not contain code words in the text, though registered cable addresses may be used.

*Week-End.* These cables are accepted by both Cable Companies for all stations in the United Kingdom and Ireland, at the rate of 11/8 for 20 words (minimum) and 7d. for each additional word and to U. S. A. and Canada at rates varying from 7/6 to 10/10 for a minimum of 20 words.

The prefix "W. L. T.," which is counted and charged as one word, must be written as the first word of the address.

These cables must be written entirely in plain language, and must reach the cable Company's Office in Kingston before closing hour on Saturday, and are deliverable on the Monday morning following.

*All British Route to the B.W.I.*—The new "All British" cable to the British West Indies is now open. Messages for this route should be routed "Via D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd." Rate, 1/3 per word to British West Indian Islands only. Deferred messages 7½d. per word.

*Public telephone call offices* have been established at Cross Roads and Halfway Tree post offices. The fee is 2d. for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

*Local telegrams* from authorized Government officials, Members of the Legislative Council and other authorized persons on public business, are transmitted free of charge, if written on the official form.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	R. H. Fletcher	800	0	0	1st Feb., '90
Asst. Ditto	H. C. Savage	600	0	0	3rd June, '05
Chief Clerk & Accountant	S. W. Royes	500	0	0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	400	0	0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	T. H. Smith	400	0	0	1st March, '96
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	400	0	0	6th May, '01
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	400	0	0	20th June, '03
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	400	0	0	24th Feb., '05
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Morris	275	0	0	24th June, '11
Ditto	G. F. White	275	0	0	28th July, '13
Ditto	L. Lewis	275	0	0	28th July, '14
Ditto	V. H. Murphy	275	0	0	4th June, '19
Ditto	E. M. Morales	260	0	0	3rd May, '21
Ditto	B. C. Marsh	260	0	0	1st July, '18
Ditto	E. O. Marson	240	0	0	1st Aug., '20
Ditto	R. Charlton	220	0	0	21st Jan., '21
Assistant	N. Pomier	160	0	0	1st July, '20
Ditto	E. Scivright	160	0	0	14th Aug., '20
Ditto	A. V. Nash	160	0	0	2nd Feb., '20
Ditto	G. S. Grannum	160	0	0	19th Oct., '20
Ditto	A. H. Durant	160	0	0	23rd Apr., '23
Ditto	M. F. Guilfoyle	160	0	0	25th Feb., '24
Ditto	D. G. Priestley	145	0	0	12th July, '24
Ditto	S. E. Fyfe	145	0	0	18th Aug., '24
Ditto	R. E. A. Mais	145	0	0	8th Oct., '24
Ditto	E. Ashman	130	0	0	26th Jan., '25
Ditto	G. E. Peres	130	0	0	9th Feb., '25
Ditto	R. W. Grant	130	0	0	15th July, '25
Ditto	C. S. Irving	115	0	0	11th July, '27
Ditto	R. H. Small	115	0	0	3rd Jan., '27
Ditto	R. S. Nelson	115	0	0	27th June, '27
Ditto	R. E. Weston	115	0	0	11th April, '27
Ditto	H. A. Fairweather	100	0	0	5th Sept., '27
Electrical Inspector	G. A. Rock	650	0	0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	T. J. Guilfoyle	500	0	0	16th Sept., '17
Assistant Supt. do	S. P. Bather	400	0	0	17th Nov., '19

In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of lady clerks and a subordinate staff of sorters, letter carriers and telegraph messengers.

## MEDICAL SERVICE.\*

*Districts*—There are 45 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 45 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that Institution a Senior Medical Officer, assisted by 4 Resident Medical Officers, and a Supernumerary who, however, is liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and 3 Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

*Cost of Medical Service.*—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1926, was £89,617 14s. 8d. The receipts were £2,550 19s. 0d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £87,036 15s. 8d.

\* Historical details of the development of the Medical Department will be found in earlier issues of the Handbook.

Full information concerning the duties of District Medical Officers, Medical attendance on the Poor, etc., can be obtained from the Island Medical Office, North Street, Kingston.

*Leave and Pensions.*—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

*Medical attendance on the Poor.*—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system.

*Dispensing School.*—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 12 students undergoing a course of instruction.

*Hospitals.*—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	20 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	12 beds	Chapelton Hospital	33 beds
Hordley Hospital	30 "	Falmouth	18 "	Lionel Town Hospital	50 "
Port Antonio	55 "	Ulster Spring	6 "	Spanish Town	70 "
Buff Bay	50 "	Montego Bay	36 "	Linstead Hospital	35 "
Annotto Bay	60 "	Lucea	20 "	Lepers Home	120 "
Port Maria	65 "	Sav.-la-Mar	60 "		
St. Ann's Bay	20 "	Black River	41 "		
		Mandeville	28 "		
				Total	829

Admissions to the Public General Hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

*Accidents and Acute Illness.*—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed, and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

*Regulations for the guidance of the Out-door Department at Public General Hospitals.*

1. There will be an Outdoor Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Outdoor Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.
3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian Immigrants.
- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system.
  - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;

- (b) persons seeking admission to hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
- (c) persons for whom there is no room in hospital.
- (4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets, may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s. and 2s. respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.
- 4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.
- 5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.
- 6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.
- 7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his or her name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Out-patients."
- 8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.
- 9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.
- 10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the hospital daily.

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

*North Street.*

*Patients.*—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m. Applicants for medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets.

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—Mondays and Thursdays—for Women and Children; Tuesdays and Fridays—for Men.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic was restarted at the Public Hospital, Kingston, on 1.9.23. Any person who may be suffering from Venereal Disease (that is Gonorrhoea, Chancres or Syphilis) or from complications of any form of Venereal Disease will be treated free of cost if they attend between 7 and 8 a.m.

Males on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Females on Wednesdays and Fridays.

On Saturday of each week persons unable to pay for continuous treatment outside are given Salvarsan injections on payment of a small fee.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.



*Board of Visitors:* R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., *Chairman*; Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E., Dr. C. Barrington Armstrong, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M. M. Alexander, R. S. Gamble. *Honorary Consulting Surgeons:* F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., M.S., Edin.

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

Statement shewing the admissions etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admit- ted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	Patients discharged.			No. who died.
				Cured.	Re- lieved.	Not im- proved.	
1922	304	4,419	289	2,764	831	277	530
1923	282	4,466	297	1,991	1,222	425	444
1924	287	4,696	294	2,412	1,419	378	492
1925	287	5,319	310	3,366	1,031	387	506
1926	305	5,394	310	2,208	1,902	618	580

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

*Patients.*—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Board, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule, however, will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated.

## JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for each of last five years to 31st December, 1926.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.												Remained last day in each year.		
				Re- covered.			Re- lieved.			Not im- proved.			Died.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1922	191	183	374	111	94	205	6	4	10	2	2	51	43	94	641	690	1,331	
1923	198	150	348	78	66	144	12	6	18	1	2	3	43	51	94	705	715	1,420
1924	168	178	346	81	66	147	4	17	21	3	6	51	54	105	734	752	1,486	
1925	204	182	386	101	99	200	8	13	21	1	1	49	42	91	780	778	1,558	
1926	186	176	362	95	75	170	6	14	20	1	1	55	54	109	809	804	1,613	

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

Dr. B. M. Wilson, Suptg. Medical Officer—*Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, Dr. L. A. Crooks, Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., J. M. Nethersole, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., R. S. Gamble, The Rt. Rev. Bishop J. N. Dinand. *Secretary*, R. R. Wynter.

LEPERS' HOME.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1926, the daily average of patients was 106. *Visiting Justice*—Geo. McGrath.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL,  
NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

**Admission to Hospital.**—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

**Every other person** desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce :

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

**The Matron** will attend daily at the Hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

**Payment** will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and, when necessary, enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

**Attendance at Homes.**—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in case of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life.—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the Medical Officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.

The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.

- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.

- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

Statement showing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.					
No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admitted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	No. who died.	Longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.
1922	28	870	30	9	40 days
1923	24	868	22	5	54 "
1924	19	887	23	10	38 "
1925	23	944	24	8	33 "
1926	20	1,343	33	10	37 "

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer	B. M. Wilson, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., M.D., (Manch.) Cert. Lond., S.T.M. 1	£ s. d. 1,000 by £50 to £1,200	3rd Aug., '04
Senior Sanitary Medical Officer	G. C. Strathairn, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Edin., Cert. from London, S.T.M. 1	800 0 0 by £50 to £1,000	30th April, '22
Chief Clerk	M. C. Solomon 2	500 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
1st Class Clerk	B. M. Clark	400 0 0	May, '11
1st Class Clerk and Medical Storekeeper	Chas. Don 1 & 3	400 0 0	6th June, 1900
2nd Class Clerk	E. A. Morris	275 0 0	1st March, '13
Assistant	A. S. McCarthy	160 0 0	1st Nov., '22
ditto	Miss V. Hollar	160 0 0	1st Nov., '21
ditto	E. M. Cupidon	160 0 0	1st Nov., '22
ditto	Miss I. H. Holtz	145 0 0	1st Jan., '25
Typist	Miss D. E. Gray	78 0 0	15th June, '27
1st Assistant Storekeeper	S. M. Edwards	320 0 0	1st June, '12
2nd do do	C. H. Seale	115 0 0	15th Oct., '26
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	B. M. Wilson	—	—
Senior Medical Officer	A. S. Westmoreland, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., Lond. 5	700 0 0	7th April, '21
Resident Medical Officer	G. F. Baxter, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 5	600 0 0	1st Mar., '21
ditto	A. deMercado, M.D., Columbia Univ. 4	600 0 0	10th Aug., '24
ditto	L. M. Clark, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	600 0 0	1st Oct., '26
ditto	A. R. C. Hayden	400 0 0 by £25 to £600	7th March, '27
Supernumerary Medical Officer	L. E. Johnson, M.B., ch.B., Liverpool	400 0 0	28th Aug., '27
Dispenser	R. A. N. Gordon 5	275 0 0	Dec., '89
Asst. Dispenser	L. E. Milwood	120 0 0	10th Sept., '19
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas, O.B.E. 5 & 6	290 0 0	17th Sept., '18
Asst. Matron	Miss A. Walton 5 & 6	140 0 0	13th Sept., '26
Dental Surgeon	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	150 0 0	11th Sept., '12
Chaplain	Rev. G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '15
Bacteriologist and Pathologist Bact. Lab.	A. W. Grace, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dp. M. & H., M.B. 7	700 by £50 to £800	11th Jan., '26
Asst. Bact. Laboratory	S. M. Dailey	275 0 0	1st April, '12
2nd Lab. Asst.	J. Reid	150 0 0	1st April, '24
Warden	C. H. Valencia 5	200 0 0	16th Nov., '15

1 Receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorised scale. 2 Receives £30 as Secretary Central Board of Health. 3 Receives £30 as Disinfecting Inspector. 4 House allowance in lieu of quarters. 5 Furnished residence. 6 Receives 1/6 per day rations, £6 p.a. light, £12 p.a. uniform, £15 12/ p.a. servant (matron only). 7 Seconded for work with the Royal Society for 2 years. Dr. G. M. Hargreaves, M.B., ch.B., Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Eng., acting since 14.11.26.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>		£ s. d.	
Medical Supt. and Director ..	R. W. D. Hewson, 5 .. L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.P.P. & S. Glas.	700 0 0	22nd Nov., '26
Senior Asst. Medical Officer ..	J. S. Myers, M.D., C.M., McGill Univ., Canada 1	625 0 0	12th April, '15
Second Asst. Medical Officer ..	J. J. Cameron, M.R.C.S., 1 Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	550 0 0	1st July, '93
Third Asst. Medical Officer	U. Murray, M.D., C.M., 1 Loyala Univ.	500 0 0	1st July, '26
Clerk and Purveyor ..	R. R. Wynter 1 ..	400 0 0	1st March, '17
Second Class Clerk ..	W. A. Isaacs ..	160 0 0	26th Aug., '21
Dispenser ..	W. A. James 2 ..	150 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Assistant ..	I. A. Jervis ..	115 0 0	16th Dec., '24
Storekeeper ..	J. Hogg ..	125 0 0	1st Nov., '05
Chief Attendant	A. Carney 1 ..	140 0 0	4th March, '27
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	G. P. Campbell ..	175 0 0	1st April, '05
Superintendent and Dispenser	E. A. A. Levy 1 ..	300 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron ..	M. McPherson 1 ..	130 0 0	15th Nov., '11
<i>Vic. Jubilee Lying-in- Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon ..	M. Grabham, M.B., B.C., Cantab., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 3	90 0 0	7th Sept., '27
Hon. Asst. Surgeon ..	Hon. Dr. E. V. W. Mellad	—	—
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson 1 & 4	290 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Assistant Matron ..	Miss E. McNeil-Smith 1	120 0 0	—
Clerk ..	E. A. Morris, acting ..	25 0 0	1st June, '20
Dispenser ..	R. A. N. Gordon 1 ..	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal ..	J. N. McIntosh, acting, M.B., Ch.B., Edin.	600 0 0	23rd March, '26
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 3	250 0 0	7th Sept., '27

1 Furnished residence.

2 Receives an allowance of £24 per annum for quarters and 1/ per diem for rations.

3 Receives £25 p.a. travelling allowance.

4 Also receives 1/6 per day rations; Light £6 per annum; Servant £15 12s. per annum; Uniform £12 p.a.

5 Unfurnished residence.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked \* are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	L. Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin	1.5.83
St. Andrew ..	Stony Hill ..	R. H. Davidson*	27.7.15
	Gordon Town ..	R. M. Atkinson*	28.7.25
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	Nevis, 86
St. Thomas ..	St. David ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden	F. R. Evans*	10.10.07
	River		
	Morant Bay ..	A. A. Anderson *	17.6.22

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of First Appointment.
Portland	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.D., C.M., Halifax, M.R.C.S., Eng.	2.6.81
	Buff Bay	E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.	24.1.17
St. Mary	Manchioneal	S. J. Arthurs*	1.7.23
	Annotto Bay	H. Joslen, M.D., Dur., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., London.	1.4.91
	Richmond	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	20.12.06
St. Ann	Port Maria	G. I. Leceane, M.B., ch.B., Edin.	1.9.08
	Gayle	W. I. Escoffery, M.B., ch.B., Aber.	1.4.15
	St. Ann's Bay	A. E. Myers, M.B., ch.B., Aberdeen	10.6.09
	Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick*	2.7.11
	Claremont	A. G. Curphey, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas.	4.3.13
Trelawny	Brown's Town	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.6.12
	Ulster Spring	G. H. Robertson*	1.7.20
	Duncans	R. P. C. Cooper	1.9.27
St. James	Falmouth	J. A. Barnes*	20.9. '21
	Montego Bay	D. L. Tate, M.B., ch.B., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin.	1.7.20
Hanover	Adelphi	A. M. Mills, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.7.20
	Lucea	F. W. Baillie, M.B., ch.B., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin.	15.11.21
	Green Island	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.11.21
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., L.R.C.P., Lon.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.	16.2.83
	Lambs River	Noel Sandford*	1.7.20
St. Elizabeth	Grange Hill	S. A. Isaacs*	10.8.15
	Black River	C. D. Johnston*	1.7.20
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.84
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	25.5.91
	Newport	R. Mott Trille*	1.7.20
	Mill Gully	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.4.92
	Porus	R. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	24.11.21
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Aber.	31.8.92
	May Pen	A. G. McKenley, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.7.20
	Vere	L. B. Lyon, M.B., Toronto, M.C.P. & s., Ont.	15.5.19
	Frankfield	A. J. Thomas, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	16.3.22
	Crofts Hill	J. A. Watson, L.M., Nova Scotia	1.7.20
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	G. P. Campbell*	1.4.05
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	25.5.91
	Old Harbour	A. T. Clarke*	16.7.10
Port Royal	Glengoffe	T. A. Dryden*	1.12.21
		J. N. McIntosh, M.B., ch.B., Ed., actg.	23.3.26
		Harold Castle, L.S.A., Lond.	1.9.22
Temporary Out-stations	Southfield and Manning's Home		

## QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this Island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The laws now in force are 38 of 1893, 23 of 1894, 23 of 1895, 6 of 1903, 26 of 1908, 39 of 1909, 8 of 1913, 28 of 1914 and 11 of 1918.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer or Visiting Officer is authorised to admit her to free pratique, or pratique under restrictions according to circumstances.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 2 of Law 28 of 1914, order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast are placed in quarantine pending the decision of the Quarantine Board. Provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels with or without disinfection as may be ordered.

There is power to the Governor to appoint quarantine stations and to frame rules for the same.

*Rules.*—The following Rules were made in 1918 for carrying out the Quarantine Laws :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Visiting Officer are to hoist the yellow flag on the top of the main mast and are to take up their anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between a vessel in quarantine and the shore without permission from the Quarantine Board. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine without permission from the Quarantine Board.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy at Port Royal placed to mark the quarantine ground there, or to anchor within a hundred yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coal, or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with a ship in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in a ship that is placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such quarantine station or place as may be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of a ship in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, and under his instructions and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the quarantine station.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed without the permission of the Quarantine Board or Health Officer.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being handed over to the Postal Authorities undergo such process of fumigation as the Quarantine Board or Health Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Health Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board. The Pilot who accompanies the ship to sea shall proceed on his return to the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules or Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

16. Quarantine Rules—1 to 17 passed in Privy Council, 2nd April, 1874, are hereby cancelled.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

“If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

“No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 14th May, 1923:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 12/- per day. For second class passengers at the rate of 8/- per day. For third class passengers at the rate of 5/- per day. Labourers, 4/- per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates; 3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates. Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the Station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers, has also been made.

The following Rule was made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 16th January, 1889:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 21th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough, to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purpose of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz.:

Scarlet Fever	.. 6 days	Measles	.. 18 days
Diphtheria	.. 4 “	Whooping Cough	.. 14 “
Yellow Fever	.. 18 “	Plague	.. 6 “
Cholera	.. 6 “	Small Pox	.. 14 “

Poliomyelitis, Influenza, Alastrim, Chicken Pox.

Fees approved by the Governor for remuneration of District Medical Officers or other Medical Practitioners visiting ships in quarantine, Gazette—January 4, 1912:—

*Fees.*

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------|
| (a) To diagnose (and treat) a case of illness on board                                                                                                                                                            | .. | £1 1 0 |
| (b) To thoroughly inspect a ship and crew                                                                                                                                                                         | .. | 1 1 0  |
| Ship, crew and passengers                                                                                                                                                                                         | .. | 2 2 0  |
| (Stowaways included in crew).                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |        |
| (c) Mileage at the rate of 1/6 per mile (one way only) for any journey done by land or in so far as it is done by land, in cases where the quarantine ground is far removed from the Medical Officer's residence. |    |        |
| (d) In cases of night visits (between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) an additional fee equal to half as much again as the approved fee.                                                                          |    |        |
| (e) The mileage and the fee for night visits to be paid by the ship requiring the Medical Officer.                                                                                                                |    |        |

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment.

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently, as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the quarantine station to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7, are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the Harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consist of blocks standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measure 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 ft., and have a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 ft. wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition. The second-class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers. There are 160 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers. When the wards are full, accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots. Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened. A second hospital, mosquito proof, to hold four patients, is situated higher up the hill than the old hospital.



There is a Lyons's Steam Disinfector at the station, where passengers' clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected. Water is stored in two tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital. A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet. Good fishing is abundant, and there is a fine beach for sea-bathing and for a promenade.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the city of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board, is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, reside permanently in the Institution, while a nurse and sewing woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required.

#### VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893).

Port.	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
Morant Bay	G. L. Facey	E. A. Steele
Port Morant	H. L. Murray	L. A. Robertson
Manchioneal	Outbay of Port Antonio	
Port Antonio	C. H. V dal-Hall	D. G. Archer
Annotto Pay	R. H. Nicholas	—
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	E. C. Forbes
Ocho Rios	Outbay of St. Ann's Bay.	
St. Ann's Bay	A. J. DePass	D. D. Oliver
Dry Harbour	F. G. Burrowes	—
Rio Bueno	Outbay of Falmouth	
Falmouth	J. W. Fonseca	H. G. Williams
Montego Bay	C. S. L. Hogarth	A. J. Barned
Mosquito Cove	Outbay of Lucea	
Lucea	D. T. Seaton	I. L. Hill
Green Island	—	—
Savanna-la-Mar	E. B. Levy	A. M. Bennett
Black River	A. P. Williams	G. T. Farquharson
Milk River	V. Fonseca	S. F. Owen
Port Royal	Dr. I. A. McIntosh	F. C. Lofthouse

#### QUARANTINE BOARD.

Isaiah M. Wilson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Manch.), Suptg. Med. Officer, *Chairman*; Hon. Dr. L. Gifford, M.D., Hon. Dr. D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C., Cambridge, Capt. S. D. List. The Senior Sanitary Medical Officer, Commander C. C. Dix, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Charles Don, *Secretary*.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.\*

*Central Board of Health.*

Basil M. Wilson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Manch.) Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*;  
Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, The Senior Military Medical Officer, J. M. Nethersole,  
Dr. D. J. Phillips, S. Lockett, M.C.V.S., Neville Roots, D.P.W., M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.  
Dr. G. C. Strathairn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Sanitary Medical Officer*.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER  
THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

These marked \* are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas., Chapelon.  
Allen, G. P. F., M.B., B.S., Liverpool, 44 Hanover St., Kingston.  
\*Anderson, O. E., Cross Roads.  
Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.  
Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.  
Bobo, R., L.M. & S.S.A., Lond., Kingston.  
Beard, E. A. C., M.B., Ch.D., Glas., George Town, Grand Cayman.  
\*Blair, H. H., Spanish Town.  
Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., 73 Kentish Twn. Rd., Lond., N.W.,  
England.  
Branday, A. L. J., M.B., C.M., Edin., 27 Hamstead Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, Eng.  
Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D., & C.M., Montreal, England.  
Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.  
Brown, U. F. F., M.B., B.S., Edin., Falmouth.  
Browne, S. O., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.  
\*Browne, W. A. S., Kingston.  
Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Port Antonio.  
Calder, C. A., M.B., Ch.B., Edin., Kingston  
Cassidy, M. I. T. B.M. & B.S., Glas., W. A. M. Staff, Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa.  
Cassidy (nee Beard), M. A. A. M.B. & B.S., Glas., Grace Church St., London.  
Catto, H. W., M.B. & B.S., London, Pencrest, 198 Stow Hill Newport, Mon: Eng:  
\*Clarke, John H., Falmouth.  
Cooke, F. H., L. & L.M., R.C.P., L. & L.M., R.C.S., Irl., W.A.M.S., Accra, G. Coast, W. Africa.  
Cooper, Reginald Frederick Clough, M.D.; M.S., Dalhousie University, L. of M. & S. of the  
Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia, Sav.-la-Mar.  
Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-way Tree.  
Crutchley, I. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lon., 61 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.  
\*Chance, A. E., Cross Roads.  
DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.  
Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Falmouth.  
Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub., Sav.-la-Mar.  
Douglas, E. G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Christiana.  
Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Gayle.  
Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., May Pen.

\* For historical information, see issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

- Ferguson, V. L., M.B., Ch.B., Aber., Grenada, B.W.I.
- Geoghegan, Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
- Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
- \*Gordon, G. D. B., 1108E. 32nd Street, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
- Graham, M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B. & B.S., Camb., Kingston.
- Hall, J. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Highgate
- Hall, R. S., L. of M. & S., Provisional Medical Board of Nova Scotia, Kingston.
- Halliday, E. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Mile Gully.
- Hargreaves, G. M., M.B., Ch.B., Edin., D.P.H., R.C.P., Lond., R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
- Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
- Hearn, A. A., M.B., Ch.B. Aber., Montego Bay.
- Hoashoo, Yit Hou, M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.
- Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas., Sav-la-Mar.
- Hutchinson, R. A., M.B., B.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
- Isaacs, Ethel Joyce, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Mandeville.
- \*Jackson, P. C., M.D., Howard, Port Maria.
- Johnston, T. H., M.C.P. & S. Man., M.D., Man., Morley Apps., Winnipeg, Canada.
- Johnson, L. E., M.B., B.S., Liverpool, Kingston.
- Kennedy, R. A., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Brown's Town.
- Kinkead, E. C., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., 414 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass, U.S.A.
- Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasgow, Kingston.
- Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
- Lushington, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Cross Roads.
- Lopez, M. M., L.M. & S.S.A., Lond., Port Antonio.
- Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Montego Bay.
- \*Lucas, S. L., Atlantic City, U.S.A.
- McCrindle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow, Cross Roads.
- Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin., D.P.H., Manchester, Scotland.
- Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
- \*McLean, I. W., Kingston.
- MacPhail, D. H., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Brown's Town.
- \*Marsh, O. V., Port Maria
- Mellad, E. V. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Port Antonio.
- Meikle, M. M., M.B., B.S., Edin., Mandeville.
- \*Miller, William Henry, M.D., Toronto, M.C.P. & S., Ont., Brown's Town.
- Moody, L. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., & S., M.D., Lond., Kingston.
- Moody, Lawrence Adrian, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
- Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.B., Ch.B., Lond., M.D., Lond., Kingston.
- Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lond., Kingston.
- Myers, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Lucea.
- Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate.
- Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Morant Bay
- \*Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
- Overton, G. N. D., Grand Cayman.
- \*Paddyfoot, J. A., Kingston.

- Palmer, C. A., M.C.P. & M.D., C.M., Ont., St. Ann's Bay.  
 Purchas, F. A. G., M.B.C.M., Edin., Clarks Town.  
 Peck, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Spanish Town.  
 \*Pengelley, C. E., Walderston.  
 Pengelley, (Mrs.) E. Taylor., M.B., & B.S., Dublin, Kent, England.  
 Phillips, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.  
 Preston, G. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Montego Bay.  
 Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-Way Tree.  
 Reid, F. T., L.M. & s., Nova Scotia, Southfield.  
 Rerrie, J. P., L.S.A., Lond., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.  
 Rob, A. D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., St. Ann's Bay.  
 Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.M.R.C.S., Ire., Linstead.  
 Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Race Course.  
 Robertson, O. D. F., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Kingston.  
 St. Cyr, J. B. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.  
 \*Salmon, A. J., May Pen.  
 Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.  
 Scott, H. H., M.D., Lon., England.  
 Sharp, C. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, c/o D.M. S., Lagos, Nigeria, W.A.  
 Simon, K. M. B., M.C.P. & s., Ont., M.B., Toronto, D.P.H., R.C.P. & s., England, Kingston.  
 Smith, E. V., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.  
 Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Bethel Town.  
 Stephenson, Arthur Henry, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Black River.  
 Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Brown's Town.  
 Thomson, C. A. H., M.B., B.S., Cam., Kingston.  
 \*Tomlinson, A. E. O., Montego Bay.  
 Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.  
 Walcott, Morgan, Registered under the Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Calif., U.S.A.  
 Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., 29, Beauchamp Road, Lond., S.W., Eng.  
 White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., 17 Holland Park Ave., Lond. W. 11.  
 Eng.  
 Williams, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Glentyan, Lyndhurst Road, Cross Roads.  
 \*Williams, R. O., Port Maria.  
 Wright, G. A. P., L.A.H., Dub., Halfway Tree.  
 Yuen, William, M.B., B.S., Hong-Kong, Kingston.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depend upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration B (shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace,

and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate, evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma &c., together with a declaration according to Form B, as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of Schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B I residing at in the parish of  
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the Authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace

Declared before me this day of 19 Justice of the Peace (Signed)

#### DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1 the General Register Office, Spanish Town is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practise of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this island, and also any person not qualified to be registered under section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination.

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, is so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The Board of Examiners consists of three dental practitioners nominated from the list of registered practitioners and appointed by the Governor from time to time.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of Sept. 21st, 1905, and in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911 and previous issues.

#### REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill; Aarons, I. H., Montego Bay; Aris, F. L., Kingston; Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.; Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio; Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston; Clark, E. E., Kingston; Constantine, Eric A., Kingston; Correo, P. N., Kingston; Connell, A. G., Kingston; DaCosta S. A. Kingston; DePass Sigismund C., Kingston; Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay; Duhaney, W. S., Kingston; Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town; Forrester, J. L. McD., Green Island; Foster, A. F., Kingston; Fraser D. W., Port Antonio; Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay; Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour; Gale, S. E., Montego Bay; Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville; Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville; Grinan, A. J., Kingston; Haley-Samuels, H. C., Kingston; Hamilton, A. C., Brown's Town; Harty, Edgar A., Kingston; Henriques, L. T., Mandeville; Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads; Howell, J. C., Kingston; Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield; Hunter, F. W., Kingston; Hibbert, W. N., Port Maria; James, F. D., Black River; Lopez, C. A., Kingston; Lumsden, G. F., Kingston; Machado, G. J., Kingston; Machado, G. R., Kingston; Malabre, H. F., Kingston; McCarthy, J. B., Kingston; McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston; McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar; McTaggart, R. E., Grand Cayman; Melville, E. C., Kingston; Maitland, S. A., Kingston; Miller, L. A., Mandeville; Morrison, J. M., Kingston; Munro, J. N., Kingston; Nethersole, S. C., Kingston; Penso, E. E., Kingston; Pink, Leo. S., Kingston; Plummer, O. U., Half-way Tree; Pomareda, F. L., Kingston; Raymond, M. T., Port Maria; Richardson, C. W., Kingston; Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Stoddard, G. E., Kingston; Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston; Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay; Wilson, J. D., Falmouth.

#### MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.

Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a midwife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for registration under (1) is one shilling (1/-); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920. Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6). Registration under (3) is free.

#### OPTICIANS.

THE Jamaica Association of Qualified Opticians was formed in April, 1926, for the purpose of the defence of the rights of sight-testing opticians and the obtaining of an Act of Legislature to regulate the practice of sight-testing."

The Law passed in 1926 provides for the Registration of all qualified opticians under three clauses, making it an offence under the Law for anyone to practice "sight-testing" without being duly registered.

#### MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I. C. Solomon, *President*, 116 Harbour St., Kingston; M. L. Tomlinson, *Vice-President*, 2 Market St., Montego Bay; E. C. DaCosta, *Treasurer*, 60 Duke St., Kingston; R. H. Brandon, *Secretary*, 32 Church St., Kingston.

*Council*, R. F. Lopez, 89 King St., Kingston; W. R. Silvera, 114 Tower St., Kingston; A. C. McLaren, 7 St. James St., Montego Bay; G. W. Scotland, 29 King St., Kingston;

E. M. Sinclair, 70 King St., Kingston; H. A. Thomas, 70 Laws St., Kingston, S. J. Bonitto, Port Antonio; W. J. Tomlinson, Port Maria.

## POLICE.\*

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	M. D. Harrel, .. O.B.E.	£800 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Dep. Insp. Genl. ..	Ditto	W. H. F. Sidley, .. B.A. (T.C.D.)	500 0 0	26th Dec., '22
First Class Inspector	Portland ..	J. C. Knollys ..	450 0 0	1st May, '95
Ditto ..	St. Catherine ..	M. B. O'Sullivan ..	450 0 0	6th July, '98
Ditto ..	Clarendon ..	T. J. Field ..	450 0 0	23rd Sept., '96
Ditto ..	St. Ann ..	H. J. Dodd ..	450 0 0	16th April, '02
Ditto ..	Kingston ..	O. F. Wright ..	450 0 0	12th June, '09
Second Class Insp.	St. James ..	W. P. C. Adam ..	400 0 0	7th May, '06
Ditto ..	St. Thomas ..	W. A. Orrett ..	400 0 0	15th Aug., '13
Ditto (Detective)	Kingston ..	L. R. O'Hanlon ..	400 0 0	11th Mar., '14
Ditto ..	St. Mary ..	W. Magee † ..	400 0 0	4th Sept., '09
Ditto ..	Depôt ..	J. M. O'Connor ..	400 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Third Class Inspector	Manchester ..	G. O'Toole ..	350 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Ditto ..	St. Andrew ..	R. C. Waters ..	350 0 0	2nd May, '19
Ditto ..	Westmoreland ..	F. N. Miles ..	350 0 0	1st Feb., '21
Ditto ..	Hanover ..	W. V. Beaumont ..	350 0 0	2nd July, '22
Ditto ..	St. Elizabeth ..	H. I. Parker ..	350 0 0	22nd Mar., '20
Ditto ..	Trelawny ..	E. G. Orrett ..	350 0 0	1st Sept., '23
Ditto ..	Portland ..	T. N. Drake † ..	350 0 0	1st Sept., '24
Sub-Inspector	St. Mary ..	C. A. Smith ..	225 10 0	5th Jan., '25
	(Temp.)			
Ditto ..	Kingston ..	J. H. H. Clark ..	225 0 0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	" ..	J. Murphy † ..	250 0 0	28th April, '22
Ditto ..	" ..	Vacant		
<i>Administrative &amp; Correspondence Branch</i>				
<i>Insp. General's Office.</i>				
Chief Clerk ..	Head Quarters	G. R. Rickards ..	500 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Second Class Clerk ..	" ..	W. D. Campbell ..	275 0 0	29th July, '07
Assistant ..	" ..	H. R. Hendriks ..	160 0 0	18th Sept., '22
Stenographer and				
Typist ..	" ..	Miss E. E. Brown ..	156 0 0	11th Nov., '18
Ditto ..	" ..	Miss H. D. Milliner ..	156 0 0	11th July, '20
<i>Accounting Branch.</i>				
First Class Clk. ..	" ..	E. Poule ..	400 0 0	1st April, '03
and Accountant				

\* Historical details of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and duties of the Police will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927. † Seconded for duty at Prisons Dept.

‡ On leave of absence abroad.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Accounting Branch.</i>				
Second Class Clerk	Head Quarters	S. A. O. Martin ..	£275 0 0	13th July, '14
Ditto ..	" ..	G. L. Keeling ..	240 0 0	17th May, '20
Assistant ..	" ..	V. A. Pomier ..	160 0 0	14th Sept., '22
Ditto ..	" ..	H. A. Abrahams..	145 0 0	19th Sept., '23
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>				
Second Class Clerk	" ..	H. J. F. Kerr ..	275 0 0	1st Nov., '00
Assistant ..	" ..	F. A. L. Laing ..	115 0 0	1st March '26

Officers receive Motor Car Allowances also Servants Allowances and are provided with partly furnished Quarters, or Allowances in lieu thereof. Sub-Inspectors receive Transport Allowance instead of Motor Car Allowance.

## POLICE STATIONS.

*Kingston*—Sutton Street, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Water Police Station.

*Port Royal*—Water Police Station.

*St. Andrew*—Halfway Tree, Cross Roads, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill, Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town.

*St. Thomas*—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewey, Cedar Valley, Trinity Ville.

*Portland*—Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River, Water Police Station.

*St. Mary*—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Highgate, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat.

*St. Ann*—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay, Dry Harbour.

*Trelawny*—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Deeside.

*St. James*—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

*Hanover*—Luca, Miles Town, Green Island, Sandy Bay, Kings Vale.

*Westmoreland*—Sav-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town, Water Police Station.

*St. Elizabeth*—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balacava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Siloah, Water Police Station.

*Manchester*—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield, Spaldings.

*Clarendon*—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River.

*St. Catherine*—Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill, Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale Port Henderson, Bog Walk, Troja.

## PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

## PRISONS \*

The Gross Expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1926, has been .. .. £32,793 9 7

The Gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison has been .. .. 11,849 7 3

The Gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been .. .. £8,893 10 8

Of the St. Catherine District Prison .. .. 1,040 13 5

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £34,708 12s. 9d. The total estimated value of products which yielded no return in money was £6,999 9s. 5d.

\* Historical details of the development of the Prisons will be found in previous issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.



The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prison two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past four years.

	1923. 31st Decr.	1924. 31st. Decr.	1925. 31st Decr.	1926. 31st Decr.
General Penitentiary ..	993	1,012	814	662
St. Catherine District Prison	623	656	423	491
	1,416	1,668	1,237	1,153

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1926, was 1,243.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.\*

#### BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Thirty boys and 11 apprentices were employed during the year 1926 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £695 10s. 4d.; 15 boys and 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £217 18s. 9d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 20 boys and 1 apprentice; they made all clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £227. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £167 8s. 8d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per annum for the 380 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December, 1926, was £20 15s. 7d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £13 13s. 8d.

The girls are taught sewing, washing, hat-making, house-cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st December, 1926, the washing of clothes was valued at £493 10s. 3d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £72 14s. 5d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st December, 1922, and to 1st December thereafter for the past four years:

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.	Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.
31st Dec., 1922	286	130	416	31st Dec., 1925	256	142	398
" 1923	293	127	420	" 1926	225	132	357
" 1924	289	152	441				

The respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st December, 1926, were:

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Total.
Industrial School Boys ..	8	75	215	298
Industrial " Girls ..	6	9	44	59
Total ..	14	84	259	357

\*Historical details of the development of the Industrial School, Stony Hill, will be found in previous issues of the Handbook.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	W. Magee *† (actg.)	£650 to £750 by £50.	—
First Class Clerk	A. B. Wood	400 0 0	28th Jan., '95
Second Class Clerk	J. Johnston	260 0 0	1st Nov., '14
Assistant	E. G. Hearne	160 0 0	8th Sept., '19
<i>Kingston Male Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Cox. † (actg.)	400 0 0	11th Jan., '26
Second Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	275 0 0	5th Jan., '14
Temporary Clerk	O. S. Campbell	100 0 0	1st Nov., '26
Medical Officer	G. S. Escoffery ‡	250 0 0	8th Nov., '26
Dispenser	J. A. Stewart	200 0 0	16th May, '01
Salesman	E. M. MacMillan	180 0 0	18th Nov., '24
Chief Warder	H. A. D. Noad † (actg.)	247 0 0	31st May, '10
Principal Warder	C. T. Phillips †	225 0 0	24th Mar., '97
Ditto	Vacant †	225 0 0	—
Ditto	R. K. Bird †	225 0 0	1st June, '20
Ditto	J. F. Horner	200 0 0	6th Oct., '26
Overseer of Works	F. H. Hollar (actg.)	300 0 0	21st Mar., '19
<i>General Store and Kingston Male Prison Store.</i>			
Chief Warder Storekeeper	C. F. Wickers † (actg.)	225 0 0	12th Nov., '26
Assistant Storekeeper	F. V. Sale	165 0 0	1st May, '24
Temporary Clerk	D. Dunkley	100 0 0	4th May, '27
<i>Kingston Female Prison.</i>			
Matron	Miss Dollar †	200 0 0	11th April, '03
<i>Spanish Town Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	C. H. Dent † (actg.)	275 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Chief Warder	R. B. Parkinson	245 0 0	23rd Dec., '13
Principal Warder	G. A. Anderson	225 0 0	2nd Sept., '96
Ditto	C. J. Lawrence	225 0 0	28th Aug., '03
Ditto	T. E. Rippin †	225 0 0	2nd May, '21
Ditto	J. Coughlin †	200 0 0	28th Mar., '22
Medical Officer	H. H. Blair ¶	200 0 0	1st July, '23
Dispenser	W. C. Campbell	180 0 0	18th Oct., '20
<i>Boys &amp; Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	J. J. G. Mair †	400 0 0	3rd July, '12
Asst. Superintendent	Vacant †	275 0 0	—
Medical Officer	R. H. Davidson	—	—
Dispenser	G. B. Rodgers †	120 0 0	1st Nov., '26
Matron	Miss A. Cameron †	98 0 0	1st July, '25

\* Allowance of £75 per annum is made in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

† Free Residence, fuel, light, water and Medical Attendance.

‡‡ Allowance of £25 per annum is made in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

¶ District Medical Officer.

## EDUCATION \*

*Office : 116 East Street, Kingston.*

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Education ..	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. ..	1,000	0	0	11th July, 1900
Asst. Director of Education ..	G. H. Deerr, M.A. ..	600	0	0	28th Aug., '02
Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools ..	W. H. Mitchell, M.A. ..	500	0	0	July, '01
Examiner ..	H. Hughes, M.A. ..	442	0	0	1st Aug., '25
Senior Inspector of Schools ..	E. V. Lockett, B.A. ..	500	0	0	1st Sept., '03
Ditto ..	Vacant ..	—	—	—	—
Ditto ..	do ..	—	—	—	—
Inspector of Schools ..	W. J. Mornan ..	450	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	C. D. Neilson ..	450	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto ..	A. A. Kennedy, B.A. ..	450	0	0	1st July, '14
Ditto ..	C. W. Howard, B.A. ..	450	0	0	18th April, '21
Ditto ..	S. A. Schleifer ..	450	0	0	1st April, '22
Ditto ..	C. McL. Morales, B.A. ..	450	0	0	10th Aug., '22
Ditto ..	F. Ogle, B.sc. ..	400	0	0	1st Jan., '27
Ditto ..	S. L. Burey, B.A. ..	375	0	0	1st June, '27
Assistant Inspector of Schools ..	A. Chambers ..	300	0	0	12th June, '20
Ditto ..	K. N. Phillips ..	300	0	0	15th June, '20
Ditto ..	E. A. Tomlinson ..	300	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	R. H. Kerr ..	300	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto ..	G. M. Bygrave ..	300	0	0	22nd Aug., '20
Ditto ..	C. H. Williams ..	300	0	0	1st March, '21
Ditto ..	J. J. Simpson ..	300	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto ..	M. A. Graham ..	300	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto ..	A. L. Neita ..	300	0	0	1st May, '21
Chief Clerk ..	W. A. Logan ..	500	0	0	1st Mar., '96
First Class Clerk ..	B. T. Josephs ..	400	0	0	1st July, '05
Second Class Clerk ..	M. V. Hearne ..	275	0	0	1st May, '12
Ditto ..	A. D. Soutar ..	275	0	0	3rd Aug., '15
Ditto ..	L. M. Kirkpatrick ..	275	0	0	25th Oct., '15
Ditto ..	E. A. Hewett ..	260	0	0	3rd May, '21
Assistant ..	A. L. Noad ..	160	0	0	5th July, '20
Ditto ..	N. A. Hussey ..	130	0	0	5th Jan., '25
Typist & Stenographer ..	Miss F. E. Davis ..	156	0	0	1st Oct., '13
Ditto ..	Miss G. Sullivan ..	130	0	0	24th Sept., '25
Ditto (Clerical Assist.) ..	R. J. McIntosh ..	100	0	0	14th Jan., '23

## REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records have been amalgamated and are located in Spanish Town.

*General Register Office, Spanish Town.*

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria chapter 54 and 8 Victoria chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria chapter 29 as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual.

\* For general information on Education see Part VIII.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

#### BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail; 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place; 3. A person present at the birth; or 4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

#### DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's District. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness that Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant.

certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral of religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

### MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905).

*I.—Publication of Banns*.—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

*II.—By a License from the Governor*.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds; the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

*III.—By Public notice at the Office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages*.—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's Office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's License.

*IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905*.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrates Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrates Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage Officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements

made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage License, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

*Registration, Certified copies, &c.,*—Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

## SCALE OF FEES.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	..	£0	1	0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	..	0	10	0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	..	0	2	0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	..	0	2	0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth:—				
Within 12 months of registry of birth	..	0	1	0
After do. do.	..	0	10	0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	..	0	2	6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration to Registrar	..	0	0	3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	..	0	5	0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	..	0	1	0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	..	0	2	6

## MARRIAGES.

*To a Marriage Officer.*

For receiving a notice for banns	..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	..	0	2	6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	..	0	2	6

*To a Civil Registrar.*

For receiving a notice of marriage	..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	..	0	2	6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage.	..	0	10	0

*To the Registrar General.*

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	..	0	1	0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	..	0	2	6

*To the Colonial Secretary.*

Stamp duty on Governor's license	..	5	0	0
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## DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

*Kingston*—Kingston; Port Royal.

*St. Andrew*.—Half-way Tree; Gordon Town, Content Gap, Gordon Town P.O.; Mount Charles; Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall; Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle, Dallas P.O.; Bull Bay; Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern; Woodford, Cross Roads; St. James, Mount James P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton P.O.; Galloway, Bull Bay P.O.; Cavaliers, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills.

*St. Thomas*.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant, Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaford P.O.

*Portland*—Port Antonio; Manchiones; Priestman's River; Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moore Town; Claverty Cottage, Skibo P.O.; Silver Hill and Birnam Wood, Spring, Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Balcaress P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River.

*St. Mary*.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chesterfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Pembroke Hall P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside, P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead; Guys Hill.

*St. Ann*.—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town; Ocho Rios; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent, Bamboo, P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley, Yankee, Colleyville P.O.; Sturge Town, Stepney, Coldenwood P.O.; Mount Moriah; Borobridge P.O.; Watt Town; Runaway Bay; Keith; Benson-ton.

*Trelawny*.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clarke's Town; Bunkers Hill, Deeside P.O.; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Clarks Town P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Sherwood Content P.O.; Low River, Coleyville P.O.; Wait-a-bit, Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Jackson Town P.O.; Troy.

*St. James*.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, Latium P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge; Orange Hill, Ginger Hill P.O.; Maldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O.

*Hanover*.—Lucea; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Ramble. Chester Castle, Mount Hannah, Cascade P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell; Gurney's Mount, Great Valley P.O.

*Westmoreland*.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill, Bluefields; King's White House P.O.; St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, Sav-la-Mar P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negril P.O.; Bigwoods Newmarket P.O.; Darliston; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mount, Petersfield P.O.; Friendship, Sav-la-Mar P.O.

*St. Elizabeth*.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Balaclava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Mountainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Magotty P.O.; Parottee, Black River P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.

*Manchester*.—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; New Port; Asia, Pratville P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devon; Alligator Pond, Watson's Hill; New Broughton, Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Keynsham, Balaclava P.O.; Christiana; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville; Harmons, Porus P.O.; Comfort Hall.

*Clarendon*.—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; The Alley; Rock River; Grantham. St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, The Alley P.O.; Alston, Christiana P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Anon Town, Boroughbridge P.O.; Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kellets P.O. Crooked River.

*St. Catherine*.—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton; St. Faith's, Glengoffe P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Brown's Hall P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Spanish Town P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate, Rentome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seafield, Carron Hall P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Herman, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook, Spanish Town P.O.; Bog Walk, Guys Hill; Troja.

## CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

*Civil Registrars*—J. N. Russell, *Kingston P.O.*; John H. Wilson, *Halfway Tree P.O.*; vacant, *Morant Bay*; W. A. Duffus, *Port Antonio P.O.*; J. F. Rickards, *Spanish Town P.O.*; D. H. Jackson, *Port Maria P.O.*; H. N. Pullar, *St. Ann's Bay P.O.*; E. W. Monaghan, *May Pen P.O.*; G. A. Bonitto, *Mandeville P.O.*; F. Braganza Bowen, *Black River P.O.*; Henry A. Tate, *Savanna-la-Mar P.O.*; H. Brown, *Montego Bay P.O.*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Falmouth P.O.*; F. St. John Hill, *Lucea*.

## TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1913.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable Trade Mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) the name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of Trade Marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertised and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

## REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

## COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copyright therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica, or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place on His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	A. R. Soares	£ 650 s. 0 d.	1st Feb., '91
First Class Clerk	S. L. Thompson	400 0 0	1st May, '02
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Carnegie	240 0 0	29th April '20
Assistant	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	17th Sept., '17
Ditto	J. L. Grant	160 0 0	30th April, '23
Ditto	H. B. Sherlock	160 0 0	11th Decr., '22
Ditto	Miss I. H. deB. Holtz	130 0 0	8th May, '22
Ditto	E. S. Hayles	100 0 0	16th Nov., '26
Steno Typist	Miss S. M. Bryant	156 0 0	23rd June, '21

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## ISLAND RECORD OFFICE,

*Spanish Town.*

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary."

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27 and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 16 of 1918 (the Registration of Business Names Law, 1918) the office for the registration of firms and persons under that Law and under Law 37 of 1919 the office for the registration of Trade Unions and under both Laws the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

## SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	..	£0	1	6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	.. .. .	0	5	0
“ crop accounts	.. .. .	0	2	0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	.. .. .	0	2	0
“ Letters Patent	.. .. .	1	10	0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	.. .. .	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector General	.. .. .	0	1	6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more.	.. .. .	0	2	3
“ search per hour	.. .. .	0	1	0
“ additional hour after four hours during the same day	.. .. .	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search	.. .. .	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	.. .. .	0	1	0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses	.. .. .	0	2	0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	.. .. .	0	0	4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	.. .. .	0	10	0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	.. .. .	0	1	0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society (exclusive of Stamp Duty)	.. .. .	0	5	0

For every certificate under the Building Societies Laws (exclusive of stamp duty)	£0 2 6
On a statement of particulars required by Section 4 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 16 of 1918, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration	0 5 0
On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars required by Section 4 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration	0 2 6
On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 7 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement	0 2 6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection	0 0 6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or corporation, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement:	
For certificate of registration	0 2 0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words	0 1 0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar	1 0 0
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919)	1 0 0
“ alteration in rules	0 10 0
“ inspection of documents	0 2 6

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice ( <i>ex-officio</i> ).	Draws sal. as Chief Justice	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	A. R. Soares	Draws sal. as Regr.-Genl.	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	O. A. Lyon	£275 0 0	4th Jan., '15
Second Class Clerk	J. F. Rickards	275 0 0	20th Nov., '11
Assistant	Miss M. I. Russell	160 0 0	21st Jan., '22
Search Room Clerk	C. M. Hinchcliffe	160 0 0	Dec., '90

## OFFICE OF TITLES,

*Public Buildings, Kingston.*

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889. It provides for voluntary registration with a contribution towards an Assurance Fund of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the value of the land registered. The Schedule of fees payable appears in Law 19 of 1922.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	C. E. Mellish	£600 0 0	1st Feb., '92
First Class Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	1st Jan., 1900
Second Class Clerk	James M. Richardson	275 0 0	24th Apr., '11
Assistant	W. R. Cooke	160 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	L. A. Smart	115 0 0	1st Apr., '26
Assistant	Vacant	100 0 0	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. T. Thompson	156 0 0	1st Dec., '21
Referees	{ J. H. Allwood, O.B.E. H. M. Radcliffe, K.C. }	Fees	

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, King's House and Kingston, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Manchester, the Government Fibre Plantation at Lititz, and the plant nurseries at Bath in St. Thomas, and Belle Plain in Clarendon. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture. For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist <i>Head Office.</i>	H. H. Cousins, M.A., (Oxon.)	1,000	0	0*	14th Nov., 1900
Chief Clerk	G. D. Goode, DP. AG.	500	0	0†	9th Mar., '03
Second Class Clerk	W. E. Watson	275	0	0	1st Aug., '16
Accountant	N. B. Donaldson	325	0	0	1st Dec., '24
Assistant, Stock Farm Clerk	R. A. White	200	0	0	14th Dec., '21
Typist and Stenographer	Miss D. E. Golding	156	0	0	1st June, '22
Ditto	Miss I. R. Mein	138	0	0	8th June, '22
Temporary Clerk	Miss V. M. Barrows	78	0	0	9th Jan., '28
Ditto	Miss R. E. White	78	0	0	21st April, '26
<i>Public Gardens.</i>					
Supt. Pub. Gardens and Plant Breeder	M. S. Goodman	400	0	0*	11th March, '20
Horticulturist	E. Downes	350	0	0*	8th Nov., '20
Assistant	Miss E. Marson	160	0	0	1st Aug., '18
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>					
Microbiologist	F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc.	625	0	0†	—
Entomologist	—	750	0	0†	—
Deputy Island Chemist	W. L. Barnett, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.	725	0	0†	14th Nov., '22
Asst. to Dep. Island Chemist	E. N. Richards, F.I.C.	400	0	0	16th Nov., '19
Technical Assistant	H. B. Cole	160	0	0	21st Aug., '22
Clerk and Storekeeper	V. A. Nelson	160	0	0	6th Jan., '18
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>					
Head Master Farm School	R. S. Martinez, DP. AG.	350	0	0†	1st Jan., '06
Assistant Master	A. F. Thelwell	250	0	0‡	24th April, '16
Ditto	L. A. Powell	250	0	0‡	1st Aug., '21
Farm Superintendent	R. S. Martinez, DP., AG.	50	0	0	—
Farm Foreman	T. P. Lecky	130	0	0‡	1st Aug., '25
Veterinary Surgeon	S. Lockett, V.M.D.	750	0	0	14th Feb., '23
Foreman, Hope Estate	D. N. Brown	120	0	0†	1st July, '27
Supt. Grove Place, Stud Farm	Vacant	300	0	0	—
Stock Manager, Grove Place, Stud Farm	E. U. Lewis	208	0	0*	1st May, '14
Supt. of Agriculture	P. W. Murray	500	0	0†	16th Nov., '04
Travelling Instructor	W. Cradwick	450	0	0†	23rd Oct., '88
Travelling Instructor	J. Briscoe	250	0	0†	7th Oct., '99
Supervising Insp. of Pt. Diseases	J. B. Sutherland	400	0	0†	1st April, '13

\* With furnished residence and travelling expenses. † With furnished house.

‡ With travelling expenses. § With fees and private practice.

|| With board and furnished quarters.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	H. G. Coote ..	£250 0 0†	5th Aug., '13
Ditto ..	E. M. Brown ..	250 0 0†	1st Jan., '22
Ditto ..	N. R. McHardy ..	230 0 0†	15th May, '22
Ditto ..	A. T. Wilmot ..	210 0 0†	15th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	N. A. Wainwright ..	210 0 0†	19th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	W. S. Wittingham ..	190 0 0†	5th Jan., '25
Ditto (Temporary) ..	I. L. Dowden ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	R. Glen Campbell ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	L. A. Russell ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	E. M. Carey ..	150 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	G. G. Macfarlane ..	150 0 0†	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	F. F. Graham ..	150 0 0†	19th July, '26
Ditto ..	H. C. Bowen ..	150 0 0†	17th Aug., '26
Ditto ..	N. E. C. Thompson ..	150 0 0†	8th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	S. O. Coy ..	150 0 0†	7th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	W. C. Castello ..	150 0 0†	1st Feb., '27
Ditto ..	M. St. C. Allen ..	150 0 0†	24th Jan., '27

† With travelling expenses.

SCALE OF FEES FOR ANALYSES.

*Payable into the Public Treasury.*

	£	s.	d.
Acid for Electrolytes, Specific Gravity and impurities, from 10/6 to ..	1	1	0
Agricultural Limes, Water, Carbon dioxide, and Calcium Oxide ..	0	10	6
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of .. ..	0	7	0
Ashes of Plants, complete analysis .. ..	1	11	6
“ Potash and Phos., Acid only .. ..	0	14	0
Barks and Tannin materials .. ..	1	1	0
Bay Rums and Liquid Perfumes, from 10/6 to .. ..	1	1	0
Butter, including report on quality and purity .. ..	1	1	0
Cane Juices, Sucrose only (10 or more half price) .. ..	0	4	0
“ complete analysis (10 or more half price) .. ..	0	10	6
Coals, Ash, Moisture, Volatile matter and Fixed Carbon .. ..	1	1	0
Condensed Milks, sweetened and unsweetened, complete analysis .. ..	1	1	0
“ “ Fat only .. ..	0	10	6
Essential Oils, examination and report as to purity .. ..	0	10	6
Feeding Stuffs, Oil Cakes, Meals, Fodder, &c., complete analysis .. ..	1	1	0
Fertilisers, any single constituent .. ..	0	7	0
“ Mixed, from 21/ to .. ..	1	11	6
“ Bat Guanos .. ..	0	14	0
Fuel Oils, Flash Point only .. ..	0	7	0
“ Specific Gravity and Flash Point .. ..	0	10	6
“ Specific Gravity or Baume only .. ..	0	4	0
“ Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation .. ..	1	1	0
“ Complete Analysis, Gums, Dextrin .. ..	2	2	0
“ Polarisation only .. ..	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Kerosine, Gasoline and Turpentine, Specific Gravity and Flash Point	0	10	6
Kerosine, Gasoline and Turpentine; Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation .. .. .	1	1	0
Medicines, from .. .. .	1	1	0
Milks, including report on quality and purity .. .. .	0	10	6
“ Fat only .. .. .	0	4	0
Miscellaneous; Animal Viscera, Foods, etc.; from 10/6 to .. .. .	2	2	0
Molasses; complete analysis .. .. .	0	10	6
Polarisation Test (10 or more half price) .. .. .	0	4	0
Ores and Minerals; per constituent or factor determined .. .. .	0	10	6
Rums, Strength, Acidity, Ethers .. .. .	0	10	6
Aldehydes, Higher Alcohols, Obscuration and Lovib and Tintometer Colour, complete .. .. .	1	1	0
Soils (a) Mechanical Analysis .. .. .	1	1	0
“ (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash Humus, Lime, and Lime requirements .. .. .	1	1	0
“ (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos., Acid and Potash, extra .. .. .	1	1	0
“ Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b), (c) .. .. .	2	12	6
Analysis, Lime requirements only .. .. .	0	5	0
Sugars; Polariscopes Test (10 or more, half price) .. .. .	0	4	0
“ Moisture and Ash, extra .. .. .	0	5	0
Waters: Analysis and general report on fitness for domestic purposes .. .. .	1	1	0
“ Complete Mineral Analysis for special purposes .. .. .	5	5	0
“ Hardness only .. .. .	0	4	0
“ Poisonous Metals only .. .. .	0	4	0
“ Salt in .. .. .	0	5	0

### GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

SCALE of fees and expenses payable for the services of the Government Veterinary Surgeon when he is employed in a private capacity. The fees chargeable under (a) and (b) are payable into General Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
(a) For a visit entailing an absence from Headquarters of six hours or less .. .. .	0	10	6
(b) For a visit of more than six hours and not exceeding twenty-four hours .. .. .	1	1	0
For each day or part of a day thereafter .. .. .	1	1	0
(c) Travelling charges by motor car each way from Headquarters or point in a tour to destination. (Actual mileage travelled to be charged) not exceeding 1/- per mile.			
(d) If travelling done by Railway or other means of transportation actual out-of-pocket expenses to be charged.			
(e) Charges for Drugs, dressings, use of appliances, etc., to be paid direct to Government Veterinary Surgeon when he supplies them.			

## IMMIGRATION.

*Office at Headquarter House.*

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 36,584 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916, of whom 14,878 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 13,512 men, women and children have returned, taking bills to the amount of £147,823.

In accordance with a decision of the Government of India emigration to the Colonies of labourers under indenture has now ceased.

The last shipment of immigrants arrived in 1916 and will not have completed their contract of ten years residence in the colony (five of which are under indenture) until the year 1926. Under Law 13 of 1903 these immigrants are entitled to claim a free or assisted return within two years after the date at which it becomes due and claimable.

Under the same law an Indian immigrant may not leave the island, except for the purpose of returning to India, unless he shall first satisfy the Protector of Immigrants that he possesses independent and sufficient means of subsistence.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1926, was 17,318.

*Immigration Advisory Committee.* A. W. Farquharson; J. H. Scarlett.

*Secretary*—F. N. Isaacs.

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1921.\*

Year.	No. of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Immigrants who received the Colonization Bounty.†	No. of Immigrants who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Gvt. Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1922	Nil	2.99	..	Nil	1.99	..
1923	Nil	3.00	..	676	2.00	£9,687 0 0
1924	Nil	3.00	..	442	2.00	3,723 17 0
1925	Nil	3.03	..	Nil	2.02	..
1926	Nil	3.00	..	684	2.00	..
1927	Nil	3.06	..	Nil	2.04	..

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants (acting)	F. N. Isaacs	£ 175 0 0	1st June, '90
(Asst.) Clerk and Interpreter	P. J. Arms	130 0 0	13th Sept., '23
Typist and Stenographer	Mrs. A. Smith	156 0 0	1st Nov., '23

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address c/o Protector of Emigrants, 26 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

\* See earlier issues for figures from 1885. † Bounty stopped since 1889.

‡ With travelling allowance on the official scale.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative Council and Departmental printing is done by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial Boards and other public bodies. The Government Printing Office also imports and supplies the stationery for all public departments and is the depot for the wholesale and retail sale of Government publications.

The Office is situated at 79 Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine room, Composing room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Stationery Store and offices. The staff numbers 84.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	.. F. S. Passingham	.. £500 to £600	13th Feb., '14
Deputy Superintendent	.. W. J. Papps	.. £300 to £400	7th Nov., '10
General Foreman	.. H. C. Escoffery	.. £160 to £275	18th Nov., '10
Storekeeper	.. H. A. Taylor	.. £160 to £275	27th Dec., '11
Assistant Storekeeper	.. C. L. Campbell	.. £100 to £160	6th May, '12

## BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief, is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board established by this Law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the Law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interests and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision, gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective, to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect, to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated, to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate, and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand, and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1926, was 8,015.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.9, and lowest in the parish of Clarendon, viz., 0.5, while the average for the island was 0.8.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision for the year ended 31st December, 1926, was £4,163, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the estimated population, 931,344, the out-door poor, 6,621, the in-door poor, 1,484 making a total of 8,015. The total cost of the relief of the poor inclusive of lunatics and industrial school children chargeable to parochial rates in 1926, was £91,613.

#### BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

Hon. B. M. Wilson, Superintending Medical Officer.

Louis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin.

Hon. C. G. H. Davis, Auditor General.

Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E..

Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O., Director of Public Works.

Major E. T. Dixon, O.B.E.

S. R. Cargill.

*Secretary*—F. N. Isaacs, £400.

#### PASSPORT AND PERMIT BRANCH.\*

50 Orange Street, Kingston.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Passport and Permit Officer ..	J. W. Sheridan ..	250 0 0	2nd July, '92
Assistant ..	M. L. Johns ..	160 0 0	1st July, '20
Clerical Assistant ..	N. M. Walker ..	78 0 0	18th Aug., '92
do ..	J. Alexander ..	78 0 0	11th July, '82
do ..	I. C. Fraser ..	78 0 0	16th Oct., '86
do ..	Miss O. C. Rickards ..	78 0 0	5th Sep., '27

\* For Rules governing the issue of Passports see part XIX.



## INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

The first Income Tax Law (No 24 of 1919) introduced into this Island, received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial engine."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes is imposed on a graduated scale commencing with 2½d. in the £1 up to the first £400 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of ¼d., 1d., 2d. and 3d., on various ranges of income above £400, and culminating in a rate of 2/- in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, and by 5th February, the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under Section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

*Return Forms*—The total number supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment 1926 was approximately 14,930; 640 further forms were issued from this Office and 2,890 forms were issued to Public Departments. In all 18,460 Return forms.

It has since been recognised that the smaller class of cultivators in this Island do not keep proper—if any—Accounts, and hence find it difficult to enter their actual profits in the Return Form in general use. To meet this condition, the use of a simpler form applicable to those persons whose incomes are mainly derived from the cultivation of land—the total value of which does not exceed £400 on the Valuation Roll—has been prepared, approved, and brought into use.

*Rules*—Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24-1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, 39-1920—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries, wages, and the pensions may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 25th June, 1927, approved of Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 24 (3) of the Income Tax Law, 24-1919, provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules Governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 28th April, 1920.

*Appeals*—Under Section 23 (1) of the existing Law, when once a person has been charged to Income Tax by the Assessment Committee, no alteration or adjustment, however trivial and even if agreed as between the parties involved, can be dealt with other than by way of a formal Appeal to a Judge in Chambers being lodged by the person disputing the assessment or any part thereof.

The total number of appeals listed in the year ended 31st March, 1927, was 224, of which in 170 cases the amount of the reduction, etc., had been agreed in this Department prior to the hearing of the appeals. Of the balance 14 cases were unheard on the 31st March, 1927, while in 29 cases the assessments as made were confirmed by the Court. 10 of the remaining 11 cases were decided in favour of the Appellants; these, however, included cases of assessments made in the absence of particulars, being reduced by the Court. In the other case the assessment as made was increased by the Court.

*Meetings of the Assessment Committee*.—The Assessment Committee met on sixteen occasions during the financial year under review, for—*inter alia*—the purposes referred to in Section 21 of the Income Tax Law, No. 24-1919, viz., (a) to consider the Returns rendered—after their exhaustive examination, etc., in this Department, and "to assess the amount of Income Tax payable by every person liable thereto," and (b) in cases where no Returns have been rendered "to determine according to the best of their judgment "the amount of the income of the person liable and to assess him accordingly."

*Progress of Work*.—For the year of Assessment, 1926, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to 31st March, 1927, was 12,702 (including Public Officials, etc.)

*Legislation.*—Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (39-1920) passed 31st July, 1920, extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General Commissioners, and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions, and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes "doubly assessed." This omission was remedied in the Amendment Law.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921) passed on the 2nd September, 1921, contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Section 39 of the original law, which dealt with "Double Income Tax within the Empire." By such repeal a large amount of duty has been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total aggregate duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered.

Relieving Sections permitting the trading, etc., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of "Obsolescence" in cases where Plant and Machinery are replaced by that of an improved type were also included, as well as the addition of a Section repeal Section 27 of the original law by which Interest was charged on Income Tax in arrear.

An Inter-departmental Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January, 1922, to consider and report on questions relating to the Income Tax Laws in the Colonies and Protectorates, and if possible to prepare a Model Income Tax Ordinance for the general use of Colonial Governments.

Such an Ordinance was prepared. The report of the Committee so appointed together with the Model Ordinance was published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 22nd February, 1924. Fresh legislation has not yet been passed along the lines of the Model Ordinance.

The actual net duty collected during the year to 31st March, 1927, was £84,561 14s. 0d., of which £82,501 7s. 0d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £2,060 7s. 0d. was deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1926, viz., £85,837 1s. 10d., of which £83,901 10s. 8d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £1,935 11s. 2d., deducted departmentally.

The following statistics relating to the year of Assessment ended 31st December, 1926, based on the incomes of the preceding year ended 31st December, 1925, will be of interest:—

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1926.  
 Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), assessed by the Assessment Committee, (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance, and Wife and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge and the various ranges of income in the scale in Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919, after adjusting to date any reliefs on appeal, and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income.	Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—										Observations.
	Amount. 2	No. 3	Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.		Life Insurance.				
			Amount 4	No. 5	Amt. 6	No. 7	Amt. 8	No. 9	Amt. 10	No. 11			
1													
Not exceeding	£150	500,422	4,359	£ 21	3	£ 33,180	1,659	£	24,500	2,450	£ 4,631	451	
"	400	1,461,365	6,207	715	20	50,800	2,540	51,160	5,116	25,355	1,508		
"	500	235,267	643	540	13	6,200	319	5,040	504	8,555	290		
"	750	409,752	669	535	16	..	..	..	..	11,167	296		
"	1,000	277,300	318	2,499	25	..	..	..	..	7,624	133		
"	1,500	271,500	223	2,607	29	..	..	..	..	5,725	126		
"	2,000	138,764	92	1,542	10	..	..	..	..	4,950	45		
"	5,000	410,296	138	12,464	33	..	..	..	..	7,729	53		
"	8,000	137,429	22	10,289	13	..	..	..	..	2,016	10		
"	10,000	63,077	8	2,519	4	..	..	..	..	923	4		
"	15,000	123,965	10	5,184	5	..	..	..	..	159	2		
"	20,000	69,862	4	1,665	4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
"	20,000	363,382	9	15,403	6	..	..	..	..	1,747	3		
Exceeding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand Total	..	4,608,441	12,702	55,983	181	90,180	4,509	80,700	8,070	84,581	2,921		

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1926.  
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £100 of Income under Section (8) 1A. of Law 24 of 1919.		Net taxable Income charged to Duty.		Observations.
	Amt. 12	No. 13	Amt. 14	No. 15	Amt. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	
1									(20)
Not exceeding	£150	1,924	498,090	4,359	112,282	1,283	£ 385,808	3,076	These are a sub-division of the Range (b) of Sec. 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law of 1919.
"	400	3,116	1,333,335	6,207	20,687	220	1,312,648	5,987	
"	500	403	274,932	643	..	..	274,932	643	These follow Ranges (c) to (j) inclusive in the above section.
"	750	304	398,050	669	..	..	398,050	669	
"	1,000	142	267,237	318	..	..	267,237	318	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section.
"	1,500	139	259,168	223	..	..	259,168	223	
"	2,000	49	152,272	92	..	..	152,272	92	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section.
"	5,000	74	390,103	138	..	..	390,103	138	
"	8,000	18	125,124	22	..	..	125,124	22	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section.
"	10,000	7	65,635	8	..	..	65,635	8	
"	15,000	6	118,622	10	..	..	118,622	10	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section.
"	20,000	4	68,197	4	..	..	68,197	4	
Exceeding	20,000	7	346,232	9	..	..	346,232	9	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (k) in the above section.
Grand Total	..	6,193	4,296,997	12,702	132,969	1,503	4,164,028	11,199	

## ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, K.C., Assistant to the Attorney General, *Chairman*.

HON. T. L. ROXBURGH, C.M.G.

A. V. KINGDON.

W. E. A. PIGOU, *Secretary*.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman Assessment Committee	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C.	..	1st Sept., '93
Member do	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.	Fees	—
Inspector of Income Tax	E. S. Murray	£500 (by £50 to £600)	1st April, '97
Chief Clerk	W. E. A. Pigou (b)	£400 (by £25 to £500)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. S. Hendriks	£300 (by £25 to £400)	1st April, '10
Ditto	S. M. Ffrench	£300 (by £25 to £400)	1st April, '12
Second Class Clerk	G. H. Scott	£160 (by £20 to £275)	1st Jan., '10
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	£160 (by £20 to £275)	9th Oct., '20
Ditto	P. F. Francis	£160 (by £20 to £275)	11th Nov., '18
Ditto	E. H. Evans	£160 (by £20 to £275)	1st April, '20
Assistant	Miss I. D. Fletcher	£100 (by £15 to £160)	13th May, '25
Typist	Miss H. C. Bayley	£78 (by £15 to £156)	21st July, '24

(b) Mr. Pigou is also Secretary to the Assessment Committee without salary.

## THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

*East Street.*

THE General Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the Members Room, the West India Reference Library, and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

**HISTORY.**—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes, and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. In 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members, (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1903 to twelve) their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum, to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £2,804. The law above mentioned, transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced bricks and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange Street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East Street, the new Institute being opened on the 6th January 1912.

**LIBRARY.**—The books, newspapers, manuscripts and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 26,784 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

*In the General Library.*—West India, 491; Theology and Philosophy, 944; History, 2,292; Biography, 1,981; Travel, 1,082; Law, Politics and Sociology, 674; Education, 464; Art, 809; Science and Natural History, 2,044; Poetry and the Drama, 732; Linguistics and Philology, 99; Prose Fiction, 4,509; Miscellaneous, 1,281; Dictionaries, etc., 829; Reports of Societies, 1,121; Juvenile, 749; with a total of 20,104.

*In the West India Reference Library.*—Jamaica Books and pamphlets, 2,609; Jamaica Newspapers, 627; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 3,169; West Africa, 275; with a total of 6,680.

**MUSEUM.**—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are repre-

sented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Mollusca abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Cœlenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented, but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island, cut and polished, serve for purposes of reference, and there is a collection of water-colour drawings of Jamaica plants and birds.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants, include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished, others wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, beads and ashes. The relics from caves, consist of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock carvings are on view and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics, include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

In the ground is a small Vivarium containing pelicans, various doves, iguanas, lizards, mongoose, conies, turtle and land turtle.

**HISTORY GALLERY**—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 376 of which 266 are exhibited on the walls); paintings and engravings, including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkley, (to the number of 246 of which 112 are exhibited) Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable," a contemporary oil painting of the Battle of the Saints, two water-colour drawings by Pocock and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet, and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a Shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy," at Kingston, in 1799, and the two silver gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. A carved tortoise shell comb and case of the year 1671, is the earliest known specimen of Art workmanship made in Jamaica.

In the Vestibule downstairs, is a small War Memorial Collection: upstairs is a portion of the frieze from the West Indies Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition.

**MEMBERSHIP**—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions.

Members of the Kingston Athenæum, the St. Ann Athenæum, the Wolmer's Old Boys Association, the Wolmer's Old Girls Association, the Technical and Continuation School, Kingston, the Spaldings Literary and Social Club, the Frankfield Shakespearean Club, the Claremont Social Club, the Liguanea Agricultural Society, the Titchfield Girl's Club, Young Men's Christian Association, Mico Old Students' Association, Montego Bay Self Help Home, the Jamtoco Library, the Rialto Club, the East Queen Street Baptist Literary Society, the Bluefield Progressive Society, the Young People's Social Club, Spanish Town, Port Maria Young Men's Club, Brown's Town Young Men's Literary and Debating Society, Zorn Literary and Social Club, Annotto Bay Social and Literary Club, Lucea Parish Church Guild of Fellowship, have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for Juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 who support their application with a suitable guarantee.

Subscribing Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half fees.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute. Subscribers to the Library deposit £1 and pay, for three months, two shillings, for the right to borrow two books and one magazine. In February, 1928, there were 10 honorary members, 32 complimentary members, 22 corresponding members, 11 Life Members, 767 subscribing members and 1,621 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 2,463 with 23 depositors to the Library and 400 Juvenile borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 2,886.

**BRANCHES**—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent at a charge of £1 5s. per 100 volumes per annum to local societies, at Montego Bay (2), Wolmer's Girls School, Wolmer's Boys School, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, Diocesan High School, Brown's Town, Westwood High School, Trelawny Literary Club Vere Readers' Club, St. James Subscription Library in addition to boxes sent to affiliated societies.

**TEACHERS LIBRARY**—Twenty-six sets of 25 books each, 650 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations—at Frankfield, Port Antonio, St. George's, East Portland, Chapelton, Falmouth, Upper Trelawny, Mountainside, Blue Mountain Valley, South Eastern St. Thomas, North West St. Catherine, Dry Harbour Mountains, Cave Valley, Central St. Mary, Western St. Mary, Glengoffe, Linstead, Montego Bay, N. W. Manchester and N. St. Elizabeth.

**LECTURES**—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

Some of the publications of the Institute are: "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "Mineral Resources of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1913); "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica," by C. A. Matley, D.Sc. (1923); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "A List of the Birds of Jamaica," by O. Bangs and F. Kennard (1920); "A Classified List of the Books in the General Library of the Institute" (1923); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis, Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900), "Bibliographia Jamaicensis" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica," 1909; "Biographical Annals of Jamaica," 1904; "Jamaica Place Names," (1909); "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914); "Historic Jamaica" (1915); "Jamaica in 1924"; "Jamaica's Part in the great War," 1924, all by the Secretary; "Jamaica under the Spaniards" (1919) by the Secretary and Mr. J. L. Pietersz; and a new edition by the Secretary, of "Jamaica Negro Proverbs and Sayings," (1927) by the late Dr. Izett Anderson and the Secretary.

**MEMBERS MEETINGS**.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

**ARTS AND CRAFTS**—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to

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numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions have been held from time to time.

**KINDRED SOCIETIES.**—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices, and from 1904 to 1918 the Secretary of the Institute was Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, the Examinations of which Board are held in the island yearly.

Premiums are given in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music Examinations of the Associated Board.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.**—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901; Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905. The Institute is represented on the Permanent Exhibitions Committee by Mr. H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G., and the Secretary, who was one of the two Commissioners for Jamaica at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS:**—*Nominated by the Governor*—Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A., R. M. Murray, M.A., Mrs. Moulton-Barrett (vacant).

*Nominated by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council*—Hon. J. H. Philipps, M.L.C., Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C., Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C. (vacant).

*Elected by Members of the Institute*—Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G., Chairman, N. B. Livingston, Vice-Chairman, J. L. Pietersz, Dr. J. Geoghegan.

*Secretary and Librarian*—Frank Cundall, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.; *Assistant Librarian*—Miss H. W. Morris; *Clerical Assistant*—Miss C. L. Dias; *Accountant and Library Superintendent*—Miss A. M. Duncker; *Loan Library Assistant*—Miss M. Magnan; *West India Reference Library Assistant*—Miss V. Nash; *Museum Assistant*—Miss M. Campbell.

## RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of £15 to his annual salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of £15 per annum until the salary of such Assistant reach £160 per annum.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over 25 years of age. Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, nor not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council,

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service in Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The list will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman) and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member,
- (b) The Head of Department in which there is the vacancy—or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Offices of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) his educational record,
- (b) his general fitness,
- (c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate,

and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

IX. No candidate will be appointed until he has passed a satisfactory Medical Examination by the Senior or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or two District Medical Officers.

#### RULES FOR ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

1. Subject to the exigencies of the work of the Department concerned, and, having regard to the ratio of the number of the women to the number of the men already employed in the same Department, the Governor may, in his discretion, appoint women who possess

the qualifications required by these Rules, to positions such as Assistants, Clerks, Typists, or Stenographers.

2. Candidates may make their applications at any time, and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of Approved Candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary, if, any time during the year for which their names have been entered, they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates, who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

3. No woman shall be admitted to any office in the Public Service who is under 16 or over 25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him doing so.

4. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The Certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

5. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either:—

- (a) The Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) The Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) A Member of the Legislative Council and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica; and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying, of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

6. In addition to the foregoing qualifications, candidates will be required to be proficient in Typing and Stenography.

7. The salary to be paid to any woman so appointed, shall be such as may be provided by the Legislative Council for the particular office to which she may be appointed, or as may be approved by the Governor.

8. A person appointed to any such office shall be on the non-pensionable establishment, and shall be liable to have her services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time by the Head of the Department with the approval of the Governor, but will be eligible for such Compassionate Allowance as may be prescribed in any Law. In the case of misconduct she shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

9. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, such persons may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. They may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

10. Candidates for filling such posts shall be selected by a permanent Public Service Selection Committee, the same as or similar to the Public Service Selection Committee, as provided for in the Rules for Admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica approved on the 4th January, 1911, to be appointed by the Governor.

11. The permanent Selection Committee shall, at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) her educational record,
- (b) her general fitness,
- (c) any previous service she may have in a Government Department or in other employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, *e.g.*, from the Head Master or Head Mistress of the candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate,

and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test by special examination the educational qualifications of candidates.

12. The Governor will usually appoint candidates so recommended; but it shall be open to His Excellency, for any cause which may to him seem fit, to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

12a. No candidate will be appointed until she has passed a satisfactory medical.

examination by the Senior or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or by two District Medical Officers.

13. Women who have served in any of the aforementioned positions in the Public Service, shall be entitled to be considered for promotion to the permanent establishment as 2nd Class Clerks, and, after having served as such as 1st Class Clerks, in the various departments of the service; but shall have no prescribed claim to appointment to those posts. Each case will be considered on its merits, and will be determined by the Governor on the advice of the Head of the Department concerned.

14. Any woman appointed as a 2nd Class Clerk will be entitled to the same leave and other privileges and to the same salary as a man would have been entitled to if appointed to such office.

15. Women shall be entitled to retire at the age of 55 without being certified as medically unfit, and shall be liable to be compulsorily retired at the age of 60.

16. Married women shall not be eligible for any appointment contemplated by these Rules, unless in the opinion of the Governor, there exists exceptional circumstances.

17. If a woman marries while in the service, she shall be liable to be called on to vacate her office without having any claim to pension, compassionate allowance or gratuity.

#### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Persons in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the local orders on the subject:

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures.—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

## HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9 to 4		Constabulary	From 9 to 4	
Supreme Court (a)	" 9 to 4		Prisons	" 9 to 4	
Collector General's Office	" 9 to 4		Registration	" 9 to 4	
Customs (b)	" 9 to 4		Treasury (c)	" 9 to 4	
Stamp Office (c)	" 9 to 4		Audit Office	" 9 to 4	
Post Office	" 8 to 4		Savings Bank (c)	" 9 to 4	
Island Telegraphs	" 7 to 5		Immigration	" 9 to 4	
Public Works	" 9 to 4		Record Office	" 9 to 4	
Island Medical Office	" 9 to 4		Resident Magistrate's		
Education	" 9 to 4		Courts	" 9 to 4	
Institute of Jamaica (d)	" 9 to 4		Office of Titles (e)	" 9 to 4	

(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(b.) " " 10 " 3 "

(c.) " " 10 " 3 " except on Saturdays.

(d.) Library " 9 " 9 "

(e.) Open to public from 10 " 3 " on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.\*

UP to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts the various Treasury Minutes thereunder and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879 known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892 was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service Pensions now granted. Law 4 of 1910, "Police Pension and Reward Fund Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. In March, 1912, the Legislative Council resolved that pensions should be granted to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 22 of 1912 provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees. Law 29 of 1924 provides for Pensions and Gratuities to Teachers of Secondary Schools.

\*Lists of Pensioners, and Widows and Orphans are given in the Government Blue Book.

## TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Custodes of Parishes, when within their respective Parishes.\*
10. Members of the Legislative Council.
11. Custodes of Parishes outside their respective Parishes.
12. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of the Legislative Council).
17. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
18. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of the Legislative Council).

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\* When within their respective parishes, Custodes have precedence immediately after Puisne Judges.

## PART VI.

### JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

#### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

*(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)*

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law, 1879. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

In case of an appeal from the judgment of one of these Judges, such Judge does not sit in the Full Court on the hearing of the appeal but his place is taken by the Judge of the Kingston Court who while sitting rank after the junior member of the Court.

The Full Court holds a Session in Kingston three times a year, but a special sitting of the Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Chief Justice	Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-Lennard, Kt.	2,000	0	0	Sept., '13
Puisne Judge	H. I. C. Brown, B.A., .. K.C.	1,200	0	0	30th April, '06
Puisne Judge	Adrian John Clark, .. LL.B.	1,200	0	0	July, '24
Registrar and Librarian	..	700	0	0	..
Chief Clerk	Reginald Seaton ..	450	0	0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	C. O. Segre ..	275	0	0	1st April, '09
Assistant	L. L. Bonitto ..	160	0	0	2nd May '19
Usher	..	160	0	0	..
Typist	Personal Allowance	40	0	0	1st Jan. '26
	Miss Alys Sanguinetti	78	0	0	

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Attorney General	F. C. Wells Durrant, .. K.C., M.A. (1)	1,500	0	0	Sept., '09
Asst. to the Attorney General	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C., (a)	500	0	0	1st Nov., '24
Crown Solicitor	G. Harvey Clark ..	1,200	0	0	2nd Nov., '03
Clerk to the Attorney General	O. E. Tomlinson ..	400	0	0	13th Aug., '07

(1) Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board.

(a) Also Referee of Titles.

## THE BAR.

## BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked \*.

Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked †

Left the Island, marked ‡.

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Branch, Sir E. St. John, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., Durham ‡	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.*	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899	6th April, 1896
Browne, Cecil Hamilton, B.A. ..	Inner Temple 26th Jan., 1925	14th September, 1925
Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford ‡	Inner Temple, 9th May, '06	21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab. ..	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Braithwaite, Samuel Robb ..	Middle Temple, 16th June, 1926	17th February, 1927
Chenalloy, Edmund Hubert ..	Gray's Inn, 28th April, 1920	14th September, 1925
Carberry, John Edward D.* ..	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1925	12th March, 1925
Cox, E. F. H. ..	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907	2nd May, 1910
Cundall, J. Leslie, B.A., Cantab. ..	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1928.	23rd February, 1928
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C. † ..	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873	24th October, 1907
Durrant, F. C. Wells, K.C., M.A.*	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1886	October, 1921
Evans, Ernest ‡ ..	Lincoln's Inn, 8th June, 1910	1st October, 1925
Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C. † ..	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897	9th August, 1907
Humphryes, Travers ‡ ..	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889	30th December, 1901
Josephs, Hector Archibald, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond. ‡	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896	25th November, 1896
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B. ..	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
Levy, Leslie Charles, LL.B., Cantab.*	Gray's Inn	27th June, 1910
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cantab. ‡	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Manley, Norman Washington, B.A., B.C.L.	Gray's Inn, 20th April, 1921	30th August, 1922
McGregor, Colin Malcolm* ..	Middle Temple, 10th May, '22	13th December, 1922
Mosse, Jonathan Cardie, B.A., LL.B. ‡	Middle Temple, 25th January, 1923	15th March, 1923
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L. ‡ ..	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, '92	2nd December, 1920
Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cantab. ‡	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radeliffe, Henry Milne, K.C. ..	Middle Temple, June, 1909	18th Oct., 1909
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford*	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kuye, M.A., LL.M. ‡ ..	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	26th November, 1922
Rennie, Alfred Baillie, LL.B. ..	Gray's Inn, 10th May, 1922	2nd June, 1921
Reid, John Alan Lincoln ‡ ..	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
Sanders, Gerald Stanley ‡ ..	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914
Sutton, S. W. P. Foster ..	Gray's Inn, 16th November, 1926	21st April, 1927



BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Stern, Philip, K.C.	1869	— 1870
Sisnett, Sir Herbert K. McD.†	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894	21st March, 1898
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i> , K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910	30th Sept., 1910
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall K.C.†	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892	29th November, 1892
Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge, K.C.†	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879	2nd August, 1907

## SOLICITORS.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked\*.

Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked by†.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abendana, V. O.	20th March, 1928	Port Antonio
Ashenheim, Leslie Erle, B.A.	4th March, 1925	Kingston
Ashenheim, Neville Noel, B.A.	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Aris, Julius A.	16th August, 1922	Kingston
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian	10th December, 1918	Port Antonio
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	Chapelton
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Sav-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P. (Alberga & Hart)	26th April, 1921	Kingston
Alexander, H. V. (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Baquie, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bicknell, C. A.	9th April, 1890	Montego Bay
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.*	26th April, 1917	Kingston
Brown, G. Philpott (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W.	21st January, 1898	Kingston
Burrow, J. D.	4th March, 1914	Kingston
Brandon, A. E., LL.B.	9th May, 1924	Kingston
Bailey, A. J.	20th Sept., 1924	Mandeville
Bolton, Harold Warner	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Calder, C. M.	1st August, 1881	Sav-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, S. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Chapelton
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Mandeville
Clark, W. P.	18th December, 1886	Kingston
Clark, A. K. M.	19th March, 1928	Montego Bay
Clarke, E. V.	22nd December, 1921	Kingston
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Corinaldi, A. J. ..	17th December, 1880 ..	Kingston
Cox, Arthur J.* ..	8th March, 1922 ..	Spanish Town
Cox, H. M. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Calame, Cyprian Chevallier (Fraser & Calame) ..	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H. ..	31st March 1894 ..	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson ..	9th May, 1884 ..	Port Antonio
Davis, W. E. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
DeCordova, O'Connor† ..	8th March, 1888 ..	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn) ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Dickenson, J. A. ..	29th March, 1910 ..	Brown's Town
Delfosse, Oswald Keith ..	23rd April, 1918 ..	Kingston
DeSousa, Solomon Moss Ansell ..	16th September, 1919 ..	Kingston
Duff, C. Stuart ..	8th March, 1922 ..	Kingston
Delaphena, E. S. † ..	1st June, 1891 ..	Kingston
Ewen, Guy S. ..	31st March, 1894 ..	Falmouth
Evans, E. R. Dudley ..	31st July, 1925 ..	Kingston
Farquharson, Arthur W. ..	22nd February, 1884 ..	Kingston
Finlason, A. W. R.* ..	27th January, 1898 ..	Christiana
Fitz-Ritson, D. A. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Foote, Arnold ..	22nd September, 1914 ..	Black River
Fletcher, Stanley Fitzallan ..	23rd April, 1918 ..	Spanish Town
Fraser, Noel Joslyn (Fraser & Calame) ..	27th March, 1923 ..	Kingston
George, A. C. (George & Vendryes) ..	12th July, 1906 ..	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson ..	6th August, 1883 ..	Port Maria
Gray, W. Baggett ..	10th June, 1878 ..	Kingston
Gunter, G. G. ..	2nd December, 1889 ..	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E. ..	21st August, 1896 ..	Kingston
Grossett, Fred. V. ..	9th April, 1922 ..	Port Antonio
Graham, Cyril M. ..	26th July, 1927 ..	Kingston
Graham, Ian T. ..	26th July, 1927 ..	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart) ..	23rd June, 1902 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	15th October, 1875 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Holmes, R. C. ..	2nd July, 1906 ..	Montego Bay
Hart, Clinton (Alberga & Hart) ..	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
Hendry, D. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Jaquet, Sydney ..	1st June, 1885 ..	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann ..	14th June, 1892 ..	Sav-la-Mar
King, Mervin T. ..	10th July, 1915 ..	Black River
Kingdon, A. V. ..	30th December, 1885 ..	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes) ..	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Leach, J. V. ..	14th June, 1881 ..	Spanish Town
Levy, A. I. T. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston
Lewis, Walter Everard ..	6th July, 1899 ..	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander) ..	26th June, 1906 ..	Kingston
Lushington, A. C. N. ..	19th March, 1928 ..	Kingston
Livingston, W. R. C. ..	19th March, 1928 ..	Kingston
Lyons, Trevor (Robinson & Lyons) ..	9th March, 1915 ..	Richmond
Lindo, Arthur Septimus DaSilva ..	27th March, 1923 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Levy, Eric Adrian ..	16th February, 1926 ..	Montego Bay
McGregor, J. M. (McGregor & Williams) ..	19th July, 1897 ..	Mandeville
Motta, D. D. ..	23rd July, 1926 ..	Kingston
McLaughlin, Raynor H.* ..	26th April, 1921 ..	Richmond
McMillan, T. R. ..	26th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
McMillan, T. R., Jnr. ..	4th March, 1927 ..	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission	Postal Address.
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)†	9th June, 1887	London
Morais, E. L. F.	11th August, 1879	London
Morrice, F. H.	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Morrison, Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Murray, Arthur E. (Murray & Tucker)	18th February, 1902	Brown's Town
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Motta, A. E.	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Murray, D. A. G.	4th March, 1925	Montego Bay
Nash, John S.	21st July, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Nunes, R. K. (Lake & Nunes)	29th March, 1920	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Nation, B. C. O'Brien, B.A.	9th May, 1924	Montego Bay
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald*	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.*	16th March, 1907	Porus
Oppenheim, Percy Guy	16th September, 1919	Kingston
Pixley, Aubrey Dodd*	16th February, 1926	Montego Bay
Philips, F.†	20th June, 1901	—
Rickards, H. E.	3rd April, 1925	Morant Bay
Reid, William O.*	13th October, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Reirie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Kingston
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Robinson & Lyons)	13th June, 1904	Richmond
Sandford, Charles Clifford*	18th Oct., 1924	Kingston
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	25th April, 1917	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)†	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B.	7th September, 1921	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.*	21st July, 1911	St. Ann's Bay
Scott, H. W. R.	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L.*	16th September, 1920	Kingston
Sharp, Thomas Hicks	26th April, 1917	Christiana
Simpson, Aston H. L.	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L.	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Southby, T. G.*†	8th January, 1906	May Pen
Stern, Philip	30th August, 1872	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Symonds, Henry S. P.†	15th May, 1914	Kingston
Silvera, Dervent Victor	1st March, 1920	Morant Bay
Scott, L. A.	4th March, 1925	Port Antonio
Tucker, H. D. (Murray & Tucker)	9th May, 1924	Brown's Town
Thomson, Arthur A. F. (Brown & Thomson)	2nd September, 1913	Montego Bay
Tenquee, George Shui Tai	28th July, 1922	Kingston
Thomson, A. O.*	5th September, 1923	Kingston
Tomlinson W. J.	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	—
Vendryes, C. H.	9th April, 1903	Port Antonio
Vendryes, Bernard Louis (George & Vendryes)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Wesleygammon, C. B.	6th March, 1913	Sav.-la-Mar
Williams, R. Gordon (McGregor & Williams)	7th September, 1921	Mandeville
Williams, R. Gordon (McGregor & Williams)	7th September, 1921	Kingston
Wood, S. Malcolm†	—	—

*Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure (including scales of fees and evidence) in respect of proceedings under the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923.)*

Under the powers conferred upon the Chief Justice of Jamaica by the Judicature Law 1879, the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and all other powers enabling in that behalf, and with the concurrence of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, I do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. Any application under Section 2 (1) of the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) for leave to have a judgment obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom or in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Law extends registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made *ex parte* or by summons to a judge. If the application is made *ex parte* the judge to whom it is made may direct a summons to be issued.

2. The application shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts exhibiting the judgment or a verified or certified or otherwise duly authenticated copy thereof and stating that to the best of the information and belief of the deponent the judgment creditor is entitled to enforce the judgment and the judgment does not fall within any of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law a judgment cannot properly be ordered to, be registered. The affidavit must also, so far as the deponent can, give the full name title, trade or business and the usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively.

3. The affidavit and the summons (if any) shall be entitled:

"In the Matter of the Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and Awards Law, 1923.  
..... (describing the court) and.....  
In the Matter of a judgment of the..... obtained in.....  
..... (describing the cause or matter) and dated the..... day of.....  
..... 19...."

4. The summons (if any) for leave to register shall be an originating summons and (unless otherwise ordered by a judge) shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons is required to be served. The Judgment debtor shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto.

5. Any order giving leave to register shall be drawn up by or on behalf of the judgment creditor and when the order is made on a summons the order shall be served on the judgment debtor but where the order is made on an *ex parte* application service of the order on the judgment debtor shall be required.

6. The order giving leave to register the judgment shall state the time within which the judgment debtor is to be entitled to apply to set aside the registration. Such time where the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, within the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be fourteen days and when the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, out of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be such time as the Court may fix.

7. The register of judgments ordered to be registered under the Law shall be kept in the Office of the Court by or under the direction of the Registrar. The judgment shall be registered therein in accordance with the order giving leave to register it.

8. The register shall be arranged in alphabetical order in the surname of the judgment debtor and there shall be entered in the register the date of the order for registration and of the registration, the name, title, trade or business and usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor and the amount for which the judgment is signed and any special directions in the order for registration as to such registration and or execution thereon and the particulars of any execution issued thereon.

9. Notice in writing of the registration of the judgment must be served on the judgment debtor within a reasonable time after such registration. Such notice shall (in the absence of an order by the judge as to the mode of service thereof) be served on the judgment debtor by personal service (with power to order substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction or both) as in the case of a writ of summons, but the judge may at any stage of the proceedings authorise or direct some other mode of service and if he does so the service shall be effected in accordance with such authority or direction.

10. The notice of registration shall contain full particulars of the judgment registered and of the order for such registration and shall state the name and address of the judgment creditor or of his solicitor or agent on whom and at which service of any summons issued by the judgment debtor may be served. The notice shall state that the defendant is entitled, if he has grounds for doing so, to apply to set aside the registration and shall

also state the number of days for applying to set aside the registration limited by the order giving leave to register.

11. The party serving the notice shall, within three days at most after such service; endorse on the notice or a copy or duplicate thereof the day of the month and the week of the service thereof, otherwise the judgment creditor shall not be at liberty to issue execution on the judgment; and every affidavit of service of such notice shall mention the day on which such endorsement was made. This rule shall apply to substituted as well as other service. The three days limited by this rule may under special circumstances be extended by order of a judge.

12. The judgment debtor may at any time within the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on him of the notice of the registration of the judgment apply by summons to a judge to set aside the registration or to suspend execution on the judgment and the judge on such application if satisfied that the case comes within one of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law no judgment can be ordered to be registered or that it is not just or convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Jamaica or for other sufficient reason may order that the registration be set aside or execution on the judgment suspended either unconditionally or on such terms as he thinks fit, and either altogether or until such time as he shall direct: Provided that the judge may allow the application to be made at any time after the expiration of the time herein mentioned.

13. The summons referred to in rule 12 shall be an ordinary summons intituled in the same manner as the affidavit referred to in rule 3.

14. No execution shall issue on a judgment registered under the Law until after the expiration of the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration thereof. Provided that the judge who makes the order for such registration or a judge at Chambers, may at any time order that execution shall be suspended for a longer time.

15. Any party desirous of issuing execution on a judgment registered under the Law must produce to the Registrar an affidavit of the service of the notice of registration.

16. A writ of execution on a judgment registered under the Law may be thus varied:— Instead of "which said sum of money and interest were lately before us in our said Court, etc.," insert "which said sum of money and interest were lately in . . . . . (describing the court in which judgment was obtained)" etc., and which judgment has been duly registered in our Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica pursuant to the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923, (No. 1923.)

17. Any application under section 3 of the Law for a certified copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte to a judge of the said Court on an affidavit made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor giving the particulars of the judgment and showing that the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom or some (stating what) part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the Law has been extended and stating to the best of his information and belief the title, trade, business or occupation of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively and their respective usual or last known places of abode or business.

18. The certified copy of the judgment shall be an office copy and shall be sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and shall be certified by the Registrar as follows:—

"I certify that the above copy judgment is a true copy of a judgment obtained  
"in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and this copy is issued in accord-  
"ance with section 3 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law,  
"1923 (No. 16 of 1923.)"

(Signed) . . . . .

Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature  
of Jamaica.

19. In this order the expression "the Law" means the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and the definitions contained in section 5 (1) of the Law shall apply:

20. The fees set out in the Schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of the registration of judgments under the Law.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	s.	d.
On Affidavit in support of Application .. ..	10	0
Any other Affidavit .. ..	5	0
On issuing Summons for leave to register .. ..	10	0
Any other Summons .. ..	5	0
On the Order for Registration .. ..	10	0
On issuing Execution .. ..	(The same fee as on a judgment of the Supreme Court)	
On a certified Copy Judgment .. ..	10	0
Other fees the same as those payable in proceedings in the Supreme Court.		

ANTHONY DEFREITAS,  
Chief Justice (Acting.)

We concur—

H. I. C. BROWN, P.J.  
R. T. ORPEN, Actg. P.J.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th day of July, 1923.

L. PROBYN, Governor.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 28 of 1924.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens exceeding 100 acres, merchants, general factors, whole-sale dealers, bankers, and professional persons .. £0 7 6 to £0 10 6

CLASS II.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens, not exceeding 100 acres, overseers, or book-keepers of estates, or pens, tradesmen, (including first class re-tailers) commission agents, auctioneers, accountants, interpreters .. .. 0 5 0 to 0 7 0

CLASS III.

Clerks, small shopkeepers, skilled workmen, tailors, journeymen, district constables .. .. 0 2 0 to 0 4 0  
Servants, labourers and the like .. .. 0 1 0 to 0 2 0

CLASS IV.

Registered Medical Practitioners—  
(a) for giving evidence in one case, per day .. — 1 1 0  
(b) for giving evidence in two or more cases in one day on behalf of the Crown:  
    (1) for the first case .. .. 1 1 0  
    (2) for each subsequent case .. .. 0 10 6  
(c) (1) for examining a body without dissection and making the required report .. .. 1 1 0  
    (2) for the same services as in (1) after exhumation .. .. 2 2 0  
    (3) for examining and dissecting a body and making the required report .. — 2 2 0  
    (4) for the same services as in (3) after exhumation .. .. — 5 5 0

N.B.—The minimum amount specified in this Schedule is to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

## TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than one shilling and sixpence per mile one way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

## SITTINGS FOR 1928.

## FULL COURT.

SITTINGS of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—  
16th January, 19th March, 14th May, 16th July, 19th November.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

*Home Circuit.*—Kingston—3rd January; 30th April; 17th September.

*Western Circuit.*—Spanish Town—1st February; 30th May; 3rd October. May Pen—6th February; 5th June; 8th October. Mandeville—9th February; 7th June; 11th October. Black River—13th February; 11th June; 15th October.

*Northern Circuit.*—Sav.-la-Mar—16th February; 14th June; 18th October. Lucea—20th February; 18th June; 22nd October. Montego Bay—23rd February; 21st June; 25th October. Falmouth—27th February; 25th June; 29th October.

*Eastern Circuit.*—St. Ann's Bay—1st March; 28th June; 1st November. Port Maria—5th March; 2nd July; 5th November. Port Antonio—8th March; 5th July; 8th November. Morant Bay—12th March; 9th July; 12th November.

*Judges' Chambers:* Chief Justice—Tuesday and Thursday.

Senior Judge—Friday.

Junior “ Monday.

*Vacation.* From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY  
IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII. in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

### ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)*

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his Office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of General Revenue.

During the year 1926, Letters of Administration to the estates of nine deceased persons (three with Will annexed), and Probate of the Wills of three deceased persons were granted to the Administrator-General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the Kingston and Resident Magistrates' Courts of this Island, Letters of Administration to the estates of 41 deceased persons (two with Will annexed.)

The Administrator-General was also appointed Liquidator in the winding up of two Companies; and to act under two Powers of Attorney; 8 appointments of Trustee under the Settled Land Law, 1888; 2 Deeds of Assignment in Trust, and 2 Appointments of Receiver.

The estates of 152 deceased persons who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

Probate to the Will of 1 deceased person was re-sealed in the High Court of Justice, (Probate) England.



At the 31st December, 1926, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Custodian Enemy Property, Receiverships and Trusts was £316,706 4s. 5d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex-officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in the Resident Magistrate's Courts of the Island; the Clerks of which Courts are Trustee in their respective Courts. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending Laws now in force *inter alia* provide:—

- (a) that it shall be incumbent upon Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years;
- (b) for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy;
- (c) for books of account of debtors to have been kept in English;
- (d) that undischarged Bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20; or more, without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years;
- (e) that sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths, in number and value, of his creditors; or unless made after 21 days notice in Jamaica Gazette, and a daily paper published in Kingston; shall be void against creditors in case of his Bankruptcy; and
- (f) that such advertisement may be alleged as an act of Bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the Petitioning Creditor.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861 .. 16	1863 .. 75	1865 .. 39	1867 .. 64
1862 .. 76	1864 .. 40	1866 .. 47	1868 .. 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1911-12 33	1915-16 .. 18	1919-20 .. 3	1923 .. 46
1912-13 23	1916-17 .. 19	1920 .. 7	1924 .. 63
1913-14 27	1917-18 .. 14	1921 .. 64	1925 .. 33
1914-15 42	1918-19 .. 10	1922 .. 36	1926 .. 50

During the year 1926, there were 47 Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which 25 were made Absolute, 6 were revoked; 2 were transferred to Lower Courts and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year. There were made 3 Absolute Orders against Debtors on their own petitions of which 1 was transferred to the Lower Court.

There were also made in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years, 8 Absolute Orders, 1 Revocation Order, 2 Receiving Orders and 4 Orders of Discharge.

Two debtors were committed to Prison during the year for offences under the Bankruptcy Law.

On the 31st December, 1926, the amount at credit of Bankruptcy Estates was £10,094 2s. 2d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	£ 500 s. 0 d. and fees	1st Sept., '93
Deputy Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Alan O. Ritchie	600 0 0	1st April, '02
First Class Clerk	J. B. Facey	400 0 0	14th May., '06
do	M. L. Levy	400 0 0	6th Jan., '08
do	W. Kirkpatrick	400 0 0	2nd Aug., '22
do	C. A. Rickards	400 0 0	1st Nov., '07
do	G. V. Rennie	325 0 0	14th Jan., '18
Second Class Clerk	A. S. Lyon	275 0 0	15th Dec., '19
do	J. M. Hippolyte	275 0 0	19th July, '13
do	E. N. Bird	275 0 0	13th Mar., '17
do (Cashier)	R. E. Collins	275 0 0	19th Feb., '12
Allowance to Cashier		55 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	H. F. Barry	275 0 0	9th Mar., '17
do	H. D. Chambers	220 0 0	20th Jan., '21
do	J. L. Gayner	210 0 0	21st Mar., '21
Assistant	G. G. Flemming	160 0 0	1st June, '21
do	S. L. C. Curtin	145 0 0	26th Mar., '24
do	Miss E. L. Johnston	145 0 0	2nd Jan., '24
do	V. E. Roberts	130 0 0	9th June, '25
Stenographer and Typist	Miss N. C. Smith	156 0 0	1st Mar., '10
do	Miss C. L. Richards	156 0 0	1st Dec., '15
do	Miss A. R. Waite	156 0 0	1st July, '20
do	Miss C. B. Fernandez	138 0 0	13th Mar., '23
do	Miss M. A. Morrison	123 0 0	16th Feb., '25

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 28 Vic. chap 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
ditto ditto any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0 10 6d.
For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	
For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.	

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and

seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country, that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian ..	15th March, 1920 ..	The whole Island
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	28th January, 1908 ..	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Ashenheim, L. ..	7th January, 1899 ..	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. T. ..	20th April, 1891 ..	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley ..	22nd August, 1908 ..	The whole Island
Brown, G. P. ..	6th August, 1906 ..	St. James
Calder, Charles MacClair ..	5th April, 1882 ..	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair ..	1st September, 1882 ..	Westmoreland
Cargill, J. H. ..	12th July, 1912 ..	Kingston
Cargill, Sidney Raynes ..	20th February, 1907 ..	St. Andrew
Davis, H. E. H. ..	21st August, 1886 ..	The whole Island
Dickenson, James Alexander ..	30th January, 1924 ..	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W. ..	2nd June, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Foote, Arnold ..	16th October, 1919 ..	Westmoreland
George, A. C. ..	10th July, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Goffe, C. H. C. ..	4th April, 1889 ..	St. Mary
Gray, W. Baggett ..	5th May, 1879 ..	Kingston
Grossett, Frederick Vincent ..	1st June, 1922 ..	Portland
Gunter, G. G. ..	18th November, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E. ..	16th May, 1903 ..	Kingston
Hart, Ansell Henry Lister ..	15th June, 1922 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	12th November, 1880 ..	The whole Island
Jaquet, Sidney ..	26th February, 1896 ..	The whole Island
King, M. T. ..	4th February, 1920 ..	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Noel Brooks ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Manton, Victor Evelyn ..	15th June, 1922 ..	Kingston
Milholland, J. F.* ..	29th April, 1893 ..	The whole Island
Myers, A. deC. ..	12th June, 1908 ..	Kingston
McGregor, J. M. ..	24th July, 1924 ..	Manchester
Nuttall, E. ..	25th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M. ..	11th April, 1891 ..	The whole Island
Sanftleben, H. C. L. ..	16th Feb., 1925 ..	Hanover
Samuel Lionel Vincent Disraeli ..	4th April, 1918 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. ..	14th April, 1919 ..	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F. ..	5th May, 1917 ..	St. James
Vendryes, Charles Henry ..	4th June, 1921 ..	Portland
Wesley-Gammon, C. B. ..	31st March, 1927 ..	Westmoreland

## PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that Court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905), authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms

\* Off the Island.

defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

(a) "The Bethania" captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.

(b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

### THE KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and the late Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

DATES FOR THE HOLDING OF THE KINGSTON COURT, 1928.

January, 9-23; February, 6-20; March, 5-26; April, 2-16; May, 7-21; June, 11-25; July, 2-23; August, 6-20; September, 3-17; October, 1-15; November, 5-26; December, 3-17.

N.B.—The above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable. Special fixtures are made for contested cases and Judgment Summonses are heard on the days following the above rules.

#### ESTABLISHMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Judge of Kingston Court	C. E. Law (acting)	900 0 0	—
Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart *	500 0 0	1st Feb. '90
Senior Assistant Clerk	W. M. Penny	260 0 0	6th Feb., '06
Assistant	D. McK. Scivright	160 0 0	1st Aug., '23
Clerical Aid	J. Lammie	100 0 0	19th July, '22
Do.	J. G. Gaynair	100 0 0	
Bailiff	H. P. C. Cox	†80 0 0	1st April, '91

\* And Bankruptcy Fees.

† And Fees.

### RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year, 1867 ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident

Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor.

*Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February, 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.*

#### FEEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and Equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10 ..	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30 ..	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50 ..	5 5 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200 ..	7 7 0
Where a Barrister is employed one-half the above rates.	

#### *In cases which are not contested—Common Law.*

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10 ..	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 ..	1 8 0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10 ..	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 ..	0 18 0

#### EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing ..	3 3 0
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#### *Fees to Counsel.*

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10 ..	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50 ..	£2 2 0 to 3 3 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50 ..	5 5 0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 1s., in cases where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50 from £1 1s. to ..	2 2 0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may

augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates costs not exceeding £3 3s., per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

*In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment*

*Summonses.*

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10	..	..	£0 8 0
Do. do £10 do £20	..	..	0 12 0
Do. do £20 and up to £50	..	..	0 18 0
In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—			
£5 and under £10	..	..	0 10 0
£10 and under £25	..	..	0 15 0
£25 and up to £50	..	..	0 18 0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901.

In cases where an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	..	..	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	..	..	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	..	..	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	..	..	1 1 0

*PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.*

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	..	..	2 2 0
Exceeding £100	..	..	3 3 0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	..	..	5 5 0
Exceeding £100	..	..	7 7 0

In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one-half the above rates.

*Fees to Counsel*—£3 3s. in cases up to £100. £5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

*LAND.*

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s 6d.

*Fees to Counsel*.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

*REFLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.*

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s 6d.

*Fees to Counsel*.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

*New Trial.*

On every motion for a new trial	..	..	£0 10 6
Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial.			

*Adjournment.*

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned	..	..	0 5 0
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*Arbitration.*

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

*Travelling Expenses.*

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he

thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

### Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant

before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal .. £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

*Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.*

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land .. £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 .. 1 1 0

More than £20 but not less than £50 .. 2 2 0

More than £50 but not less than £100 .. 3 3 0

More than £100 .. 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

### COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon where amount claimed does not exceed £2 .. £0 2 0

On lodging every plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 .. 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £

This scale shall apply to fees required by Section 154 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be .. 0 10 0

On every Plaint in proceedings under Section 9 of Law 25 of 1914 .. 0 15 0

On every Injunction .. 0 5 0

On each Judgment Summons .. 0 4 0

The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904

On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 .. 0 15 0

Every original Subpoena (which may include three persons) .. 0 1 0

Entering notice of special defence .. 0 1 0

Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof) .. 0 1 0

Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment of Execution, or any other warrant .. 0 1 0

Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet .. 0 0 6

For entering every Appeal .. 0 10 6

In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as required to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal

On lodging every plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post .. 0 0 6

NOTE—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and

the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as cost against the defendant.

## REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0	2	6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0	2	6
Where it exceeds £20	0	5	0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

## INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1	0	0
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## ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment	0	5	0
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## LAND.

On all plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0	15	0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the fee of in the pound on the amount of the claim.	0	0	9

## EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage charge of lien—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant—in proceedings under sub-section 7 on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the fees following, that is to say—

On each order for injunction	£0	5	0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0	2	6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0	1	0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0	1	0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0	5	0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0	3	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	0
Entering any such report and certificate	0	5	0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0	1	6
On each common petition or motion	0	2	6
On each suggestion	0	2	6
On each bond or recognizance	0	2	6

## PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

## TARIFF OF FEES FOR RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50	£0	8	6
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(This fee of 8/6 includes the 2/ Stamp Duty (Law 40 of 1903) for Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Affidavit on oath by the Executor or Administrator.)



Recording fees for recording Wills in the Record Office at the rate of 1/6 a sheet of 160 words to the sheet and 2/3 for the receipt and stamp. Such recording fees shall be collected in cash by the Courts Office from the applicant and paid to the Deputy Keeper of the Records.

On Lodging Caveat .. .. . £0 1 0.  
(Judicial Stamp for same to be affixed on Caveat)

II. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 .. .. . 1 3 6.

(This fee of £1 3s. 6d. includes the 7/ fee for Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the affidavit or oath of the Executor or Administrator.)  
Recording fees for recording Will, etc., in the Record Office (same as above in No. 1 Schedule.)

Recording fees for Court's Office for Probate and Administration Papers, and for making every copy thereof, for every legal sheet of 160 words to sheet, and each fraction of same .. .. . 0 0 6.

On lodging Caveat (stamps to be affixed to same) .. .. . 0 1 0

III. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate exceeds £100, and does not exceed £300 .. .. . 4 13 6.

(This fee of £4 13s. 6d. includes the 7/ fee or Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Affidavit or oath of the Executor or Administrator.)

Recording fees for the Record Office (same as set out in Schedule I.)

Recording fees for Courts Office (same as set out in Schedule II.)

On lodging Caveat (Stamp to be affixed on same) .. .. . 0 1 0  
IV.

In any Contentious Proceeding, the Court fee that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the Estate: Provided that no fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.  
*Court Fees.*

Nature of Process.	Amount where assets are under £50.	Amount where assets exceed £50.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all Schedules, exhibits and affidavits in verification) ..	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i> ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree, or Commission ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word ..	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of Petitions ..	0 6	1 0
For every Summon to appear in Court or in Chambers ..	0 6	1 0
For every Subpœna, with or without <i>duces tecum</i> clause, regardless of the number of names inserted ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such Subpœna for service ..	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction ..	0 6	1 0
For every Motion, Application or Notice signed by the Clerk ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary ..	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every Motion, Application, Notice or Caveat ..	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim ..	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance ..	0 6	1 0
For entering every Appeal ..	5 0	5 0
For taxing every bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client ..	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50, then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge on the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

*Bailiff's Fees.*

Nature of Work, &c.	Where assets under £50.			Where assets exceed £50.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For serving every Notice, Subpœna, Summons, Order or other document if not personally served ..	0	0	6	0	0	6
The like, if personally served ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court ..	0	10	0	0	15	0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0	10	0	1	0	0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) ..	0	2	6	0	5	0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit ..	0	0	6	0	1	0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

*Solicitors Fees.*

Solicitors employed may charge and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to them for work done under the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts, the following remuneration, viz:—

- (a) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.
- (b) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50 then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

**Note 1**—The above scale shall apply as between Solicitor and client as well as between party and party.

**Note 2**—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval, give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

The costs of such reviewal shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

## CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable; the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment . . . . . £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Praedial Larceny Law, or for the offences of forcible entry and Detainer of Land.

On lodging every appeal under section 292 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 (not now collected. C.S.O., 24th January, 1900) . . . . . 1 0 0

**NOTE**—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

## BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpoena, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal . . . . .	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal . . . . .	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile . . . . .	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only . . . . .		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction . . . . .	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security . . . . .	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security . . . . .	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied . . . . .	5 0	10 0

*Warrants of Commitment.*

- Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants** .. 5s.  
**If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile** 1s.  
 In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the rate is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expenses necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled.
  8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

*Warrant of possession.*

9. Executing warrants of possession .. .. 6s.  
 with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

*Warrants of execution against goods.*

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods .. .. 1s.
11. A commission of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage.
12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £, poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 per cent. of the amount of the writ.
14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days.  
 Where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 .. .. 1s.  
 Where the amount of demand exceeds £10 .. .. 2s.
15. For the appraisalment of goods distrained, 3d. in the £ on the value.

*Bailiff as Auctioneer.*

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. per cent. on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

*Interpleader Summonses.*

17. Where the claimant elects under Section 81 of Law 2S of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then shall he pay to the bailiff as under—  
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.  
 For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.  
 In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

*General.*

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

## HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Court throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution for a *habeas corpus* to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. A. K. Agar	800 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Clerk	.. C. M. MacGregor	500 0 0	1st Jan., '25
Deputy Clerk	.. H. O. Hendriks	350 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Assistant Clerk	.. L. V. D. Turner	240 0 0	9th June, '21
Assistant	.. A. H. Cotterell	160 0 0	1st August, '20
Temporary Clerk	.. C. O. Blair	100 0 0	13th June, '25
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. H. C. Robinson	800 0 0	1st April, '98
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	—
Clerk	.. C. C. Sandford	400 0 0	6th July, '25
		80 0 0	—
Assistant	.. C. N. McCartney	115 0 0	1st June, '26
Temporary Clerk	.. C. D. Chapman	100 0 0	23rd Sept., '24

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Thomas.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	Comdr. R. B. Bodilly, .. R.N.	800 0 0	February, '25
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	and 5d. per mile
Clerk ..	H. G. Gauntlett ..	500 0 0	1st March, '94
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	and 5d. per mile
Deputy Clerk ..	L. A. Hopwood ..	300 0 0	10th June, '92
	Travelling Allowance	46 0 0	
Assistant ..	H. H. Blackwood ..	130 0 0	1st July, '25
Bailiff ..	G. V. T. B. Parkins ..	60 0 0*	15th Nov., '16
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	†E. G. Cooper ..	800 0 0	1st June, '93
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk ..	W. A. Duffus ..	500 0 0	1st Mar., '93
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk ..	C. H. Collman ..	300 0 0	18th Aug., '04
	Travelling Allowance	48 0 0	
Assistant ..	J. E. Gordon ..	160 0 0*	10th May, '15
Bailiff ..	C. H. Gale ..	80 0 0*	1st Dec., '16
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	John Verity ..	800 0 0	1st Sept., '18
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	(and mileage)
Clerk ..	S. Leo. Scott ..	450 0 0	14th Sept., '25
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	(and mileage)
Deputy Clerk ..	I. St. B. Clare ..	220 0 0	4th July, '22
Assistant ..	I. D. Eccleston ..	160 0 0	14th May, '23
Bailiff ..	T. A. D. Straw ..	80 0 0*	1st October, '06
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. C. Robinson, B.A.	800 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. per mile†
Clerk Courts ..	J. E. D. Carberry ..	500 0 0	15th Aug., '27
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	N. A. Clare ..	300 0 0	3rd April, '20
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	
	Duty Allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant ..	V. L. S. Scott ..	160 0 0	1st Mar., '22
Assistant ..	K. W. Polack ..	145 0 0	7th July, '24
Bailiff ..	S. S. Anderson ..	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '10
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	L. C. Levy, B.A. ..	800 0 0	16th Dec., '12
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk ..	H. A. Cooper ..	500 0 0	Oct., '03
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Deputy Clerk ..	C. J. St. L. Henry ..	200 0 0	12th Oct., '23
Assistant ..	C. Grant ..	160 0 0	21st Nov., '23
Bailiff ..	A. M. Jenkins ..	60 0 0*	13th Aug., '14
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Lt.-Col. C. M. Ogilvie	800 0 0	9th Feb., '20
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk ..	A. J. Cox ..	450 0 0	1st Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Deputy Clerk ..	S. T. Ellington ..	260 0 0	18th Jan., '21
Assistant Clerk ..	R. R. Phillips ..	160 0 0	1st March, '22
Bailiff ..	T. C. Greene ..	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '23

\* And Fees.

† See approved regulations dated 6.2.23.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	William Scholefield	800 0 0	12th Mar., '13
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk (acting)	A. C. McIntosh	400 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	F. St. J. Hill	280 0 0	November, '12
Bailiff	E. T. Francis	60 0 0*	4th July, '23
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate (acting)	Vacant		—
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk	J. M. Nethersole, jr.	475 0 0	6th May, '12
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 6d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk Courts	John Wiggan	300 0 0	—
Assistant	C. W. Cox	160 0 0	27th June, '22
Bailiff	F. L. Williams	70 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. T. S. Fretz	800 0 0	—
Clerk	Raynor H. McLaughlin	425 0 0	12th July, '26
Deputy Clerk	G. A. Hogg	300 0 0	10th Mar., '94
Assistant	T. L. W. Tucker	160 0 0	29th June, '20
Bailiff	E. J. Coombs	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate †	C. H. York-Slader	800 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. per mile
Clerk	W. O. Reid	500 0 0	1st July, '18
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. per mile
Deputy Clerk	Aubrey D. Pixley	300 0 0	1st May, '27
Temporary Clerk	William H. Swaby	100 0 0	—
Bailiff	G. L. Palmer	60 0 0*	9th Aug., '93
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	K. R. Brandon	800 0 0	18th Aug., '19
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Clerk	Percy Ogilvie	475 0 0	1st May '20
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	plus 5d. p.m.
Deputy Clerk	H. A. Levy	300 0 0	1st Mar., '09
	Duty Allowance	25 0 0	—
Assistant	C. Bedassee	160 0 0	6th April, '21
Assistant	A. C. V. Graham	100 0 0	1st April, '27
Assistant	W. H. Alexander	100 0 0	7th April, '27
Bailiff	C. M. Jones	60 0 0*	16th April, '13

\* And Fees.

† With jurisdiction over Spaldings Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	B. Burrowes	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	18th June, '03
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	A. O. Thomson	450 0 0	15th May, '25
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	B. G. McDonald	300 0 0	20th Aug., '12
	Travelling Allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant	H. G. Keeling	160 0 0	1st July, '22
Assistant	L. I. Davis	145 0 0	28th Mar., '24
Assistant	A. G. Stephens	115 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

## PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions on summary trials for larceny or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

	£	s.	d.
On each Information	0	3	0
" Summons	0	3	6
" Warrant	0	3	6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0	3	0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0	5	6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0	2	0
" Warrant of distress	0	2	0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0	3	6
" Order of Court	0	2	0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0	3	0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0	15	0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0	1	0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.



**RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS, 1928.**

**KINGSTON**—Every Monday except 2nd January, 9th April and 4th June. Every Tuesday except 25th December. Every Wednesday except 22nd February, 1st August and 26th December. Every Thursday except 24th May. Every Friday except 6th April and 9th November.

**ST. ANDREW—PETTY SESSIONS.**

Half-way Tree—Every Wednesday except 22nd February, 1st August and 26th December.

**CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.**

Half-way Tree—Every Thursday in each month except 24th May.

Stony Hill—The first and third Tuesday in each month.

Gordon Town—The second and fourth Tuesday in each month except 25th December.

**ST. THOMAS—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.**

Morant Bay—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th; 20th, 29th; March 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; June 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; July 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 31st; August 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; September 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; October 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; November 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; December 5th, 12th, 19th, 24th.

Bath—January 12th, 26th; February 9th, 23rd; March 8th, 22nd; April 12th, 26th; May 10th, 22nd; June 12th, 28th; July 12th, 26th; August 9th, 23rd; September 11th, 27th; October 11th, 25th; November 8th, 22nd; December 11th, 27th.

Cedar Valley—January 20th; February 17th; March 16th; April 20th; May 18th; June 15th; July 20th; August 17th; September 21st; October 19th; November 16th; December 21st.

Yallahs (Criminal)—January 28th; February 25th; March 24th; April 28th; May 26th; June 23rd; July 28th; August 25th; September 22nd; October 27th; November 24th; December 22nd.

Yallahs (Petty Sessions)—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st, October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

**CIVIL BUSINESS.**

Morant Bay—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd, 17th; May 1st, 15th; June 5th, 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st; September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December 4th, 18th.

Bath—January 5th; February 2nd; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st; December 6th.

Cedar Valley—The same dates as the Criminal and Petty Sessions Courts.

Yallahs—The same dates as the Criminal Courts.

**PORTLAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.**

Port Antonio—Every Tuesday in each month, except 25th December, for which the 24th December is substituted.

Hope Bay—The second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, except the 22nd February and 26th December for which the 27th February and 28th December are substituted.

Buff Bay—The first and third Wednesdays in each month, except the 1st August for which the 3rd August is substituted.

Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month, except the 24th May for which 25th May is substituted.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

**Port Antonio**—The first Monday in each month, except the 2nd January and 4th June for which the 9th January and 11th June are substituted.  
**Hope Bay**—The second Wednesday in each month.  
**Buff Bay**—The first Wednesday in each month, except the 1st August for which the 3rd August is substituted.  
**Manchioneal**—The same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.

## ST. MARY—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

**Port Maria**—Every Tuesday, except 25th December.  
**Richmond**—Every Wednesday, except 22nd February, 1st August and 26th December.  
**Annotto Bay**—Every Thursday, except 24th May.  
**Gayle**—The first and third Fridays in each month except 6th April.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

**Port Maria**—First Tuesday in each month.  
**Richmond**—First Wednesday in each month except 1st August for which date the 8th August is substituted.  
**Annotto Bay**—First and third Thursdays in each month.  
**Gayle**—First and third Fridays in each month except 6th April.

## SAINT ANN—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

**St. Ann's Bay**—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th.  
**Brown's Town**—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; March 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; June 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; July 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; August 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; September 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; October 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; November 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; December 5th, 12th, 19th.  
**Cave Valley**—January 6th, 20th; February 3rd, 17th; March 2nd, 16th, April 13th, 27th; May 4th, 18th; June 1st, 15th; July 6th, 20th; August 3rd, 17th; September 7th, 21st; October 5th, 19th; November 2nd, 16th; December 7th, 21st.  
**Ocho Rios**—January 10th; February 7th; March 13th; April 10th; May 8th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.  
**Claremont**—January 17th; February 14th; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 18th.  
**Moneague**—January 24th; February 21st; March 27th; April 24th; May 22nd; June 24th; July 24th; August 28th; September 25th; October 23rd; November 27th; December 24th.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

**St. Ann's Bay**—January 5th; February 2nd; March 8th; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 8th; December 6th.  
**Brown's Town**—January 4th; February 1st; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 8th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.  
**Cave Valley**—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2nd; April 13th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Ocho Rios—January 10th; February 7th; March 13th; April 10th; May 8th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.

Claremont—January 17th; February 14th; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 18th.

Moneague—January 24th; February 21st; March 27th; April 24th; May 22nd; June 26th; July 24th; August 28th; September 25th; October 23rd; November 27th; December 24th.

#### TRELAWNY—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Falmouth—Every Tuesday in each month, except December 25th.

Ulster Spring—The first and third Wednesdays in each month, except August 1st, for which is substituted August 3rd.

Duncans—The second Wednesday in each month.

Clarks Town—The fourth Thursday in each month, except May 24th, for which is substituted May 31st.

#### CIVIL BUSINESS.

Falmouth—The third Monday in each month.

Ulster Spring—Same as Criminal Courts.

Duncans—Same as Criminal Courts.

Clark's Town—Same as Criminal Courts.

#### SAINT JAMES—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Montego Bay—Every Wednesday, except the 22nd February, 1st August and 26th December, when it will be on the 21st February, 31st July and 27th December.

Cambridge—The first and third Fridays in every month, except the 6th April, when it will be on the 5th April.

Adelphi—The second Monday in every month, except 9th April, when it will be on the 10th April.

Spring Mount—On Tuesday, 3rd January and on the first Monday in the months of March, May, July, September and November.

#### CIVIL BUSINESS.

Montego Bay—The third Monday in every month.

Cambridge—The first Friday in every month, except 6th April, when it will be on the 5th April.

#### HANOVER—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Lucea—January 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; February 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; March 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; April 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; June 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; July 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; August 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; September 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; October 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; November 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; December 4th, 11th, 18th, 24th.

Green Island—January 20th; February 17th; March 30th; April 27th; May 25th; June 29th, July 27th; August 31st; September 28th; October 26th; November 30th; December 28th.

Miles Town—January 27th; February 24th; March 23rd; April 20th; May 18th; June 22nd; July 20th; August 24th; September 21st; October 19th; November 23rd; December 21st.

#### CRIMINAL, CIVIL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Green Island—January 6th; February 10th; March 16th; April 13th; May 11th; June 15th; July 13th; August 17th; September 14th; October 12th; November 16th; December 14th.

**Miles Town**—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 5th; May 4th; June 8th; July 6th; August 10th; September 7th; October 5th; November 8th; December 7th.

**Sandy Bay**—January 26th; February 23rd; March 29th; April 26th; May 30th; June 28th; July 26th; August 30th; September 27th; October 25th; November 29th; December 20th.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

January 5th; February 2nd; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st; December 6th.

**NOTE**—Special dates will be fixed for the disposal of contested and other cases when necessary.

## WESTMORELAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

**Savanna-la-Mar**—Every Tuesday in the year (except the 25th December, 1928, when the Court will be held on Monday, the 24th December, 1928).

**Whithorn**—The third Thursday in each month.

**Bethel Town**—The fourth Thursday in each month (except the 24th May, 1928, when the Court will be held on Friday, the 25th May, 1928).

**Bluefields**—The second Monday in each month (except the 9th April, 1928, when the Court will be held on the 2nd April, 1928).

**Little London**—The third Friday in each month.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

**Savanna-la-Mar**—The first Wednesday in each month (except the 1st August, 1928, when the Court will be held on 8th August, 1928).

**Whithorn**—The first Thursday in each month.

**Bethel Town**—The second Thursday in each month.

**Bluefields**—The second Monday in each month, (except the 9th April, 1928, when the Court will be held on the 2nd April, 1928).

**Little London**—The third Friday in each month.

**NOTE**—Special dates may be fixed for the disposal of contested cases

## ST. ELIZABETH—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

**Black River**—January 4th, 11th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 29th; March 7th, 14th, 28th; April 4th, 11th, 25th; May 2nd, 9th, 23rd, 30th; June 6th, 13th, 27th; July 4th, 11th, 25th; August 8th, 22nd, 29th; September 5th, 12th, 26th; October 3rd, 10th, 24th, 31st; November 7th, 14th, 28th; December 5th, 12th.

**Balaclava**—January 26th; February 23rd; March 22nd; April 26th; May 25th; June 28th; July 26th; August 23rd; September 27th; October 25th; November 22nd; December 27th.

**Santa Cruz**—First Thursday in each month.

**Malvern**—January 9th; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 11th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

**Cheltenham**—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

**Black River**—January 18th; February 15th; March 21st; April 18th; May 16th; June 20th; July 18th; August 15th; September 19th; October 17th; November 21st; December 19th.

**Balaclava**—January 12th; February 9th; March 8th; April 12th; May 10th; June 14th; July 12th; August 9th; September 13th; October 11th; November 8th; December 13th.

**Santa Cruz**—Third Thursday in each month, except in the months of June, August, September, and December, when the Civil Court will be held on Friday, 22nd June, 17th August, 21st September and 21st December, 1928.

**Malvern**—January 16th; February 20th; March 19th; April 16th; May 21st; June 18th; July 20th; August 17th; September 17th; October 15th; November 19th; December 17th.  
**Cheltenham**—January 17th; February 14th; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 14th; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 18th.

#### MANCHESTER—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

(WITH JURISDICTION AT SPALDINGS)

**Mandeville**—Every Wednesday in each month, except the 22nd February, 1st August and 26th December.  
**Christiana**—The second and fourth Fridays in each month, except the 9th November for which the 8th November is substituted.  
**Cottage**—The second Monday and fourth Thursday in each month, except the 9th April for which the 12th April is substituted and the 24th May for which the 29th May is substituted.  
**Wigton**—The fourth Monday in every month, except in December in which the 17th December is substituted.  
**Porus**—The third Friday in each month.  
**Spaldings**—The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, except the 25th December, for which the 18th December is substituted.

#### CIVIL BUSINESS.

**Mandeville**—The first Friday in each month, except the 6th April, for which the 5th April is substituted.  
**Christiana**—The second Friday in each month, except the 9th November, for which the 8th November is substituted.  
**Cottage**—The second Monday in each month, except the 9th April, for which the 12th April is substituted.  
**Wigton**—The fourth Monday in each month, except December, for which the 17th December is substituted.  
**Porus**—The third Friday in each month.  
**Spaldings**—The second Tuesday in each month.

#### CLARENDON—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

**Chapelton**—Every Wednesday in the year, except 22nd February, 1st August, and 26th December, for which Friday, 24th February; Friday, 3rd August and Friday, 28th December are substituted.  
**May Pen**—Every Thursday in the year, except 24th May, for which Friday 25th May is substituted.  
**Alley**—January 6th, 16th; February 6th, 20th; March 5th, 19th; April 2nd, 16th; May 7th, 21st; June 8th, 18th; July 2nd, 16th; August 6th, 20th; September 3rd, 17th; October 1st, 15th; November 5th, 19th; December 3rd, 17th.  
**Frankfield**—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd, 17th; May 1st, 15th; June 5th 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st; September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December 4th, 18th.

#### CIVIL BUSINESS.

**Chapelton**—January 9th; February 13th; March 12th; April 13th; May 14th; June 11th; July 9th; August 13th; September 10th; October 8th; November 12th; December 10th.  
**May Pen**—January 5th; February 2nd; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd, June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November; 1st; December 6th.  
**Alley**—January 6th; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 8th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Frankfield—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

## ST. CATHERINE—CRIMINAL.

Spanish Town—January 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; February 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; March 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; April 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; June 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; July 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; August 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; September 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; October 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; November 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; December 4th, 11th, 18th.

Linstead—January 11th, 18th, 25th; February 8th, 15th, 23rd, 29th; March 14th, 21st, 28th; April 11th, 18th, 25th; May 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; June 13th, 20th, 27th; July 11th, 18th, 25th; August 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; September 12th, 19th, 26th; October 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; November 14th, 21st, 28th; December 12th, 19th, 27th.

Old Harbour—January 20th, 27th; February 17th, 24th; March 16th, 23rd; April 20th, 27th; May 18th, 25th; June 15th, 22nd; July 20th, 27th; August 17th, 24th; September 21st, 28th; October 19th, 26th; November 16th, 23rd; December 21st, 28th.

Point Hill—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 19th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 8th; December 14th.

## PETTY SESSIONS.

Spanish Town—January 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; February 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; March 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; April 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; June 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; July 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; August 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; September 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; October 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; November 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; December 4th, 11th, 18th.

Linstead—January 11th, 18th, 25th; February 8th, 15th, 23rd, 29th; March 14th, 21st, 28th; April 11th, 18th, 25th; May 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; June 13th, 20th, 27th; July 11th, 18th, 25th; August 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; September 12th, 19th, 26th; October 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; November 14th, 21st, 28th; December 12th, 19th, 27th.

Old Harbour—January 20th, 27th; February 17th, 24th; March 16th, 23rd; April 20th, 27th; May 18th, 25th; June 15th, 22nd; July 20th, 27th; August 17th, 24th; September 21st, 28th; October 19th, 26th; November 16th, 23rd; December 21st, 28th.

Point Hill—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 19th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 8th; December 14th.

## CIVIL BUSINESS.

Spanish Town—January 9th; February 6th; March 5th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 11th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.

Linstead—January 4th; February 2nd; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 7th; July 4th; August 2nd; September 5th; October 4th; November 7th; December 5th.

Old Harbour—January 6th; February 3rd; March 2nd; April 13th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Point Hill—January 13th; February 10th; March 9th; April 19th; May 11th; June 8th; July 13th; August 10th; September 14th; October 12th; November 8th; December 14th.

## THE MAGISTRACY IN 1928.

*Lists supplied by the Custodes of the several Parishes through the Colonial Secretary.*

## KINGSTON.

*Custos.*

Vacant

*Resident Magistrate.*

Arthur K. Agar

*Justices of the Peace who are residing in Kingston.*

Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E.

Colonel A. H. Pinnock

John McDonald

Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

J. M. Nethersole

R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

T. N. Aguilar

J. I. C. Gadpaille

Philip Stern, K.C.

H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

William Wilson, O.B.E.

Leonard deCordova

Charles Hendric Barrington Armstrong,

L.R.C.P.

Hon. Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.

David Charles Vaz

William Kirkpatrick

George Duncan Robertson

Inspector Leslie Richard O'Hanlon

Lauriston C. E. Nunes

David J. Phillips, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

John Leopld King, B.A., L.L.B.

Inspector James Michael O'Connor

Deputy Inspector General Wm. Henry

Francis Sidley

Arthur Granville Solomon

James Alfred Miller

Inspector Owen Franklin Wright

Ewan D. Macdougall

A. E. Delgado

J. R. Brandon

A. M. Tucker

S. R. Reuben

Major John Herbert Thom, D.S.O.

Capt. Robert Gerald Wright, R.E.

Benjamin Charles Smith

Hon. Basil Mayor Wilson, M.B., Ch.B.

Capt. Alan Shedden Hall, Port Royal

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.*

Eugene Finzi †

T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.†

J. L. Ashenheim †

Philip Cork, C.M.G.†

E. W. Lucie-Smith†

William Eden Clarke\*

Robert Samuel Gamble†

Alfred Henry Rowley\*

W. A. Heyliger\*

Reginald E. H. Melhado †

S. C. Burke †

Lionel deMercado†

D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S.†

E. H. Sanguinetti†

Edwin Charley †

Leslie Foster Davis†

Alfred Horace DaCosta †

Captain Arthur Miles Furber\*

M. M. Alexander†

Frederick Cohen Henriques†

Alfred O'Reilly King†

Ernest Bertram Nethersole†

Henry McCauley Orrett†

M. B. O'Sullivan†

E. A. H. Haggart†

James Arthur Scott\*

Richard Nosworthy †

William Patterson Cowie Adam †

Ellis Levy †

William James Walker †

Dr. Matthew T. Cassidy, M.B., Ch.B. †

Duncan Hamilton Hall†

Charles William Doorly\*

Arthur V. Kingdon†

Owen Carl Henriques†

Major Raymond Henry Arnold Love\*

Edward George Orrett †

Cecil Malvern DaCosta †

Major Edward T. Dixon †

Hon. George Seymour Seymour†

Henry Gould, M.Inst. C.E.\*

Henry Simms †

William Somerset Birch, M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P.\*

Lieut. John Henry Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.\*

## ST. ANDREW.

*Custos.*

Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Half-way Tree

*Resident Magistrate.*

H. C. Robinson

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

B. S. Gosset, Bull Bay

W. H. Landale, St. Peters P.O.

C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Half-way Tree

J. C. Farquharson, Constant Spring

L. A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-way

Tree

Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring

† Resident in St. Andrew.

† Left the Parish.

\* Left the Island.

H. E. Bolton, Half-way Tree  
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank  
 A. O. Soutar, Stony Hill  
 Otto Crowden, Half-way Tree  
 H. H. Pouyat, Jones Pen  
 J. L. Vickridge, Gordon Town  
 Major E. T. Dixon, Half-way Tree  
 J. J. G. Mair, Stony Hill  
 Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, Gordon Town  
 David Watt, Mavis Bank  
 G. H. Watt, Mavis Bank  
 James Henderson, Cross Roads  
 H. C. Shekell, Newcastle  
 E. E. McLaughlin, Lawrence Tavern  
 S. B. H. Bravo, Constant Spring  
 A. M. Davis, Liguanea P.O.  
 R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads  
 Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C.,  
 Cross Roads  
 V. Renee Malabre, Half-way Tree  
 A. V. Kingdon, Cross Roads  
 W. J. Palmer, Cross Roads  
 T. R. Dixon, Half-way Tree  
 R. C. Waters, Half-way Tree  
 H. G. T. Drew, Half-way Tree  
 Lieut. Colonel C. S. MacLavery, D.S.O.,  
 Gordon Town  
 H. M. Willoughby, Bull Bay  
 E. W. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., Cross Roads  
 E. H. Sanguinetti, Cross Roads  
 M. M. Alexander, Half-way Tree  
 W. B. Powell, Half-way Tree  
 G. N. Penso, Half-way Tree  
 R. S. Glanville Richards, Lawrence Tavern  
 G. W. Byrnes, Stony Hill

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Lieut. Col. A. H. Pinnock, Kingston  
 Cecil J. Dignam\*  
 W. E. Clark, Mandeville  
 J. C. Knollys, Insp. of Police, Montego  
 Bay  
 C. Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay  
 O. F. Wright, Insp. of Police, Kingston  
 H. A. L. Simpson, Kingston  
 E. G. Orrett, Jr., Spanish Town  
 V. K. Melhado\*  
 A. E. Perkins\*  
 Col. H. Durrant\*  
 Lieut.-Colonel J. P. L. Mostyn  
 Rev. G. D. Purdy\*  
 H. M. King\*  
 Lt. Col. Francis Reginald Day, D.S.O.\*  
 Arthur Linton, Milk River  
 Dr. C. E. Sharp\*  
 E. A. H. Haggart, Mandeville  
 James M. O'Connor, Insp. Police,  
 Kingston  
 Lieut. Colonel Charles H. de Saint Pierre  
 Bunbury, Newcastle

SAINT THOMAS.

*Custos.*

Hon. J. H. Phillippis, M.L.C., Morant Bay

*Resident Magistrate.*

Commander R. B. Bodilly, R.N.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Trinity Ville  
 Leslie G. Harrison, Morant Bay  
 Edward Ashman, Morant Bay  
 E. L. Paine, Seaforth  
 Ambrose Hearne, Trinity Ville  
 James H. Williams, Morant Bay  
 Julius Maurice Lewis, Morant Bay  
 Fred. R. Evans, Golden Grove  
 William Dougall, Morant Bay  
 Capt. John Hamilton, Bath  
 R. A. Lightbourne, Trinity Ville  
 W. T. Lannaman, Morant Bay  
 Wm. M. Robertson, Port Morant  
 Horace F. W. Munn, Seaforth  
 Richard L. Hollinsed, Bath  
 H. W. Holgate, Seaforth  
 Andrew G. Donaldson, Morant Bay  
 C. H. Burke, Seaforth  
 H. E. Pengelley, Port Morant  
 R. F. Robison, Port Morant  
 T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove  
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewey  
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Morant  
 Bay  
 John G. Marchalleck, Morant Bay  
 Revd. Augustus Cole, Yallahs  
 Revd. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson, Mo-  
 rant Bay  
 W. A. Orrett, Inspector, Morant Bay.  
 Capt. DeLacy Cuff, Cedar Valley  
 C. E. Randall, Bath  
 R. A. Burke, Llandewey  
 Turner L. Pearson, Morant Bay  
 M. G. Beckford, Bath  
 K. S. Calder, Golden Grove  
 R. J. Fraser, Golden Grove  
 Matthew Scott, Bowden  
 Alton H. Phillippis, Morant Bay  
 Dr. A. A. Anderson, Morant Bay.  
 R. Ehrenstein, Morant Bay  
 Major B. F. Caws, Trinity Ville  
 R. D. Garcia, Bowden

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert E. Hollis  
 H. Egerton Eves  
 E. H. Quin  
 F. N. Miles  
 S. R. Reuben, Kingston  
 Victor G. Michelin, Dry Harbour  
 J. C. Knollys, Montego Bay

\*Left the Island.



Fredk. Wm. L. Stewart  
 Beresford S. Grossett, Hagley Gap  
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Port Antonio  
 Maxwell D. Trench  
 F. I. C. Tremlett, M.B.E.  
 William Munn, Hagley Gap  
 Major Wm. B. Rhodes  
 Michael Bernard O'Sullivan, Spanish Town  
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville  
 Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour  
 L. R. O'Hanlan, Kingston  
 M. O. V. French-Mullen  
 George O'Toole, Mandeville  
 Revd. J. A. Bowen, St. Ann's Bay  
 R. C. Waters  
 Amos Claude McIntosh, May Pen  
 W. J. B. Bayne  
 Guy W. Harris  
 Leslie W. Hitchins  
 Rev. C. A. Wilson  
 W. L. Scarlett  
 Robert Wilson Jarratt.

PORTLAND.  
*Custos.*

*Resident Magistrate.*

Evans G. Cooper.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

Thomas Clement Geddes, Buff Bay  
 Charles Albert Moseley, M.B., C.M., Can.,  
 Port Antonio  
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal  
 Leonard Alston Wates, Port Antonio  
 Reginald William Poole Richards, Fairy  
 Hill  
 James Gregory Patterson, Port Antonio  
 E. DeM. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Buff  
 Bay  
 Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood,  
 Manchioneal  
 Thomas Adrian Gray, Manchioneal  
 George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay  
 Ralph Parkinson Dunn, St. Margaret's Bay  
 Eyre H. L. Massey, Moore Town  
 Edward Ernest Gray, Hope Bay  
 Fred. McDonald Jones, Hector's River  
 Patrick Breary Spence, Port Antonio  
 William Augustus O'Sullivan, Fairy Hill  
 William Trevor Small, Hope Bay  
 Benjamin O'Connor Minott, Windsor  
 Castle  
 Clarence Lyon Hall, Buff Bay  
 Rev. Walter James Thompson, Buff Bay  
 Edward Jonathan Churton Shepherd, Port  
 Antonio  
 Cecil Hugh Phillips, Port Antonio.  
 William Harper Watson, St. Margarets Bay  
 Rev. Albert Victor Petgrave, Port Antonio.  
 Ernest Harold Percy Greaves, Orange Bay  
 Thomas Norman Drake, Port Antonio  
 Simeon Jacques Bonitto, Port Antonio

Martin Luther Burke, L.R.C.P. & S.,  
 Port Antonio

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert Edward Hollis  
 Robert James Miller, Half-way Tree  
 John William Hill, Kingston  
 William Hargreaves Butler Cathcart,  
 Kingston  
 Samuel Constantine Burke, Kingston  
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack, Annotto-  
 Bay  
 Cecil Andus Miller, Kingston  
 Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour  
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay  
 Richard Harvey Davis  
 Anthony N. M. Benn  
 Cecil Joseph Dignan, England  
 Alexander Doull, Morant Bay  
 Henry C. G. Purchas, Claremont  
 Leslie Wetherell Hitchins, Morant Bay  
 John Courtney Knollys, Black River  
 Hon. Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., England  
 Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Epworth  
 Sir Wm. Morrison, Kt., Kingston  
 William Arthur Orrett, Morant Bay  
 Hugh Ambrose Davis  
 William Augustus Carpenter, Kingston  
 William Henry Plant, Half-way Tree  
 Samuel Dell Smith, Half-way Tree  
 Hon. E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P.,  
 L.R.C.S., Cross Roads.

ST. MART.

*Custos.*

Arthur C. Westmorland.

*Resident Magistrate.*

J. Verity.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

John Beecham Goffe, Port Maria  
 Albert Edward Silvera, Lucky Hill P.O.  
 Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa  
 Robert Percy Simmonds, Port Maria  
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Highgate  
 Ernest W. Mais, Retreat  
 Graham Hawkins, Hampstead  
 A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria  
 Revd. Henry B. Wolcott, Richmond  
 John Henry Scarlett, Albany  
 Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,  
 Edin., Richmond  
 Robert Lamb Constantine, Highgate.  
 Leicester Lawrence Roper, Lucky Hill  
 P.O.  
 Lewis Brodie Melville, Albany  
 Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish L.  
 Goffe, Highgate

Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto Bay  
 Revd. James MacNee, Carron Hall  
 S. Magnus Walker, Highgate  
 W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate  
 Geo. Ivanhoe Leecese, M.B., C.M., Edin.,  
 Port Maria  
 Henry Richard Cargill, Annotto Bay  
 H. Joslen, M.D., F.R.C.S., Annotto Bay  
 J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Port Maria  
 H. W. B. Scott, Hampstead  
 S. M. Roche, Gayle  
 John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle  
 Walter Braithwaite Dowding, Port Maria  
 Charles LeMercier DuQuesnay, Highgate  
 Ernest George Robinson, Highgate  
 Donald Arthur Fitzmaurice McCormack,  
 Hampstead  
 Clifford Lynn Clemetson, Port Maria  
 Owen Hugh Keeling, Annotto Bay  
 Revd. Chas. Smith Brown, Gayle  
 Jas. Herbert Stockhausen, Highgate  
 Henry George DeLisser, Richmond  
 Rev. Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay  
 J. Roy Johnston, Annotto Bay  
 Thomas Archibald Roxburgh, Annotto Bay  
 A. Knox-Wright, Annotto Bay  
 Howard R. Smith, Mount Regale  
 Daniel H. Jackson, Port Maria  
 Rev. E. W. Hunt, Castleton  
 Dr. J. J. Edwards, Port Maria  
 H. J. Crooks, Carron Hall  
 F. E. S. DeLisser, Richmond  
 Thomas James Lobban, Retreat  
 Ronald McDonald, Port Maria  
 Carl I. Marziuk, Annotto Bay  
 H. S. Schleifer, Richmond  
 T. R. B. Vermont, Lodge P.O.  
 E. G. O. Nixon, M.B., Ch. B., Edin.,  
 Highgate  
 H. A. Webster, Oracabessa.  
 Henry Joseylin Dodd, Port Maria

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*  
 L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.,  
 Linstead  
 Lawson Gifford, M.D., Kingston  
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal  
 Kenneth McKenzie Pringle, Claremont P.O.  
 Cornelius R. Tyson, Ewarton  
 Charles Orrett, Port Antonio  
 T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove P.O.  
 Henry Braham, Buff Bay  
 John Sinclair, Kingston  
 Robert J. Fraser, Golden Grove P.O.  
 John Lockett, Kingston  
 Thos. J. Hazlett \*  
 Chas. Hy. Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P.,  
 Edin., Black River  
 John McKenzie Pringle \*  
 Wm. George Farquharson, Christiana

\* Left the Island.

Col. Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios.  
 C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Kingston  
 Revd. J. Gordon Hay, Kingston  
 Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston  
 Massy Onge Vincent French-Mullen,  
 Linstead  
 Noel George Silvera, Spanish Town  
 Revd. Jos. George Peterkin, Seafeld P.O.  
 Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, Kingston  
 Thomas Field, Chapelton.  
 Owen Bede Casserly, Ocho Rios  
 Richard Anderson, Humphreys Stone\*  
 D. Tolmie, Kingston\*  
 Rev. Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Mile Gully  
 Rev. Herbert A. Cover, Grange Hill, West-  
 moreland  
 C. C. Langlois, Morant Bay  
 F. S. Rutty, Kingston.  
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack\*  
 George A. Dougall †  
 William Magee †  
 Rev. Wm. Martin Lumsden. †

#### ST. ANN.

##### Custos.

Hon. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett.,  
 C.B., C.M.G., Alderton.

##### Resident Magistrate.

A. C. Robinson, B.A., Lime Hall  
*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish*  
 Edward Pratt, St. Ann's Bay  
 A. J. Hopwood, Bamboo  
 A. J. Webb, Laughlands  
 Charles Costa, Brown's Town  
 W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P. & S.,  
 Edin., Brown's Town  
 A. B. D. Rerrie, St. Ann's Bay  
 St. Leger A. G. Tivy, Pedro  
 H. Q. Levy, Brown's Town  
 Leicester Roper, Lucky Hill  
 J. J. Lyon, St. Ann's Bay  
 Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria  
 H. C. G. Purchas, Claremont  
 Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Epworth  
 Sylvester Cotter, St. Ann's Bay  
 Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town  
 D. G. McConnell, Borobridge  
 Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., Runaway  
 Bay  
 E. S. Lindo, Brown's Town  
 Gilbert A. Cocks, Brown's Town  
 Henry Percival Stephenson, St. Ann's Bay  
 Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town  
 C. N. Heming, Claremont  
 Hon. Thomas Lawrence Roxburgh, C.M.G.,  
 Epworth  
 H. J. Dodd, St. Ann's Bay  
 W. H. Wilmot Westmoreland, Guy's Hill  
 G. C. Brown, Pedro  
 Arthur S. McGrath, Brown's Town  
 † Left the Parish

Henry Gordon Tennant, St. Ann's Bay  
 J. C. McIntyre, Claremont  
 A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios  
 John Watt McFarlane, Watt Town  
 Cyril A. Stewart, Walker's Wood  
 T. E. Denniston, Brown's Town  
 Stirling Mowbray Fisher, Ocho Rios  
 John Edward Vincent Townend, Claremont  
 Frank Wilberforce Hunter, St. Ann's Bay  
 John Leslie Mais, Lodge  
 Cecil Owen Cover, Brown's Town  
 Ernest M. Mais, Moneague  
 Captain Bernard Fry Chester, Moneague  
 Edwin William Helwig, Alexandria  
 Arthur Augustus Lindo, Cave Valley  
 Percival Louis Ambrose Arscott, St. Ann's Bay.  
 A. D. Stephenson, Dry Harbour  
 A. M. Gordon, St. Ann's Bay.  
 C. F. Thompson, Cave Valley.  
 K. M. deRoux, Claremont  
 M. V. Townend, Ocho Rios  
 Major C. L. Roper, Moneague  
 Hugh Nesbitt Pullar, Lime Hall P.O.  
 G. J. Casserly, St. Ann's Bay  
 C. H. Scott, St. Ann's Bay  
 C. A. Dougal, Laughtland  
 George O'Toole, St. Ann's Bay  
 H. T. Steele, St. Ann's Bay†

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Hon. Geo. McGrath, Ewarton†  
 George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,  
 Edin., Mandeville†  
 J. J. Milliner†  
 Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.,  
 Lon., Annotto Bay†  
 Joseph C. Cameron, Berkeley, Calif.,  
 U.S.A.\*  
 C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.†  
 A. H. Davis, Cross Roads†  
 Horace A. Fowler, Gays Hill†  
 William S. Groves, England\*  
 C. A. Orrett, Falmouth†  
 Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring†  
 Stainton Clarke, Sav-la-Mar†  
 Melville D. Harrel, Kingston†  
 C. T. Cahusac, Bluefields†  
 A. C. Paton, Scotland\*  
 Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.,  
 Kingston†  
 Dr. George Frederick Gill, England\*  
 J. C. Knollys, Montego Bay†  
 V. A. Michelin, Grange Hill†  
 W. A. Orrett, England†  
 G. L. N. Walker, England\*  
 Cyril A. Escoffery, Panama\*  
 Captain C. M. G. Purchas, Brazil\*

TRELAWNY.

*Custos.*

Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C., Falmouth  
*Resident Magistrate.*  
 L. C. Levy, Falmouth.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish*

George P. Dewar, Duncans  
 John H. Clerk, Falmouth  
 Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth  
 George S. H. Taylor, Clark's Town  
 Harry Percy Sewell, Duncans  
 John Casserley, Rio Bueno  
 D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Hampden  
 Percy E. F. Robertson, Falmouth  
 A. W. Gordon, Rio Bueno P.O.  
 Herbert E. Capstick, Stewart Town P.O.  
 Lionel S. H. Booth, Falmouth  
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth  
 John Stockhausen, Stewart Town  
 Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town  
 D. A. Delgado, Falmouth  
 John Scott, Falmouth  
 H. R. Milliner, Clarks Town  
 Alister S. Gray, Falmouth  
 Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden  
 Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans  
 Arnold E. Muschett, Duncans  
 Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop  
 Campbell Tulloch Dewar, L.R.C.P.,  
 L.R.C.S., Edin., Falmouth  
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth  
 William Fitz-Stephen Ritson, Falmouth  
 A. W. L. Clerk, Falmouth  
 Arthur McArthur, M.C., Albert Town  
 Colin G. Edwards, Sherwood, Content  
 Rev. Houston S. Lynch, Albert Town  
 Jeremiah Carter, Troy  
 Revd. David D. Parnther, Duncans.  
 Revd. Thomas G. Somers, Stewart Town  
 Dr. George H. Robertson, Ulster Spring.  
 Robert E. Gentles, Coleyville  
 Alva A. Millner, Deeside  
 E. G. Orrett, Falmouth

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Theodore M. DePass, Petersfield  
 Joseph Shore, Montego Bay  
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bt.\*  
 C. T. Cahusac, Bluefields  
 Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston  
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay  
 Rupert M. Ewen, Montego Bay  
 Bernard Toole, Kingston  
 Matthew Scott, Bowden  
 Herbert T. Steel, Cave Valley P.O.  
 Rev. J. R. M. Cass\*  
 Alexander Doull  
 Edmund Upton Wooler, Kingston  
 Rev. G. H. Lea\*

\* Left the Island.

† Left the Parish.

F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.\*  
 Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P., Kingston  
 H. J. Dodd, St. Ann's Bay  
 Hugh Ramsden\*  
 C. G. F. Robertson, Bushy Park  
 G. G. C. Dewar, Lucea  
 F. M. Ellis, Alley  
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi  
 Thomas J. Field, Chapelton  
 Leslie R. O'Hanlon, Kingston  
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport  
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead  
 Robert Reginald Aitken, Kingston  
 William U. G. S. Ewen, Santiago de Cuba  
 William V. Beaumont, M.C., Sav.-la-Mar  
 William Magee, Port Maria  
 Maurice Bernal Blake\*  
 Walter M. Beresford, M.C., C.G., Southern  
 Nigeria  
 Harold A. Melville, Kingston  
 Dr. F. A. G. Purchas, St. Andrew  
 E. D. Arscott, Cross Roads

## ST. JAMES.

*Custos.*

W. Coke Kerr, Montego Bay.

*Resident Magistrate.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Ogilvie, Montego Bay

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

John H. Parkin, Anchovy  
 Joseph Shore, Montego Bay  
 Austin Hamilton Browne, Montego Bay  
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay  
 Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson, Hampden  
 David Mills, Montego Bay  
 Edmund Hart, Montego Bay  
 Harry J. H. Parkin, Anchovy  
 F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Montego Bay  
 Fyffe Roxburgh, Catadupa  
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble  
 Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay  
 Lionel J. G. Hawthorne, Latium  
 H. C. Shekell, Mountain Spring, Cambridge  
 Francis A. Cory, Catadupa  
 Rev. J. A. Jones, Point  
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi  
 Ernest R. F. Burgess, Montego Bay  
 Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay  
 Walter Reginald Coke Kerr, Montego Bay  
 Septimus Royes Cover, Montego Bay  
 Noel Sandford, Lambs River  
 A. B. Lowe, Adelphi  
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay  
 Henry George Scudamore, John's Hall  
 Dr. David Lawrence Tate, Montego Bay

Ralstoun Caldwell Grant, Little River.  
 Frank Mack Hoyt, Montego Bay.  
 Gareth Ambrose Wolferstan, Cambridge  
 Egerton Charles Parke, Montego Bay  
 Walter Edwards, Roxburgh, Montpelier.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.*

B. S. Gosset, Hagley Gap  
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville  
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring  
 Alexander Doull, Port Antonio  
 H. Farquharson Kerr, London, England  
 Herbert T. Thomas  
 Stephen S. Whiting, Falmouth  
 Bernard Toole, Kingston  
 Hugh Ramsden  
 Herbert A. Holmes  
 W. L. Kingdon, Toronto, Canada  
 Thomas John Field, Chapelton  
 Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston  
 George S. Taylor, Clarks Town  
 Robert Stewart Grant, Little River  
 Fred. M. Ellis, Hayes  
 Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay  
 Rev. E. Leo Jones, Spanish Town  
 George O'Toole, Mandeville  
 V. G. Purchas, Claremont.

## HANOVER.

*Custos.*

Hon. Maurice Malcolm

*Resident Magistrate.*

William Scholefield.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

Arthur W. Watson Taylor, Ramble  
 John W. Edwards, Montpelier  
 B. S. Gosset, Belvedere, Montpelier  
 H. A. S. Santleben, Lucea  
 Ernest P. Beresford, Hopewell  
 Eugene R. Browne, Sandy Bay  
 D. W. Talbot, Lucea  
 Jno. Geo. McD. Robertson, Ramble  
 Arthur E. Clodd, Green Island  
 Geo. R. Arbutnot Leslie, Montpelier  
 Harold J. Charley, Ramble  
 J. Thomson Evans, Green Island  
 B. W. H. Rigg, Sandy Bay  
 C. A. H. Donaldson, Green Island  
 F. Wm. W. Baillie, M.B., Ch.B., Lucea  
 Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Askenish  
 Rev. A. B. Mullings, Green Island  
 A. A. Myers, L.R.C.P., Lucea

\*Left the Island.

Rev. H. U. Messam, Riverside  
 Rev. W. S. Brooks, B.D., Cascade  
 H. A. Roxburgh, Green Island.  
 O. C. A. Donaldson, Hopewell  
 H. G. Watson Taylor, Lucea  
 A. E. Langley, Sandy Bay  
 Dr. Robert George Sherlock, Green Island  
 W. V. Beaumont, Lucea  
 G. Levy, Lucea  
 B. S. Grossett, Hagley Gap

## WESTMORELAND.

*Custos.*

Hon. Hugh Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar

*Resident Magistrate.*

John Edward D. Carberry, Actg.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

Walter Henry K. Farquharson, Little London  
 Richard Ernest Harvey, New Market  
 Charles E. Harvey, Savanna-la-Mar  
 John Stringer Brownhill, Negril  
 Samuel Edward Morris, Petersfield  
 Charles MacLear Calder, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Ernest Philip Beresford, Ramble  
 Stainton Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Hon. Maurice Malcolm, Ramble  
 Arthur William Alcock, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar, Savanna-la-Mar  
 John W. N. Hudson, Darliston  
 Theodore Mitchell dePass, Petersfield  
 Percy Hylton Cooke, Chester Castle  
 Charles Thomas Cahusac, Bluefields  
 Clarence Cargill Farquharson, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Richard Farewell Williams, Darliston  
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Petersfield  
 Alexander George Logan McLeod, Whitehouse  
 Solomon Alexander Isaacs, M.D. (N.Y.), Sav-la-Mar.  
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Petersfield  
 Dr. Noel Sandford, Lambs River  
 John Driver Winder, Petersfield  
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town  
 Cyril Osmonde Hayton Hudson, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Walter Cyril Morris, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar  
 Ernest Hart Delvaile, Sav-la-Mar  
 George Rupert Arburthnot-Leslie, Montpelier  
 Edward Philip Haughton James, Ramble  
 Henry Alexander Tate, Savanna-la-Mar  
 P. O. Williams, Negril

Fred. Farquharson, Little London  
 Robert Alexander Anderson, Darliston  
 Victor Alfred Michelin, Grange Hill P.O.  
 Rev. Herbert Alexander Cover, Grange Hill  
 Raymond Griffiths Kirkham, Bluefields  
 Patrick Thomas Meany, Grange Hill  
 Francis Norman Miles Sav-la-Mar.  
 Theodore Rowland Williams, Bethel Town

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.*

John Wesley Edwards, Montpelier  
 Herbert Theodore Thomas, Kingston  
 John Charley, England  
 Charles Salmon Farquharson, England  
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring  
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth  
 Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Halfway Tree  
 A. Byron Ventresse, U.S.A.  
 Fred. H. Farquharson, Balacava  
 R. E. F. Burgess, Montego Bay  
 H. C. G. Purchas, Montego Bay  
 Rupert M. Ewen, Montego Bay  
 Melville W. Harrell, Kingston  
 Henry J. Dodd, Black River  
 Rev. Thomas Black Prentice, Falmouth  
 Rev. Ernest Leopold Jones, Spanish Town  
 R. Reginald Aitken, Albert Town  
 Owen Franklin Wright, Kingston  
 Robert George Sherlock, Lucea  
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth  
 Percival Henry Gregg, England  
 Henry Marshall King, West Africa  
 Rev. Fred. George Jolly, Claremont  
 Fred. Lindo DePass, Dee Side  
 William Eardley Calder, Priestmans River  
 Gen. Arthur R. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O., England  
 Rev. Jas. Carnegie, Maggotty  
 Henry Ewarton Fowler, Mont go Bay.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

*Custos.*

Hon. A. E. Harrison, Munro College.

*Resident Magistrate.*

W. T. Stuart Fretz, Malvern.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

Henry Maxwell, Myersville  
 George R. Smith, Malvern  
 Edmund T. Forrest, Malvern  
 F. H. R. Farquharson, Balacava  
 H. W. Griffith, Black River  
 H. D. B. Castle, Malvern  
 F. B. Bowen, Black River  
 S. H. Peynado, Black River  
 C. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse  
 C. H. A. Iver, Malvern  
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz

W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River  
 Stafford Maxwell, Malvern  
 Victor H. Tomlinson, Lacovia  
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah  
 George E. Daly, Newmarket  
 Rev. John Maxwell, Giddy Hall  
 Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern  
 A. M. Lewis, Pepper  
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville  
 R. B. Daly, Black River  
 C. A. Peynado, Black River  
 George Sturdy, Malvern  
 W. G. Hendriks, Black River  
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich  
 Rev. S. E. Morrison, Balaclava  
 Arthur Muirhead, Santa Cruz  
 Dr. Curtis D. Johnston, Black River  
 Hon. P. W. Sangster, Mountainside  
 Rev. E. P. Williams, Southfield  
 E. James Smith, Alligator Pond  
 Duncan Robertson Clacken, Malvern  
 Claude Reckord Gregory, Santa Cruz  
 John Connacher, Black River  
 Major George Livesay Knowles, Malvern  
 Rev. Stephen M. Binger, Pedro Plains  
 W. G. Griffith, Black River  
 G. A. Ford, Newmarket  
 Rev. W. T. Driver, Springfield  
 T. E. Levy, Black River  
 Rev. James Carnegie, Maggotty  
 Rev. R. Whaites, Balaclava  
 H. I. Parker, Black River

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Walter H. K. Farquharson, Little London  
 C. F. Pengelly, Half-way Tree  
 T. P. Leyden, Williamsfield  
 W. G. R. Farquharson, Christiana  
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay  
 H. T. Thomas, Kingston  
 Rev. William T. Graham, Highgate.  
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Kingston  
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville  
 W. E. Clark \*  
 Alfred Miller, (Rev.), Bethel Town  
 Chas. MacLear Calder, Sav-la-Mar (not  
 signed roll).  
 Jas. Alex. McNeil Smith, Brown's Town  
 C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.P. \*  
 E. J. Wilson, Clarendon Park  
 C. M. Arscot †  
 P. O. Hutchinson  
 H. J. Dodd, Port Maria  
 Frederick Lindo dePass, Siloah †

MANCHESTER.

*Custos.*

Hon. Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully

*Resident Magistrate.*

C. H. York-Slader

\*Left the Island.

*Justices of the Peace who are residing in  
 the Parish.*

Samuel A. Shaw, Alligator Pond  
 G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville  
 Arthur F. Clark, Mile Gully  
 Herbert Hugh Heron, Shooter's Hill  
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville  
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooter's Hill  
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch  
 Easton W. Muirhead, Mandeville  
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville  
 M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin., Mandeville  
 E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Mile Gully  
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville  
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville  
 Stephen T. Glanville, Mile Gully  
 Thos. P. Leyden, Mandeville  
 Jas. S. Nicholson, Pratville  
 Ernest A. Bayley, Devon  
 John M. Vassal-Thomson, Mandeville  
 Hon. Alfred G. Nash, Mandeville  
 Clarence E. Levy, Williamsfield  
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport  
 Jas. A. Ogilvie, Porus  
 Jas. A. Daly, Porus  
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville  
 Rob. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Porus  
 John B. Thursfield, Newport  
 W. B. Esson, Rev., Porus  
 David D. Phillips, Williamsfield  
 S. J. A. Stewart, Newport  
 Louis B. Meikle, Pratville  
 Radley Mott-Trille, Newport  
 Wm. G. McCausland, Mandeville  
 Chas. F. Pengelly, Mandeville  
 Jas. Stephen Miller, Christiana  
 Robt. E. Gentles, Coleyville  
 John G. Miller, Mandeville  
 Easton G. Powell, Mandeville  
 Ronald John Wynne, Mandeville  
 Rev. J. R. Gale, Maidstone  
 Dr. W. G. Farquharson, Christiana  
 L. C. Hendricks, Porus  
 Rev. P. Chaperlin, Christiana  
 V. C. Logan, Cross Keys  
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Charles Salmon Farquharson, England  
 W. H. Greaves, England  
 T. Farquharson, Kingston  
 G. W. Fitzherbert, Switzerland  
 Allan S. Phillips, Clarendon  
 Edward J. Smith, Southfield  
 H. T. Thomas, Kingston

†Left the Parish.

F. L. Isaacs, U.S.A.  
 H. C. G. Purchas, St. Ann.  
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead  
 Rev. John N. Somerville  
 Chas. F. Thompson, James Hill  
 Rev. S. J. Swaby, St. Elizabeth  
 R. Jas. Miller, Kingston  
 Walter V. Heron, Christiana †  
 George O'Toole, St. Ann's Bay

## CLARENDON.

*Custos.*

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen

*Resident Magistrate.*

K. R. Brandon

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

Sydney Moxsy, Hayes  
 Lewis Anderson, May Pen  
 James C. Elliott, Race Course  
 Tatham Farquharson, Spanish Town  
 H. E. Upton, Chapelton  
 William F. Robinson, Race Course  
 T. Harty, Alley  
 Fred. M. Ellis, Morelands  
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen  
 Dr. A. W. Thompson, Chapelton  
 Thomas McWhinnie, Chapelton  
 T. B. Thompson, Kingston  
 W. Hyde McCauley, Spaldings  
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley  
 Harry Fray, Manchester  
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton  
 Rolla K. Lewis, Old England P.O.  
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton  
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Milk River  
 Aubrey L. Allwood, Hayes  
 S. A. Anderson, May Pen  
 A. M. Pawsey, May Pen  
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Alley  
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield  
 E. N. Maxwell, May Pen  
 P. Junor, Spaldings  
 I. L. Dowden, Crofts Hill  
 Allan Phillips, Toll Gate  
 Dr. A. Alexander Anderson, Frankfield  
 Joshua Alex. Watson, D.M.O., Croft's Hill  
 Hubert Geo. Dunkley, Mocho  
 Hon. D. T. Wint, Inverness  
 Griffith G. R. Sharp, Trout Hall, Frankfield  
 Rev. R. A. Llewellyn, Frankfield  
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Chapelton  
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Chapelton  
 Massy Onge Vincent Ffrench-Mullen\*  
 Rev. E. Phillips. Colonel's Ridge  
 Rev. W. Copeland Bennett, Chapelton  
 Dr. A. G. McKenley, May Pen  
 William Magee, Chapelton

\*Left the Island.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.*

Robert Craig, Mandeville  
 H. T. Ronaldson, New Port  
 A. F. Clark\*  
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch  
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville  
 Thos. Hicks Sharp, Spanish Town  
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooter's Hill  
 Dr. H. Joslen, Annotto Bay  
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town  
 G. W. Fitzherbert\*  
 A. A. Green, Linstead  
 Alfred Walder, Walderston  
 Dr. E. V. Halliday, Christiana  
 Jno. Courtney Knollys, St. Ann  
 M. B. O'Sullivan, Spanish Town  
 T. H. Sharp, Jnr.\*  
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston  
 J. I. Lord, Port Maria  
 A. G. Spooner, Constant Spring  
 J. H. B. Mais, St. Ann.  
 H. C. G. Purchas  
 D. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town  
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay  
 Revd. E. B. Esson, Porus  
 J. A. Daley, Porus  
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville  
 J. S. Miller, Christiana  
 H. B. Walcot, Alley  
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side  
 C. Spencer Farquharson, Half-way Tree  
 Samuel Thos. Jones  
 H. Q. Levy, St. Ann  
 George Conrad Plazemann Watson\*  
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville

## ST. CATHERINE.

*Custos.*

Hon. John H. McPhail, Bog Walk

*Resident Magistrate.*

Bertram Burrowes

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.*

George Abrahams, Ewarton  
 George McGrath, Ewarton  
 E. L. Stanigar, Linstead  
 Thomas H. Sharp, Spanish Town  
 Dr. John Huntley Peck, Spanish Town  
 Hon. Alfred E. Wigan, Hartlands  
 Charles McKella, Spanish Town  
 Vincent E. Verley, Bushy Park  
 H. C. Bennett, Spanish Town  
 F. E. Taylor, Spanish Town  
 Ernest E. M. Stewart, Spanish Town  
 Dr. L. M. Clark, Linstead  
 Rev. W. A. Tucker, Spanish Town  
 G. Nelville Turner, Harker's Hall

† Left the Parish.

Philip P. Ryley, Old Harbour  
 Arthur A. Melhado, Old Harbour  
 Alexander Carey, Glengoffe  
 Rev. J. G. Peterkin, Carron Hall  
 N. C. Gyles, Linstead  
 Altamont Dolphy, Old Harbour  
 Ambrose S. Leceesne, Harker's Hall  
 W. H. Westmoreland, Guy's Hill  
 Charles Hudson, Spanish Town  
 William McCulloch, Lluidas Vale  
 A. R. McGrath, Ewarton  
 Fred. L. Clark, Ewarton  
 J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk  
 Harold Braham, Ewarton  
 P. A. Bovell, Spanish Town  
 Alexander Dolphy, Linstead  
 Dr. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town  
 H. A. Fowler, Guy's Hill  
 Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja  
 V. N. Magnus, Riversdale  
 Rev. Canon E. Leo Jones, Spanish Town  
 Dr. G. P. Campbell, Spanish Town  
 C. G. H. Robertson, Bushy Park  
 Alfred R. Suares, Spanish Town  
 Eustace A. McNeil, Troja  
 Rev. Canon B. A. McCalla, Linstead  
 Frederick Alfred Anderson, Linstead  
 William Nathaniel Meeks, Spanish Town  
 Dugald Archibald Campbell, Linstead  
 Alfred Alexander Green, Linstead  
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead  
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead  
 W. M. Gordon, Bog Walk  
 A. L. Maxwell, Guys Hill  
 D. St. C. Lopez, Spanish Town

A. M. Tucker, Kingston  
 A. E. Lopez, Spanish Town  
 C. R. Rodrigues, Spanish Town  
 Samuel Bateman, Spanish Town

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island  
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town  
 Owen F. Wright, Kingston  
 C. G. Muirhead, Cave Valley  
 E. Foster, Riversdale  
 J. T. Calder, Braes River  
 A. M. Douet, Alley  
 Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Alexandria  
 H. L. Mossman, Kingston  
 Dr. C. R. White\*  
 Samuel H. Bravo, St. Andrew  
 Dr. Francis Odell Simpson  
 Dr. J. H. Abrahams, Chapelton  
 Philip H. Bather\*  
 R. Lamb Constantine  
 Ian. H. Campbell\*  
 Dr. D. H. McPhail, May Pen  
 John M. Mills, Guys Hill  
 Rev. S. Purcell Hendrick\*  
 Frank Carr  
 Rev. Thomas Whitfield  
 Thomas D. Kieffer  
 H. E. C. Farquharson  
 M. O. V. French-Mullen\*  
 Dr. Albert Cuff Lushington  
 R. E. H. Melhado, Kingston  
 A. L. Keeling, Kingston  
 Gustav Boettcher, Kingston

\* Left the Island.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempt at.	Unnatural Offences and attempt at.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted .. ..	5	14	..	2	1	..	1197	7	302	884	5,597	8,009
Acquitted .. ..	2	5	..	1	1	2	369	4	73	272	1,084	1,813
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	2	1	..	..	1	1	425	2	75	221	2,552	3,280
Total .. ..	9	20	..	3	3	3	1991	13	450	1,377	9,233	13,102



## OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS

Offences.	From 1.1.22 to 31.12.22	From 1.1.23 to 31.12.23	From 1.1.24 to 31.12.24	From 1.1.25 to 31.12.25	From 1.1.26 to 31.12.26
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	44,355	45,418	43,368	41,193	42,429
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	2,244	2,110	1,862	2,093	2,298
2. For prædial larceny ..	..	..	..	..	57
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	612	888	1,034	697	629
4. For other offences ..	16,948	16,629	14,527	14,624	15,015
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,090	1,089	1,222	1 304	1,219
2. For prædial larceny ..	1,304	2,311	2,629	1,344	884
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,897	2,119	2,257	1,960	1,781
4. For other offences ..	3,591	4,190	4,232	3,904	4,125
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	11,676	10,806	9,972	10,190	11,320
2. In the Superior Courts ..	4,969	5,265	5,582	5,072	5,093

## PART VII.

### JAMAICA FINANCES.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year 1926-27 amounted to £2,147,042 8s. 11½d., and the expenditure was £2,046,204 18s. 1d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £375,022. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £368,572 or £22,242 more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £9,241 8s. 7d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £19,994 7s. 6d.

#### DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows : at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

				£	s.	d.
1918	..	..	..	2,704,350	16	7
1919	..	..	..	2,606,670	5	5
1920	..	..	..	2,672,835	15	4
1921	..	..	..	2,683,294	2	0
1922	..	..	..	2,588,017	15	1
1923	..	..	..	2,450,795	19	3
1924	..	..	..	2,877,574	1	8
1925	..	..	..	2,867,079	14	0
1926	..	..	..	2,715,197	2	4
1927	..	..	..	2,648,054	6	11

A Comparative Table of Revenue for the past Five years.

RECEIPTS.	1922-23.			1923-24.			1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>HEADS OF REVENUE—</b>															
Customs—															
Import Duties ..	799,547	9	4	860,586	12	0	786,591	9	2	866,871	10	5	917,848	10	6
Additional Import Duties ..	..														
Export Duties ..	..			85	18	0	79	1	11	91	16	8	420	15	0
Package Tax ..	46,206	8	11	50,142	3	9	43,675	14	9	40,753	17	2	43,848	9	1
Port, Harbour and Lighthouse Dues ..	4,145	4	0	..			..			..			..		
Licenses—															
Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified															
Surtax on Excise and Licenses, Excise on Sugar, Property Tax increase and Income Tax ..	537,746	9	3½	482,883	2	2	450,358	15	0½	445,787	18	3	454,583	2	9
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Reimbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts, Estates Duties and additional Stamp Duties	193,770	16	6½	251,548	10	1½	199,618	3	4½	191,464	13	0	211,010	18	8½
Post Office and Telegraphs War Tax ..	88,761	1	7½	87,782	13	6½	87,845	18	10½	100,668	14	5½	95,202	15	6½
Railway ..	342,337	18	0	293,397	18	0	274,701	10	2½	321,814	7	5½	355,950	16	5½
Rents ..	3,628	4	0½	3,347	15	7	3,445	18	9	3,459	12	7	4,150	13	9
Interest ..	8,927	18	11	8,032	17	5	13,098	6	5½	10,718	14	9½	20,451	1	2
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	30,154	13	4½	21,981	10	2½	62,058	2	2½	37,823	4	4½	38,879	15	8
Total exclusive of Land Sale and Nickel Coin	2,055,226	4	0½	2,059,789	0	10	1,921,473	0	8½	2,019,454	9	1½	2,142,346	18	7½
Land Sales ..	2,185	14	6	1,412	16	9½	1,489	10	3½	1,592	0	8	2,945	10	4
Face Value of Nickel Coin Imported ..	..			..			..			..			1,750	0	0
Total General Revenue ..	2,057,411	18	6½	2,061,201	17	7½	1,922,962	11	0½	2,021,046	9	9½	2,147,042	8	11½
Amount withdrawn from Insurance Fund for repairing roads damaged by flood rains in 1924	279,946	0	0	241,584	0	0	336,495	0	0	80,873	5	11	375,022	0	0
Parochial Revenue ..	..			..			..			355,453	0	0	..		

A Comparative Table of Expenditure for the past five years

EXPENDITURE.	1922-23.			1923-24.			1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Debt	230,697	15	7	242,427	16	5	264,174	16	6	273,559	14	3	278,172	13	5
Pensions	42,075	4	5	42,592	10	5	53,098	4	5½	55,305	0	8	57,162	17	0½
Pensions of Widows and Orphans	11,887	8	2	12,510	11	0	12,382	9	8	11,309	1	0	11,253	18	3
Governor and Staff	6,958	5	1	6,870	12	9	6,980	3	0	7,345	19	9	8,037	4	6
Privy Council	77	0	8	170	14	8	89	11	5	66	16	8	62	0	0
Legislative Council	3,345	19	1	2,696	9	3	4,148	7	11	3,011	5	7	3,321	2	0
Colonial Secretariat	9,047	2	2	9,344	0	3	9,514	5	4	9,560	0	10	9,468	11	2
Parochial Roads and Works—Superintendents	2,227	13	4	2,344	9	2	2,363	0	0	2,405	10	0			
Land Department	4,657	11	7	5,007	9	5	5,213	9	10	5,067	9	9	5,202	6	10
Audit Department	5,253	2	5	5,629	3	8	5,911	11	11	6,070	11	10	6,400	3	11
Public Treasury	6,006	0	1½	6,542	10	7½	6,729	1	7½	6,246	19	11½	6,403	12	3
Currency Commissioners	1,087	15	6	1,463	9	6	1,513	18	3	1,282	19	1	1,901	15	8
Government Savings Bank	7,450	0	4	8,190	17	6	7,801	1	7	7,975	11	6	7,713	9	9
Immigration Department	711	9	10	437	11	5	339	17	0	346	0	0	372	14	7
Clerks of Parochial Boards	450	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Collector General's Department	66,827	12	1	71,336	17	8½	71,553	19	11½	74,594	14	8½	75,405	3	1½
Post Office	95,406	8	6½	94,971	15	4½	92,343	4	11	89,491	5	11	90,032	18	8
Judicial	57,995	8	5												
Supreme Court	..	..	..	6,421	13	3	6,885	10	10	6,534	12	9	7,569	4	6
Law Officers	..	..	..	5,106	13	8	4,563	16	8	5,069	13	8	4,708	7	1
Kings' or Court	..	..	..	2,040	18	11	2,305	5	2	1,831	19	8	1,741	6	1
Resident Magistrates' Courts	..	..	..	45,107	6	5	46,391	19	11	42,866	10	0	41,027	9	7
Administrator General's Office	..	..	..	6,836	5	3	7,944	1	1	7,118	15	9	7,112	13	7
Medical	136,003	14	6												
Medical—General Administration	..	..	..	34,189	17	5	36,274	4	8½	34,246	9	3	36,950	15	11
do Hospital & Lepers Home	..	..	..	57,503	3	2½	61,049	3	8	61,929	19	7	61,148	17	6
do Lunatic Asylum	..	..	..	38,922	12	3	39,881	13	0	40,293	6	3	39,665	11	0
Constabulary	185,228	10	11	189,019	18	8	186,828	9	1	178,608	15	7	183,143	7	5
Prisons	45,143	16	4	43,088	3	8	56,021	15	4	47,646	0	6	45,850	16	3
Industrial School, Stony Hill, Happy Grove, &c...	9,863	7	1	8,390	7	8	8,606	5	2½	8,495	6	4	7,800	3	5
	928,401	6	2½	949,520	19	1½	1,001,209	8	0½	988,580	10	9½	997,929	3	6

A Comparative Table of Expenditure, &c.—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward ..	928,401	6 2½	949,520	19 1½	1,001,209	8 0½	988,580	10 9½	161,288	10 4
Education ..	142,153	1 0	148,031	12 6	153,649	7 5	155,601	14 3	2,584	6 6
Harbour and Pilotage ..	4,981	0 11	2,699	12 0	2,522	7 7	2,514	14 4	2,593	19 8
Marine Board ..	23,410	17 4½	2,919	12 6	2,715	2 10	2,538	0 0	11,842	18 5
Defence ..	..	..	16,737	15 1	18,369	9 10	16,710	12 10	5,029	8 5
Imperial Forces Allowances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,358	4 4
Local Forces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,380	12 3
Pensions & Gratuities, Returned Soldiers	8,532	5 9	3,141	10 11	3,120	18 11	2,737	8 8	12,726	19 3
Registrar General's Dept., Island Record Office	..	..	9,720	6 3	7,020	11 1	6,962	2 1	478	7 7
Registration of Titles Office ..	12,852	0 0½	3,038	3 5	2,948	13 10	2,894	17 4	38,506	3 11
Government Printing Office ..	483	7 10	13,480	11 0	12,552	4 10	12,807	11 2	1,362	13 7
Board of Supervision ..	..	..	492	2 1	501	15 4	489	18 5	..	..
Department of Science and Agriculture	38,866	16 5	36,731	12 9½	32,347	15 5	33,734	8 4	..	..
Agricultural Loan Societies Fund ..	60,000	0 0	1,191	9 1	1,382	6 9	1,307	11 4	..	..
War Contribution to Imperial Government	1,000	0 0	60,000	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direct Cable Subsidy ..	2,269	0 0	1,000	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Institute of Jamaica, Grant-in-Aid ..	..	..	2,519	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subventions ..	120,948	1 9½	65,072	12 11	116,848	5 11	107,096	8 5	101,363	3 8
Miscellaneous ..	306,570	17 2	92,789	16 7½	89,219	19 0½	90,199	11 4½	91,519	4 3½
Railway ..	29,675	5 3	262,635	7 9	254,217	5 6	270,256	13 4	297,961	2 8½
Public Works Department ..	229,448	12 7	38,513	6 8	41,707	9 4	40,699	16 7	41,922	2 7
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	31,585	2 1	250,511	7 6	227,829	16 0	239,405	10 10	233,467	5 2
Public Works Extraordinary ..	..	..	104,523	19 3	54,583	13 2	35,055	5 6	32,930	1 3
Insurance Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Nickel Coins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Census of Jamaica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica Agricultural Society, Grant to ..	7,856	0 0	9,000	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total General Expenditure ..	1,949,033	14 4½	2,074,270	17 5½	2,023,746	10 1	2,009,592	15 7½	2,046,204	18 1
Expenditure from Insurance Fund for repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roads damaged by flood rains in 1924	279,565	0 6	207,123	0 0	336,990	0 0	80,873	5 11	368,572	0 0
Parochial Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	346,330	0 0	..	..

## SUMMARY OF COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.

		Cost.	Face Value.
(a)	Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	£1,627 8 7	£1,627 8 7
(b)	Law 17 of 1884 ..	1,231 8 11	1,231 8 11
(c)	Law 14 of 1886 ..	921 13 5	921 13 5
(d)	Law 16 of 1887 ..	7 1 9	7 1 9
(e)	Law 36 of 1888 ..	6 3 10	6 3 10
(f)	Law 19 of 1880 ..	466 17 9	466 17 9
(g)	Law 20 of 1888 ..	49 1 2	49 1 2
(h)	Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ..	56 0 4	56 0 4
(i)	Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 ..	204 18 5	204 18 5
(j)	Law 17 of 1891 ..	20,859 1 10	22,125 18 11
(k)	Law 33 of 1894 ..	56,470 0 11	60,007 5 3
(l)	Law 3 of 1912 ..	4,335 0 5	4,702 0 0
(m)	Law 13 of 1885, 4% ..	869,151 12 8	926,771 11 0
(n)	Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ..	649,543 11 8	698,652 4 5
(o)	Law 11 of 1915 ..	6,636 9 3	7,566 18 9
(p)	Law 13 of 1885, 3% ..	108,129 15 0	118,031 12 6
(q)	Imperial Treasury Loan Law 3 of 1912 ..	9,447 8 2	9,875 5 2
(r)	Law 33 of 1919 ..	115,465 5 3	114,886 0 3
(s)	Law 5 of 1920, 5½% and 6% ..	100,322 16 9	99,269 8 6
(t)	Law 18 of 1922 ..	22,781 13 1	25,905 5 4
(u)	Law 7 of 1915 ..	3,432 12 11	3,789 10 10
(v)	Law 20 of 1903, 3½% and 4½% ..	30,539 1 11	32,585 14 1
(w)	Law 37 of 1910 ..	20,494 7 7	31,558 6 5
(x)	Law 18 of 1923 ..	1,407 13 8	1,248 14 0
		<u>2,023,587 5 3</u>	<u>2,151,546 9 7</u>

## SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT FOR REDEMPTION FUNDS FOR LOANS GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED BY THE COLONY.—

	Cost.	Face Value.
(a) Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Redemption Fund, Law 14 of 1890 ..	£42,270 7 1	£45,218 14 0
(b) Kingston Slaughter House Redemption Fund, Law 5 of 1892 ..	6,308 11 1	6,712 12 1
(c) Kingston Streets Improvement Redemption Fund, Law 31 of 1890 ..	80,123 10 7	84,449 17 11
(d) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund, Law 39 of 1897 ..	18,261 10 3	19,481 11 8
(e) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund (Cockpit Scheme) Law 17 of 1913 ..	5,203 18 2	5,498 13 0
(f) Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan, (Cockpit Scheme) Redemption Fund, Laws 40 of 1903 and 17 of 1913 ..	9,100 8 4	9,071 8 5
	<u>161,268 5 6</u>	<u>170,432 17 1</u>

## Debt of Parochial Boards, other than Loans raised under Law 20 of 1903, to 31st March, 1927.

Parishes.		Parishes.	
St. Thomas ..	4,332 0 0	Brought forward ..	£12,370 0 6
Portland ..	5,450 0 0	Westmoreland ..	140 0 0
St. Mary ..	660 0 0	Manchester ..	5,22 18 9½
St. Ann ..	80 0 0	Clarendon ..	2,620 15 0
Trelawny ..	1,128 0 6	St. Catherine ..	1,546 2 6
Carried forward	<u>£12,370 0 6</u>	Total	<u>£21,699 16 9½</u>

*Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.			Amount raised.			How applied.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway.
Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
Law 17 of 1884 ..	183,000	0	0	183,000	0	0	Do do do
" 14 of 1886 ..	52,000	0	0	52,000	0	0	Do do do
" 16 of 1887 ..	70,000	0	0	30,100	0	0	Damages to Railway by floods making surveys of proposed extension, and extending wharf accommodation in connection with Railway
" 36 of 1888 ..	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	Further for extension £3,964 Renewal of Permanent Way, old line .. 2,579 Repairing Flood Damages, Railway .. 986 Additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock .. 1,530 Improvement and enlargement of Stations 4,000 Purchase of land for Stations° 961
" 19 of 1880 ..	585,000	0	0	400,700	0	0	Redemption and Consolidation of certain loans.
" 20 of 1888 ..	82,500	0	0	82,500	0	0	Conversion of Rio Cobre Canal Debentures.
" 7 of 1881 } " 1 of 1891 } " 7 of 1894 }	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	Bridges: Yallahs Morant, Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers; Roads from Eleven mile post to Morant Bay.
" 31 of 1890 } " 28 of 1894 }	165,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	Sewerage Works beyond Paradise and West Streets, Kingston.
" 17 of 1891 ..	30,860	0	0	30,860	0	0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures.
" 33 of 1894 ..	92,500	0	0	92,500	0	0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures and Kingston Improvements.
" 3 of 1912 ..	92,250	0	0	20,000	0	0	{ Railway extension to Chapelton.
" 13 of 1885 ..	1,099,048.	1	3	66,055	9	10	
				1,099,048	1	3	Conversion of Debentures £1,094,622 0 0 Expenses of issue 4,426 1 3
" 12 of 1889 ..	1,500,000	0	0	1,493,600	0	0	{ Redemption of 1st Mortgage Bond and purchase of 2nd Mortgage Bonds, Jamaica Railway.
" 11 of 1915 ..	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	
" 1 of 1900 ..	198,000	0	0	198,000	0	0	Improvement of Railway and purchase of Rolling Stock and other necessary equipment. Arrears of interest to holders of 1st Mortgage Bonds of Railway Company.
Carried forward	..			4,506,363	11	1	

*Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward ..	..	4,506,363 11 1	
Law 13 of 1885 ..	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings
" 7 of 1915 ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Acquirement of Mona for Water Supply.
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	16,500 0 0	Parish of Portland for Water Supply .. £4,500
			Parish of Trelawny for Water Supply .. 3,500
			Parish of St. James for Water Supply .. 6,750
			Parish of St. Andrew for Cross Roads Market 1,750
			<u>£16,500</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	21,607 0 0	Parish of Kingston for Improvements of Streets and Lanes. .. £6,900
			Parish of Hanover for Water Supply .. 2,850
			Parish of Clarendon for Water Supply .. 2,482
			Parish of Clarendon for Market, Spaldings. 400
			Parish of Westmoreland for Poor House .. 2,000
			Parish of Westmoreland for Water Supply .. 2,675
			Parish of Portland for Poor House and Water 4,050
			Parish of St. Andrew for Market .. 250
			<u>£21,607</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	45,574 12 9	} Parish of St. Mary for extension of water supply 6,711 14 1
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	15,980 8 6	
			Parish of Westmoreland, for erection of Markets 9,418 0 9
			Parish of Westmoreland, for improvement of Sav-la-Mar Water Supply 9,248 1 7
			Parish of Manchester, for erection of Poor House 1,623 16 0
			Parish of Manchester, for Christiana Water Supply 3,211 2 0
Carried forward ..	..	4,826,025 12 4	



*Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	4,826,025 12 4	
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	..	Parish of Clarendon for extension of Chapelton Water Supply £523 18 11 Parish of Clarendon, May Pen Water Supply Improvement 2,222 8 10 Parish of Trelawny, for Dornock River Water Supply 14,072 18 7 Parish of St. Ann, for construction of Tanks 1,082 10 8 Parish of St. Ann, Improvement of St. Ann's Bay Water Works 1,058 6 2 Parish of St. James, Improvement of Montego Bay Water Supply 4,127 7 10 Parish of St. Catherine, Linstead Water Supply, (Wakefield Extension) 846 13 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Old Harbour Water Supply Improvement 7,408 2 10 £61,555 1 3 Expended in 1925-26 £39,517 13 7 Expended in 1926-27 15,387 7 8 *54,905 1 3 Unspent at 1926-27 (See Balance Sheet) 6,650 0 0 £61,555 1 3
Carried forward ..	..	4,826,025 12 4	

*Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	4,86,025 12 4	
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	..	
			*Parish of St. Mary, for extension of Water Supply 6,711 14 1
			Parish of Westmore- land, for erection of Markets 8,368 0 9
			Parish of Westmore- land, for improve- ment of Sav-la- Mar Water Supply 9,248 1 7
			Parish of Manches- ter, for erection of Poor House 1,623 16 0
			Parish of Manches- ter, for Christiana Water Supply 3,211 2 0
			Parish of Clarendon for extension of Chapelton Water Supply. 523 18 11
			Parish of Clarendon May Pen Water Supply Improve- ment 2,222 8 10
			Parish of Trelawny, for Dornock River Water Supply 14,072 18 7
			Parish of St. Ann, for construction of Tanks 1,082 10 8
			Parish of St. Ann, Improvements of St. Ann's Bay Water Works 1,058 6 2
			Parish of St. James Improvement of Montego Bay Water Supply 927 7 10
			Parish of St. Cath- arine, Linstead Water Supply (Wakefield Extension) 746 13 0
			Parish of St. Cath- arine, Old Harbour Water Supply Im- provement 5,108 2 10
			<u>*£54,905 1 3</u>
Carried forward ..	..	4,826,025 12 4	



*Statement showing the Application of Loans for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loans raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	5,048,025 12 4	
Law 33 of 1919 ..	..	..	Deviation, Flamstead Potosi Rd., St. James 5,831 0 6 Widening Bobstone Corner, Green Island, Hanover 839 19 10 Completion Bridge, Great River, Westmoreland 4,740 0 7 Deviation, Malvern Rd., St. Elizabeth 2,539 5 8 Continuation Construc- tion, Moravia Road, Manchester 3,878 10 3 Completion Road, Summerfield, Thomp- son Town 6,946 18 10 Improvement, Spanish Town Water Works 8,266 16 8 <hr/> 38,8 13 7 (b) Expended in 1919-20 3,532 3 0 Expended in 1920-21 6,430 6 5 Expended in 1921-22 37 10 7 <hr/> 10,000 0 0
Law 5 of 1920 ..	197,000 0 0	197,000 0 0	Additional Railway Rolling Stock— Expended in 1920-21 128,990 0 0 Expended in 1921-22 68,010 0 0 <hr/> £197,000 0 0
Law 18 of 1922 ..	627,565. 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	690,613 18 8	Expenses of Issue 63,464 3 8 Railway Improve- ments:— Purchase of new rails and relaying and strengthening portions of track 143,000 0 0 New machinery and plant 16,156 2 5 Extension Linstead to New Works 29,206 10 10
Carried forward	..	5,935,639 11 0	

*Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	5,935,639 11 0	
Law 18 of 1922 ..	..	..	New Running Shed and remodelling yard £73,221 6 9 New Sidings 14,683 14 10 New Quarters and Sheds .. 9,996 2 0 New Rolling Stock 40,721 10 11 Investigations (electrifications signalling and test pits) .. 3,938 7 10 Extension Chapelton to Frankfield 183,076 4 5 Stud Farm, Grove Place .. *25,000 0 0 Sisal Plantation, Lititz .. †27,000 0 0 New Post Offices 5,772 9 0 Imperial Treasury Advance, Law 2 of 1900 .. 54,564 12 11  Expended in 1923-24 654,130 10 2½ Expended in 1924-25 23,252 19 3 Expended in 1925-26 1,090 1 1½ Expended in 1926-27 11,327 15 0  £689,801 5 7 Unspent at 31.3.27 (See Balance Sheet) 812 13 1  £690,613 18 8
Law 18 of 1923 ..	50,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising) °	26,229 0 0	Expenses of Issue 1,229 0 0 Erection of School Houses 18,010 1 6 Latrines, Water Supply School Houses .. 1,024 8 11  £20,263 10 5  Expended in 1924-25 4,933 5 1 Expended in 1925-26 7,308 19 6 Expended in 1926-27 8,021 5 10  £20,263 10 5 Unspent 31.3.27 (See Balance Sheet) 5,965 9 7
Carried forward	..	5,961,868 11 0	£26,229 0 0

\* Of this amount £52 5s. 10d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

† Of this amount £1 6s. 2½d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

*Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1927.*

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	5,961,868 11 0	
Law 39 of 1923 ..	428,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	301,060 0 0	Issued to Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for increased Water Supply ... £198,000 0 0
		6,262,928 11 0	Expenses of Issue 11,392 6 10
			209,392 6 10
			Issued to Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for Sewerage Works £84,824 15s. 0d.
			Expenses of Issue. 6,842 18s. 2d. 91,667 13 2
			£301,060 0 0
			In 1924-25 105,137 0 0
			In 1925-26 106,383 0 0
			In 1926-27 89,540 0 0
			£301,060 0 0
Less Redeemed to 31.3.26. ..	..	1,576,008 2 3	
Less Redeemed in 1926-27 ..	..	4,686,920 8 9	
Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	3,000 0 0		
" 17 of 1884 ..	1,700 0 0		
" 14 of 1886 ..	1,600 0 0		
" 16 of 1887 ..	1,200 0 0		
" 36 of 1888 ..	800 0 0		
" 19 of 1880 ..	2,000 0 0		
" 20 of 1888 ..	2,600 0 0		
" 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ..	2,100 0 0		
" 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 ..	200 0 0		
Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Mon- tego Bay ..	80 8 1	15,280 8 1	
Unspent Balance at 31.3.27 ..	..	4,671,640 0 8	
Value of Loan Ex- penditure not paid off at 31.3.27 (See Bal- ance Sheet). ..	..	14,614 14 9	
		4,657,025 5 11	

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND

			£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Deposits at Interest (See Statement F.)	..	..	36,212	7	1½
Deposits not at Interest (do)	..	..	177,759	4	6½
Redemption Funds for Loans guaranteed and un guaranted by the Colony (See Statement F.)			162,168	5	6
Deposits for Investment .. (do)	..	..	109,989	6	6½
Trust Funds .. (do)	..	..	30,694	12	10
Balances Parochial Boards .. (do)	..	..	13,799	15	9½
Collector General for Internal Revenue	..	..	8,053	19	10
Collector General for Customs Revenue	..	..	1,138	9	7
Loans from Government Savings Bank under Law 11 of 1925	..	..	42,616	8	9
Surplus Cash in Suspense	..	..	10	18	11
Advances by Crown Agents	..	..	250,000	0	0
Stockholders' Suspense Account	..	..	1,125	0	0
Earthquake Loan Board	..	..	25,639	15	0½
Insurance Fund, Laws 34 of 1908 and 17 of 1921	..	..	152,251	8	9
Canadian Agents Drafts	..	..	103	11	6
Surplus and Deficit Account	..	..	125,406	12	6½

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 £1,136,969 17 2½

## ASSETS OF THE COLONY OF JAMAICA AT 31ST MARCH, 1927.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Assets.</i>				
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies Board	..	42,772	10	7
Advances on account of Loans to be raised (See Statement G.)	..	161,058	0	2
Advances to Parochial Boards	( do ) ..	77,533	3	11½
Stores Advances	( do ) ..	106,007	16	6
General Advances	( do ) ..	81,759	3	1½
Investments on Account of Redemption Funds guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	..	161,268	5	6
Investments on Account of Deposits for Investment (See Statement G.)	..	104,996	10	2
Investments on Account of Trust Funds	( do ) ..	28,724	12	6
Miscellaneous Investments	( do ) ..	192,157	12	8
Imprests	..	47,401	12	6
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	..	21,226	8	0
Emigration Agent, India	..	6,094	10	10
Remittances between Chests	..	3,458	11	11
Remittances in transit to Crown Agents	..	30,801	14	0
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Funds	..	0	10	0
Treasurer	£86,323 9 6½			
Less unexpended Loan Balances in hand:				
Law 33 of 1919	£1,186 12 1			
" 18 of 1922	812 13 1			
" 18 of 1923	5,965 9 7			
" 20 of 1903	6,850 0 0	14,614	14	9
		71,708	14	9½

(See next Statement)

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£1,136,969 17 2½  
P



## PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING

Bond and Stockholders, Balance at 31st March, 1926 .. ..	£4,581,175	0	3	
Add over shown for redemption in 1920, 1922 and 1923 now adjusted .. ..	225	0	0	
Loan raised in 1926-27 .. ..	105,320	8	6	
	£4,686,920	8	9	
Less redeemed in 1926-27 .. ..	15,280	8	1	£4,671,640 0 8
	£2,023,585	13	9	
Sinking Funds .. ..	1	11	6	2,023,587 5 3
Add expenses advanced from General Account				

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£6,695,227 5 11

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## STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AND

		£	s.	d.	
1927					
March 31st	To Expenditure .. ..	2,046,204	18	1	
"	To Balance (Surplus Revenue)	125,406	12	6½	2,171,611 10 7½
					£2,171,611 10 7½

## FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1927.

Colony's Loan Account at 31st March, 1926	£4,546,110	19	9	
Add over shown for redemption in 1920, 1922 and 1923 now adjusted ..	225	0	0	
Add Loan Expenditure in 1926-27 ..	125,969	14	3	
	4,672,365	14	0	
Less redeemed in 1926-27 ..	15,280	8	1	£4,657,025 5 11
Sinking Fund Investments ..	..	..	..	2,023,587 5 3
Treasurer—Balance on hand at 31.3.27—	..	..	..	
For Law 33 of 1919 ..	£1,186	12	1	
" " 18 of 1922 ..	812	13	1	
" " 18 of 1923 ..	5,965	9	7	
" " 20 of 1903 ..	6,650	0	0	14,614 14 9
				<u>£6,695,227 5 11</u>

## DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT 31st MARCH, 1927.

				£	s.	d.
1926. April 1st	By Balance	..	..	24,569	1	7½
1927. March 31st	By Revenue	..	..	2,147,042	8	11½
				<u>£2,171,611</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7½</u>

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES  
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	£	
Funded Debt 28 Vic. C. 23, 1865.			77,416 6 11	..	..	
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%				
Law 12 of 1879	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway	4½	140,000 0 0	14,500	125,500	1st April, 1881
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880	Extension Railway	4	400,000 0 0	66,700	330,800	15th August, '81
Law 17 of 1884	Do	4	183,000 0 0	34,100	147,100	15th Febr., 1885
Law 14 of 1886	Do	4	52,000 0 0	32,500	11,400	15th August, '86
Law 16 of 1887	Do	4	30,100 0 0	20,400	2,825	1st Jan. 1888, first issue £26,000; 1st Jan., 1889 second issue; £4,100
Law 36 of 1888	Do	4	28,000 0 0	14,000	7,575	1st January, 1889
Law 19 of 1880	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	4	400,700 0 0	80,300	319,300	15th August, '82
Law 20 of 1888	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	4	82,500 0 0	46,200	13,600	1st Jan. '89, first issue £55,200, 1st Jan., 1890, second issue £15,900; 1st March, 1892; third issue, £11,400
Carried forward	..		1,316,300 0 0	308,700	958,100	

**GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1927, OF THE DEBT.**

OUTSTANDING.				Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£	£	£	£	Only Interest Payable.	£ s. d.
				Principal to be repaid at par, by annual drawings or by purchase of the De- bentures in the Market by the Government.	
				A Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum on the cumulative principle to be provided from the 1st April, 1884.	
2,500	..	..	2,500	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the 15th August, '86	1,627 8 7
1,800	..	..	1,800	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th Feb. 1890.	1,231 8 11
8,100	..	..	8,100	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 15th August, 1891.	921 13 5
6,875	..	..	6,875	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provi- ded from 1st January, 1893.	6 11 3
6,425	..	..	6,425	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 1st Jan., 1893.	5 13 4
1,100	..	..	1,100	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 15th August 1887.	466 17 9
22,700	..	..	22,700	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be pro- vided from 1st January, 1894.	48 10 3
49,500	..	..	49,500	..	4,308 3 11

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES  
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	£	
Brought forward <i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>			1,316,300	0	0	308,700	958,100	
Law 7 of 1881 & 1 of 1891 Do.	Portland Brdgs. Do.	3½ 4	14,860 105,140	0 0	0 0	41,000	63,100	15th Feb., 1893
Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 Less converted into Inscribed Stock	Kingston Improvements	4	25,000	0	0			
			1,461,300	0	0	4,300	17,600	1st July, 1895
			1,038,800	0	0			
Law 17 of 1891 Do.	Portl'd Bridges. Conversion of Debentures	3½ 3½	14,860 16,000	0 0	0 0	..	..	Various dates
Law 33 of '94 Do. Do.	Portland Brdgs. Kingston Improvements Conversion of Debentures	4 4 4	43,740 16,600 32,160	0 0 0	0 0 0			
Law 17 of 1891	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of 1912	3½	20,000	0	0	..	..	£10,000 1st Sept., 1913 £10,000 1st Jan., 1914
Law 13 of 1885 Do.	Conversion of Debentures Expenses of Issue	4	1,094,622 4,426	0 1	0 3	..	{	{ £458,800 from 1885 to 1889 £455,822 from 1889 to 1894 £180,000 in 1892
Law 12 of 1889	Redemption of Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½	1,493,600	0	0			
Laws 33 of 1894 & 11 of 1915	Purchase of Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000	0	0	..	..	1st August, 1915
Carried forward			2,203,508	1	3	354,000	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1927, .  
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.					
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.	Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
49,500	..	..	49,500 0 0	Principal to be repaid at par by annual Drawings or by purchase of the Debentures in the Market by the Government.	4,308 3 11
15,900	..	..	15,900 0 0	Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th February, 1893.	56 0 4
3,100	..	..	3,100 0 0	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the date of the issue of the Debentures.	204 18 5
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan. 1937 1 per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	20,859 1 10
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	Red'mable 1st Jan. 1937 1% p.a. invested by Cr. Agts. for Sgk. Fund £10,000, redeemable 1st September, 1933	56,470 0 11
{	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	£10,000, redeemable 1st January, 1955	
	..	..	..	1% p.a. invested by Cr. Agts. for Sgk. Fd. to 1927 4.71% p.a. from 1st July 1927 to 1st July, 1933, & 4.12% p.a. from 1st Jan. 1934 to 1st July, 1954, to be invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund redeemable 15th Aug., 1934 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	4,335 0 5
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	Redeemable Jan. 24 1949, with option to redeem on or after 24th Jan., 1919	869,151 12 8
..	1,493,600 0 0	..	1,493,600 0 0	redeemable 1st Aug. 1955. One per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	649,543 11 8
..	..	45,000	45,000 0 0		6,636 9 3
68,500	2,592,648 1 3	188,360	2,849,508 1 3	..	1,611,564 19 5

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES  
1927, FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.		Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.		Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	
Brought forward		...	2,203,508	1 3	354,000	0 0	1,038,800	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%						
Law 13 of '85	Roads, Bridges & Public Bldgs	3	200,000	0 0	..	..	..	1897
20 of 1892								
6 of 1893								
40 of 1894								
27 of 1897								
9 of 1904								
42 of 1908								
31 of 1909								
Law 3 of 1912	Imperial Treasury Loan	4½	66,055	9 10	..	..	..	..
Law 33 of 1919	Equipment Railway	5	120,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st March, 1920
Do	Public Works	5	40,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st March, 1920
Do	Opening up Crown Lands	5	10,000	0 0	..	..	..	15th Feb., 1921
Law 5 of 1920	Additional Rolling Stock, Jamaica Railway	5½	22,500	0 0	..	..	..	31st March, 1921
Do	Do	6	106,490	0 0	..	..	..	31st March, 1921
Do	Do	6	68,010	0 0	..	..	..	31st March, 1921
Law 18 of 1922	Railway and other purposes	4½	690,613	18 8	..	..	£670,000	15th April, 1923
Law 18 of 1923	Erection of New School Houses	4½	26,229	0 0	..	..	20,613 18 8	19th May, 1924
	Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay	5	2,000	0 0	488 10 4	..	1st July, 1924	1st Oct., 1919
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenues &amp; charged on the Colonial Revenues in the first Instance &amp; Recovered—</i>								
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000	0 0	..	..	..	1st June, 1914
Carried forward		..	4,575,406	9 9	354,488 10 4	1,038,800	..	..

## GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.													Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.		
Debtures Imperial Annuities and Loans.			Inscribed Stock, England.			Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.									
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
68,500	0	0	2,592,643	1	3	188,360	2,849,508	1	3	Redeemable 1st July, 1944 with option to redeem on or after 1st July, '22. 1% p. an. invested by Cr. Agts. for Snkg. Fd. Redeemable 1st Mar., '30 8% per an. invstd. by Cr. Agents for	1,611,564	19	5			
..			200,000	0	0	..	200,000	0	0		108,129	15	0			
66,055	9	10	..			..	66,055	9	10	..	9,447	8	2			
..			..			170,000	170,000	0	0	Sinking Fund £22,500 redeemable 15th Feb., 1951-81, 5-80/0 p. an. invested by Cr. Agts. for Skg. Fund £174,500, redeemable 31st Mar., 1931, 7.95 p. c. p. an. invested by Cr. Agts. for Sinking Fund.	115,465	5	3			
..			..			197,000	197,000	0	0	Redeemable 15th April, 1971, with option of redemption on or after 15th Apr., 1941 by a Sinking Fund of not less than £1 5s. per cent. per annum.	100,322	16	9			
..			690,613	18	8	..	690,613	18	8		22,781	13	1			
..			..			26,229	26,229	0	0	Redemption on 1st July, 1949 by a Skg. Fund. of 2.56 per cent. per annum.	1,407	13	8			
1, 11	9	8	..			..	1,511	9	8	Repayable in 20 years by annual instalments.						
..			..			20,000	20,000	0	0	Redeemable 1st June, '54 1% per an. invstd. by Cr. Agts. for Snkg. Fd.	3,432	12	11			
136,066	19	6	3,483,261	19	11	601,589	4,220,917	19	5	..	1,972,552	4	3			



STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES  
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT.

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward			4,575,406	9	9	354,488	10	4
							1,038,800	..
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial Purposes by Debentures	3½	16,500	0	0	..	..	1st Apr. '10 27th Oct. '10
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	3½	21,607	0	0	* ..	..	£9,000 Oct. 30, 1911 £1,000 Nov. 4, 1911 £4,400 Oct. 1, 1912 £2,050 Mar. 15, 1913 £2,482 Nov. 1, 1913 £2,675 Feb. 1, 1914
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	45,574	12	9	..	..	£45,574 12s. 9d.
Law 20 of 1903	Do	4½	15,980	8	6	..	..	1st May '25 £15,980 8s. 6d. 1st April, 1926
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water Supply Ferry Scheme by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	3½ 5	43,500 6,500	0 0	0 0	..	..	£16,000, Feb. 1, '11 £14,000, May 1, '11 £10,500, Dec. 1, '11 £3,000, Mar. 1, '14 £6,500, Oct. 1, 1922
Law 39 of 1923	(a) Increased Water Supply within Corporate Area, Kingston and St. Andrew	4½	209,392	6	10	..	..	{ £105,137, 2nd June, 1924; £106,283, 1st July, '25; £89,540 1st June, 1926.
	(b) Extension of Sewerage System	4½	91,667	13	2	..	..	
	Total ..		5,026,128	11	0	354,488	10	4
							1,038,800	..

\*Kingston, £6,900; St. Andrew, £2,000; Portland, £8,550; St. Mary, £6,711 14 1; Hanover, £2,850; Westmoreland, £23,341 2 4; Manchester, £4,834 18;

**GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1927, OF THE DEBT.**

Debtures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Con- ditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
136,066 19 6	3,483,261 19 11	601,589	4,220,917 19 5	..	1,972,552 4 3.
16,500 0 0	..	..		£12,000 red'mable 1st April, 1930	
..	..	..		£4,500 redeemable 27th Oct., 1930	
..	..	..		£9,000 red'mable 30th Oct., 1931	
..	..	..		£1,000 red'mabl 4th Nov., 1931	
..	..	21,607	38,107 0 0	£4,400 red'mable 1st Oct., 1932	30,539 1 11
..	..	..		£2,050 red'mable 15th Mar., 1933	
..	..	..		£2,482 red'mable 1st Nov., 1933	
..	..	..		£2,675 redeem- able 1st Feb., '34	
..	..	..		3½ p.c. per an. invested by Cn. Agts. for Sink- ing Fund.	
..	..	£45,574 12s. 9d.	45,574 12s. 9d.	Redeemable 1st May, 1955, 1.78 p.c., per an. invested by Crn. Agts. for S. Fd.	
..	..	15,980 8s. 6d.	15,980 8 6	Redeemable 1st April, 1956, 1.89 p.c., per an. invested by Crn. Agts. for S. Fd.	
..	..	..		£16,000 red'mable 1st Feb., 1931	
..	..	..		£14,000 redeem- able 1st May, 1931	
..	..	50,000	50,000 0 0	£10,500 red'mable 1st Dec., 1941	
..	..	..		£3,000 red'mable 1st March, 1944	
..	..	..		£6,600 red'mable 1st Oct., 1953.	
..	..	..		20/0 per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	
..	..	301,060	301,060 0 0	Redeemable on 1st June, 1972 on 1st July, '73 and 1st June, '74 by a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per an. with option of re- demption on or after 1st June, 1942, 1st July, 1943 and 1st June, 1944	20,494 7 7
152,566 19 6	3,483,261 19 11	1,035,811 1s. 3d.	4,671,640 0 8	..	2,023,585 13 9.

St. Ann, £2,140 16 10; Trelawny, £17,572 18 7; St. James, £10,877 7 10;  
Clarendon, £5,628 7 9; St. Catherine, £8,54 15 10.

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES  
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.			Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.			Date raised.
		%	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Other Loans for Special Purposes secured, Primarily on Special Revenues Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—</i>												
Law 14 of 1890	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	60,520	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law 30 of 1888	Kingston Gas Works	4	14,900	0	0	5,200	0	0	..	..	..	1st July, 1889
Law 5 of 1892	Kingston Slaughter house	4	10,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st October, 1892
Law 31 of 1890	Kingston Improvements	3	25,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st January, 1898
Do.	do	4	50,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st Jan., 1894
Law 39 of 1897	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st January, 1901
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme	4½	40,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st Jany. 1903 1st July, 1903
<i>Loans for Special Purposes. Secured Primarily on Special Revenues not Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues:</i>												
Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)	7	30,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1st April, 1917
Total ..			270,420	0	0	5,200	0	0	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..			5,296,548	11	8	359,638	10	4	..	..	..	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1927,  
OF THE DEBT.

Debtures Imperial Annuities and Loans	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Con- ditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
60,520 0 0	..	..	60,520 0 0	Provision from Revenues, King- ston and St. An- drew Corporation to redeem Deben- tures within a period not earlier than 40 yrs. from date of their issue Annual provision by Kingston and St. Andrew Cor- poration of £200 Annual provision of £100 by King- ston and St Andrew Corporation of £750 from Kingston Spirit Licenses and Allo- cation from Pro- perty Tax to re- deem Debentures within a period not earlier than 40 yrs. from date of their issue.	42,270 7 1
9,700 0 0	..	..	9,700 0 0		
10,000 0 0	..	..	10,000 0 0		6,308 11 1
25,000 0 0	..	..	25,000 0 0		80,123 10 7
50,000 0 0	..	..	50,000 0 0		
40,000 0 0	..	..	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Com- missioners guar- anteed by Colo- nial Revenue pay- able not earlier than 40 years from 8th June, 1897.	18,261 10 3
40,000 0 0	..	..	40,000 0 0	Do do do from 25th July, 1913.	5,203 18
30,000 0 0	..	..	30,000 0 0	Principal and In- terest are a charge upon the Cockpit undertaking rank- ing after the sum of £40,000 raised under Law 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913. Interest is payable 1st April and 1st Oct., and the Principal is redeemable on 1st April, 1937.	10,000 8 4
265,220 0 0	..	..	265,220 0 0	..	162,168 5 6
417,786 19 6	3,483,261 19 11	1,035,811 1s. 3d.	4,936,860 0 8	..	2,185,753 19 3

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

*Imports.*—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1921	..	£5,473,790	1924	..	£5,085,350**
1922	..	4,835,393*	1925	..	55,636,188††
1923	..	5,555,957‡	1926	..	5,685,342‡‡‡

The Imports for the past two years were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:—

		1925.	1926.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	£1,899,062	£1,938,064
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	..	519,008	727,761
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	2,960,805	2,694,901
4. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	..	252,613	270,566
5. Bullion and Specie	..	4,700	4,060
		£5,636,188	£5,635,342

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last four years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
United Kingdom	28.8	29.8	30.2	25.7
United States	44.2	40.6	39.8	39.2
Canada	14.2	16.4	15.1	18.2
Other Countries	12.8	13.2	14.9	16.8

Of the total value of goods entered for Imports during the year, 1925, the value of Advalorem was £2,242,307, or 42%; Rated value £2,398,673 or 45%; Free value £724,920 or 13%.

The value of Imports entered for consumption during the year, 1926, was £5,629,267.

*Exports*—The total Exports for 1926 are valued at .. \*£4,253,991.

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I. Live Animals, Food, Drink, &c.—					
	1926	..	..	..	£3,804,719
	1925	..	..	..	3,509,755
†II. Raw Material—					
	1926	..	..	..	284,708
	1925	..	..	..	232,937
III. Manufactured Articles—					
	1926	..	..	..	135,152
	1925	..	..	..	168,086
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified—					
	§ 1926	..	..	..	23,604
	† 1925	..	..	..	23,412
V. Bullion and Specie—					
	1926	..	..	..	10,808
	1925	..	..	..	869

\* Includes Parcels Post Goods, £254,418 (Imports.)

† Raw material and article mainly Unmanufactured.

‡ Includes Parcels Post Goods £274,879 (Imports.)

§ " " " " £22,136 (Exports.)

\*\* " " " " £258,276 (Imports.)

† " " " " £20,059 (Exports.)

†† " " " " £22,649 (Exports.)

‡‡ " " " " £249,753 (Imports.)

‡‡‡ " " " " £269,392 (Imports.)

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the three immediately preceding, were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
United Kingdom ..	29.0	25.3	26.4	21.6
United States ..	49.4	43.7	40.7	44.0
Canada ..	13.8	19.2	12.3	18.9
Other Countries ..	7.8	11.9	11.6	15.5

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's staple products also the proportion of exportable value of the same to the total value during the last four years:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Cocoa .. ..	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.9
Coffee .. ..	5.6	7.3	12.4	6.9
Coconuts ..	3.0	4.3	3.9	2.4
Dyewoods ..	1.8	2.3	.2	2.7
Fruit .. ..	54.4	42.1	41.1	52.0
Logwood Extract ..	4.6	6.5	2.6	1.8
Pimento ..	1.3	2.6	5.1	4.5
Rum .. ..	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.1
Sugar .. ..	15.8	12.9	13.9	15.5
Tobacco ..	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1
Minor Products ..	9.5	13.7	9.1	8.1

## IMPORTS.

A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the principal articles imported, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926; as compared with the five

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit.	Average. 1910-1914.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS AND SLIPPERS—</b>					
	doz. prs.		£		£
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	30,504	7,471	38,501
British Possessions .. ..	..	..	65	1,234	1,750
United States .. ..	..	..	53,994	23,705	105,525
Other Countries .. ..	..	..	189	689	469
Total .. ..	..	..	84,752	33,099	146,245
<b>CARRIAGES, ETC., MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CAR PARTS—</b>					
	Value				
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	8,295	..	6,512
British Possessions .. ..	..	..	2,856	..	27,612
United States .. ..	..	..	35,450	..	155,767
Other Countries .. ..	..	..	390	..	333
Total .. ..	..	..	46,991	..	190,224
<b>COAL—</b>					
	Tons.				
United Kingdom .. ..	..	1,162	1,414	30,903	78,151
British Possessions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
United States .. ..	..	64,985	58,555	36,768	57,928
Other Countries .. ..	..	1	1	..	..
Total .. ..	..	66,148	59,970	67,671	136,077
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURE—</b>					
<b>PIECE GOODS—</b>					
	Yards.				
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	209,673	4,285,373	132,225
British Possessions .. ..	..	..	586	1,227	97
United States .. ..	..	..	90,787	14,404,895	327,768
Other Countries .. ..	..	..	2,162	76,709	2,052
Total .. ..	..	..	303,208	18,768,204	462,142
<b>FISH, DRIED SALTED—</b>					
	Lbs.				
United Kingdom .. ..	..	34,729	472	140,736	2,468
British Possessions .. ..	..	8,787,995	116,972	11,890,232	208,490
United States .. ..	..	1,717,758	22,316	1,776,451	31,167
Other Countries .. ..	..	734	10	..	..
Total .. ..	..	10,541,216	139,770	13,807,419	242,125

ted into the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, 1922, years' average 1910-14, distinguishing the sources whence imported.

1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
10,648	44,141	7,674	37,897	10,132	51,019	8,829	44,192
1,052	2,377	5,067	13,602	10,632	24,684	12,869	29,888
18,250	86,303	13,966	61,001	20,725	81,308	27,098	105,556
1,634	487	857	2,314	637	1,002	1,384	890
31,584	133,308	27,564	115,314	42,126	158,013	50,180	180,526
..	21,056	..	20,367	..	24,105	..	25,270
..	20,825	..	27,104	..	48,364	..	61,681
..	179,255	..	149,974	..	166,081	..	174,723
..	155	..	971	..	2,733	..	2,358
..	221,291	..	198,416	..	241,283	..	264,032
30,307	67,508	23,123	52,791	4,600	10,975	13,232	24,344
27,279	59,170	38,498	69,453	50,299	88,428	130,039	226,858
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57,586	126,678	61,621	122,244	54,889	99,403	143,271	251,202
9,794,303	284,303	6,818,892	223,921	7,613,800	255,346	7,850,868	211,279
303	20	2,653	233	6,956	425	12,051	608
11,207,210	300,163	8,754,532	218,558	15,767,044	350,518	12,733,073	247,083
74,578	3,725	43,520	1,982	60,708	2,411	119,549	4,748
21,076,394	588,211	15,619,597	444,694	23,448,508	608,700	20,715,541	463,718
111,544	1,959	25,123	565	125,549	2,731	76,685	1,438
11,355,256	190,754	9,711,461	220,661	10,805,360	235,006	13,900,958	257,924
1,900,101	32,068	137,911	3,103	8,278	179	11,533	216
8,341	138	9,771	220	9,403	205	13,051	243
13,375,242	224,919	9,884,266	224,549	10,948,590	238,121	14,002,227	259,821



## A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit.	Average. 1910-1914.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
<b>GRAIN, ETC.—RICE—</b>	<b>Lbs.</b>				
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	11,423,126	62,314	832,444	6,243
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	1,014,323	5,500	10,344,686	77,585
United States .. ..	.. ..	1,595,588	8,066	930,225	6,979
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	37,114	208	7,776,686	58,323
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	<b>14,070,151</b>	<b>76,088</b>	<b>19,884,041</b>	<b>149,130</b>
<b>FLOUR—</b>	<b>Bags</b>				
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	490	559	7	11
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	32,758	35,046	119,459	191,133
United States .. ..	.. ..	238,875	253,869	165,039	264,062
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	1,522	1,640	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	<b>273,645</b>	<b>291,114</b>	<b>284,505</b>	<b>455,206</b>
<b>HARDWARE AND IRON- MONGERY—</b>					
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	..	33,424	..	36,129
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	..	234	..	2,659
United States .. ..	.. ..	..	17,067	..	36,621
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	..	2,373	..	8,139
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	..	<b>53,098</b>	..	<b>83,546</b>
<b>MILK, CONDENSED—</b>	<b>Lbs.</b>				
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	1,959,278	35,714	1,165,114	37,588
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	940	16	1,642,623	64,490
United States .. ..	.. ..	191,770	3,613	536,868	16,605
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	748,433	14,419	54,180	2,531
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	<b>2,900,421</b>	<b>53,762</b>	<b>3,398,785</b>	<b>121,274</b>
<b>OILS, GASOLINE—</b>	<b>Gals.</b>				
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	585	28	..	..
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	..	..	78,425	6,862
United States .. ..	.. ..	114,090	8,055	842,966	73,760
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	1	..	183,064	16,018
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	<b>114,676</b>	<b>8,083</b>	<b>1,104,455</b>	<b>96,640</b>
<b>TOBACCO—CIGARETTES</b>	<b>Lbs.</b>				
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	66,989	8,373	201,960	45,441
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	4	1	1,543	347
United States .. ..	.. ..	1,407	176	53,825	12,111
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	600	75	117	26
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	<b>68,998</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>257,445</b>	<b>57,925</b>

principal articles imported into the Colony, *continued.*

1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
90,045	770	54,259	421	36		475	4
15,120,128	120,961	13,049,254	101,132	13,304,609	113,089	17,165,947	138,280
57,877	463	22,316	173	6,905	59	446	4
6,548,582	52,389	1,679,294	13,015	2,712,305	23,065	2,334,148	18,725
21,816,632	174,583	14,805,123	114,741	16,023,855	136,203	19,501,016	157,013
17	26	4	7	51	99	60	124
202,048	306,361	182,900	303,785	136,240	263,479	166,990	344,499
173,841	263,262	165,570	274,890	148,029	286,748	122,718	253,744
2	3	1	2	2	4	10	21
375,908	569,652	348,475	578,684	284,322	550,330	289,778	598,388
..	52,848	..	45,481	..	50,495	..	44,729
..	4,276	..	2,487	..	2,871	..	2,852
..	55,810	..	33,762	..	34,776	..	35,337
..	6,895	..	8,811	..	15,166	..	12,833
..	119,820	..	90,541	..	103,308	..	95,751
515,564	15,250	10,100	293	25,395	723	32,162	973
2,473,427	82,056	2,330,921	73,189	2,751,914	86,990	2,829,807	91,654
515,910	13,383	866,914	26,939	422,471	11,372	799,640	19,227
160,414	4,564	218,912	6,097	187,085	4,546	143,716	3,413
3,665,315	115,253	3,426,847	106,518	3,386,865	103,631	3,805,325	115,267
304,813	24,132	359,651	26,974	799,298	53,287	2,106,623	143,232
789,045	62,437	682,878	51,216	706,152	47,077	684,574	46,496
394,565	31,236	549,422	41,206	525,282	35,018	..	..
1,488,423	117,805	1,591,951	119,396	2,030,732	135,382	2,791,197	189,728
219,987	76,995	172,758	69,103	255,149	81,492	270,961	58,985
8,289	2,901	3,750	1,500	2,252	681	4,303	830
344	120	468	187	746	314	396	125
1	..	45	18	9	6	13	4
228,621	80,016	177,021	70,808	258,156	82,493	275,673	59,944

## A Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the

Articles and sources whence Imported.	Unit.	Average. 1910-1914.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>WOOD AND TIMBER—PITCH PINE—</b>	Feet		£		£
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
British Possessions .. ..	..	46,265	326	12,833	131
United States .. ..	..	11,795,882	82,571	9,815,646	101,536
Other Countries .. ..	..	71,608	501	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	11,913,755	83,398	9,828,479	101,667
<b>ALL OTHER ARTICLES—</b>					
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	771,498	..	919,495
British Possessions .. ..	..	..	124,142	..	298,785
United States .. ..	..	..	605,981	..	901,704
Other Countries .. ..	..	..	76,369	..	218,790
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	..	1,577,990	..	2,338,774
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS—</b>					
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	1,162,268	..	1,302,762
British Possessions .. ..	..	..	285,744	..	879,941
United States .. ..	..	..	1,240,500	..	2,091,591
Other Countries .. ..	..	..	98,337	..	306,681
<b>* Total</b> .. ..	..	..	2,786,849	..	4,580,975

\* Parcels Post Goods not included.

Principal Articles imported into the Colony, etc.—*continued.*

1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
..	..	31,835	415	21,905	243	25,950	235
12,686,252	164,832	10,162,456	133,032	12,143,570	136,174	10,465,082	113,504
136,115	1,735	87,538	1,129	277,206	3,077	15,399	139
12,822,367	166,567	10,281,829	134,576	12,442,681	139,494	10,506,431	113,878
..	958,670	..	986,717	..	1,154,931	..	966,646
..	323,842	..	342,334	..	295,398	..	450,115
..	1,119,255	..	933,579	..	940,216	..	877,108
..	241,208	..	243,963	..	299,529	..	322,813
..	2,642,975	..	2,506,593	..	2,790,074	..	2,616,682
..	1,523,526	..	1,437,563	..	1,631,916	..	1,377,984
..	1,078,505	..	1,113,416	..	1,224,517	..	1,521,798
..	2,336,512	..	1,953,837	..	2,143,250	..	2,099,981
..	342,535	..	320,228	..	386,752	..	366,187
..	5,281,078	..	4,827,074	..	5,386,435	..	5,365,950

**EXPORTS:**

A statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the principal Articles Exported and 1926, as compared with the five years average 1910-1914

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1910-1914.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Cocoa, Raw—</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
United Kingdom ..	24,395	51,236	29,838	41,617
British Possessions ..	3,111	6,530	5,275	7,386
United States of America ..	9,944	20,672	4,400	6,160
Other Countries ..	17,144	35,976	3,601	5,041
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>54,594</b>	<b>114,414</b>	<b>43,114</b>	<b>60,204</b>
<b>Coffee, Raw—</b>	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
United Kingdom ..	9,383	22,403	3,935	12,365
British Possessions ..	5,966	14,974	47,989	150,616
United States of America ..	15,451	37,879	11,010	34,650
Other Countries ..	50,184	108,942	14,146	44,522
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>80,984</b>	<b>184,198</b>	<b>77,080</b>	<b>242,153</b>
<b>Fruit &amp; Nuts—</b>	Stems	£	Stems.	£
<b>BANANAS:</b>				
United Kingdom ..	594,561	52,078	2,662,598	484,235
British Possessions ..	17,278	1,507	6,584	1,190
United States of America ..	13,676,747	1,203,960	9,785,034	1,779,691
Other Countries ..	66,274	6,112	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>14,354,860</b>	<b>1,263,657</b>	<b>12,454,216</b>	<b>2,265,116</b>
<b>ORANGES—</b>	Boxes	£	Boxes.	£
United Kingdom ..	135,728	24,142	97,734	40,482
British Possessions ..	44,648	7,983	2,892	1,156
United States of America ..	50,607	9,101	45	16
Other Countries ..	9,821	1,774	136	48
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>240,804</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>100,807</b>	<b>41,702</b>
<b>COCONUTS—</b>	No.	£	No.	£
United Kingdom ..	397,380	1,741	4,011,279	21,811
British Possessions ..	2,223,500	10,600	2,383,440	12,990
United States of America ..	20,223,580	96,421	17,260,939	93,409
Other Countries ..	33,710	150	50,000	275
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22,878,170</b>	<b>108,912</b>	<b>23,705,658</b>	<b>128,485</b>
<b>LOGWOOD EXTRACT—</b>	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
United Kingdom ..	11,734	88,420	13,312	162,777
British Possessions ..	26	193	15	175
United States of America ..	1,562	9,314	309	3,735
Other Countries ..	10,315	71,737	2,753	33,027
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>23,637</b>	<b>169,664</b>	<b>16,389</b>	<b>199,714</b>

from the Colony during each of the years ended 31st December, 1923, 1924, 1925, distinguishing the sources of destination.

1924.		1925.		1926.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
15,985	22,469	36,255	66,049	2,052	4,145
4,834	6,702	997	1,815	6,391	13,176
19,321	27,086	4,868	8,860	37,727	76,623
19,059	25,765	10,222	18,603	13,998	28,430
59,199	82,022	52,342	95,327	60,168	122,374
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
3,168	13,939	5,620	26,211	4,423	19,328
35,415	152,823	79,073	368,759	53,489	234,232
7,104	31,257	6,496	30,297	7,061	30,857
6,234	27,430	12,827	59,820	1,447	6,322
51,921	225,449	104,016	485,087	66,420	290,739
Stems	£	Stems	£	Stems	£
1,617,849	183,733	2,375,733	258,723	3,012,232	363,014
3,842	414	23,454	2,951	32,886	5,362
10,344,880	1,040,712	12,616,351	1,248,716	13,719,322	1,507,287
4,516	486	1,884	235	1,536,470	196,492
11,971,087	1,225,345	15,017,422	1,510,625	18,301,410	2,072,155
Brls. Boxes	£	Boxes	£	Boxes	£
79,428	38,410	95,728	47,864	119,707	49,369
1,530	683	9,189	4,595	3,269	1,356
210	95	578	289	313	130
20 359	174	897	449	1,481	615
20 81,527	39,362	106,392	53,197	124,770	51,470
No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1,954,213	11,921	2,945,201	17,256	3,562,603	16,032
2,200,000	13,420	3,061,227	17,983	3,949,075	17,770
17,336,000	106,263	20,372,819	118,875	15,373,038	68,875
77,100	469	1,450	8	155,800	701
21,567,313	132,073	26,380,697	154,122	23,040,616	103,378
Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£	Pkgs.	£
13,422	157,648	5,861	73,389	4,617	46,765
104	1,103	8	85	333	3,820
377	5,125	483	5,905	2,247	24,245
3,125	36,560	1,958	22,654		
17,028	200,436	8,310	102,033	7,197	74,830

A Statement shewing the Quantities and Values

Articles.	Average for 5 years, 1910-14.		1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>SPICES—</b>				
GINGER, DRY:	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ..	11,408	21,290	5,939	38,595
British Possessions ..	2,145	3,969	2,487	16,347
United States of America ..	9,851	18,373	8,171	53,828
Other Countries ..	..	1	587	3,831
Total ..	23,404	43,633	17,184	112,601
<b>PIMENTO—</b>				
	Cwt.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	10,002	6,405	3,440	2,064
British Possessions ..	3,698	2,426	3,737	2,242
United States of America ..	39,453	26,479	34,457	21,129
Other Countries ..	57,929	38,226	52,090	31,677
Total ..	111,082	73,536	93,724	57,112
<b>SPIRITS—</b>				
RUM:	Galls.	£	Galls.	£
United Kingdom ..	915,300	82,688	390,456	38,169
British Possessions ..	49,360	4,421	131,560	12,173
United States of America ..	7,180	600	210	20
Other Countries ..	118,860	10,442	15,298	1,403
Total ..	1,090,700	98,151	537,524	51,765
<b>SUGAR UNREFINED—</b>				
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
United Kingdom ..	58,380	37,060	201,251	263,942
British Possessions ..	211,620	134,110	314,117	410,827
United States of America ..	4,520	2,823	..	..
Other Countries ..	6,300	3,986	..	..
Total ..	280,820	177,979	515,368	674,769
<b>TOBACCO—</b>				
CIGARS:	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
United Kingdom ..	8,141	4,978	3,081	3,286
British Possessions ..	13,072	6,426	21,828	14,027
United States of America ..	1,827	1,036	3,493	1,119
Other Countries ..	49,351	23,161	67,473	42,293
Total ..	72,391	35,601	95,875	60,725
<b>WOOD &amp; TIMBER—</b>				
LOGWOOD:	Tons	£	Tons	£
United Kingdom ..	2,886	6,360	123	473
British Possessions ..	3	7	..	..
United States of America ..	18,847	42,205	7,144	25,718
Other Countries ..	20,468	45,798	12,106	45,023
Total ..	42,204	94,370	19,373	71,214

of the Principal Articles exported from the Colony, *continued.*

1924.		1925.		1926	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwt. 7,132 2,480 5,722 73	£ 43,493 14,848 34,890 438	Cwt. 8,346 5,940 7,011 ..	£ 26,924 19,145 22,615 ..	Cwt. 11,384 8,020 7,963 36	£ 29,832 20,930 20,783 95
15,407	93,669	21,297	68,684	27,403	71,640
Cwt. 9,225 2,309 19,843 49,646	£ 9,179 2,297 19,744 49,436	Cwt. 29,155 2,921 30,938 59,877	£ 48,564 4,790 50,444 97,625	Cwt. 5,162 2,879 20,067 49,198	£ 12,647 6,972 49,322 121,076
81,023	80,656	122,891	201,423	77,306	190,017
Galls. 568,924 110,625 55 50,852	£ 94,712 18,465 9 8,465	Galls. 872,766 93,882 80 154,604	£ 182,655 19,569 16 32,239	Galls. 572,716 74,593 91 46,035	£ 74,037 9,524 12 5,948
730,456	121,651	1,121,332	234,479	693,435	89,521
Cwts. 55,425 388,186 14,115 668	£ 60,136 421,548 15,315 724	Cwts. 192,943 561,368 .. 2	£ 139,309 405,361 1 ..	Cwts. 237,784 725,303 4 ..	£ 161,859 492,874 3 ..
458,394	497,723	754,313	544,671	963,091	654,736
Lbs. 7,789 22,225 442 57,789	£ 6,653 12,597 654 34,798	Lbs. 6,363 15,712 1,521 59,266	£ 5,968 11,496 1,593 33,257	Lbs. 4,855 17,537 2,504 51,444	£ 4,677 10,794 2,514 28,986
88,245	54,702	82,862	52,314	76,340	46,971
Tons. 63	£ 202	Tons 11	£ 40	Tons 64	£ 224
5,103 17,720	16,330 56,984	5,446 16,928	19,434 60,496	11,422 18,753	39,607 65,161
22,886	73,516	22,385	79,970	30,239	104,992



## A statement shewing the Quantities and Values of the Principal

Articles.	Average for 5 years 1910-1914.		1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>ALL OTHER ARTICLES—</b>		£		£
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	86,600	.. ..	109,005
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	17,928	.. ..	13,228
United States of America .. ..	.. ..	44,769	.. ..	82,257
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	38,615	.. ..	25,323
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	149,912	.. ..	229,813
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS—</b>		£		£
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	447,401	.. ..	1,218,821
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	211,074	.. ..	642,357
United States of America .. ..	.. ..	1,513,632	.. ..	2,101,732
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	384,920	.. ..	232,463
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	2,557,027	.. ..	4,195,373
<b>Total Re Exports—</b> (i.e. other than Domestic).		£		£
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	7,901	.. ..	22,247
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	43,714	.. ..	11,346
United States of America .. ..	.. ..	86,322	.. ..	7,335
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	17,098	.. ..	26,937
<b>Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	155,035	.. ..	67,865
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS—</b>		£		£
United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	455,302	.. ..	1,241,068
British Possessions .. ..	.. ..	254,788	.. ..	653,703
United States of America .. ..	.. ..	1,599,954	.. ..	2,109,067
Other Countries .. ..	.. ..	402,018	.. ..	259,400
<b>Grand Total</b> .. ..	.. ..	2,712,062	.. ..	4,263,233

Parcels Post Goods not included.

Articles exported from the Colony, *continued*.

1924.		1925.		1926.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
..	£ 127,055	..	£ 129,010	..	£ 110,098
..	12,868	..	15,448	..	19,236
..	57,154	..	78,665	..	60,011
..	50,361	..	72,106	..	114,053
..	247,438	..	295,2. 9	..	303,398
..	£ 769,550	..	£ 1,021,962	..	£ 892,027
..	657,768	..	871,997	..	832,226
..	1,354,634	..	1,585,710	..	1,859,844
..	292,090	..	397,492	..	592,124
..	3,074,042	..	3,577,161	..	4,176,221
..	£ 18,223	..	£ 10,687	..	£ 22,034
..	10,275	..	10,412	..	15,446
..	11,353	..	7,083	..	8,232
..	9,068	..	9,057	..	14,922
..	48,919	..	37,839	..	60,634
..	£ 787,773	..	£ 1,032,649	..	£ 914,061
..	668,043	..	882,409	..	847,672
..	1,365,987	..	1,583,333	..	1,868,076
..	301,158	..	406,549	..	607,046
..	3,122,961	..	3,915,000	..	4,236,855

Parcels Post Goods not included.

## CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1923-1924 TO 1926-1927.

Parish.	1923-1924.				1924-1925.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	5,369	2,866	4,539	12,774	4,907	2,579	4,985	12,471
Port Royal	91	92	17	200	91	92	17	200
St. Andrew	9,315	1,407	1,984	12,706	9,485	1,423	2,005	12,913
St. Thomas	10,884	756	495	12,135	11,078	759	506	12,343
Portland	11,695	861	833	13,389	12,143	964	846	13,953
St. Mary	14,347	1,031	1,218	16,596	14,635	1,092	1,243	16,970
St. Ann	16,813	1,070	1,554	19,437	15,843	910	910	17,663
Trelawny	8,740	611	472	9,823	8,754	616	474	9,844
St. James	7,515	1,280	979	9,774	7,428	1,267	977	9,672
Hanover	7,849	624	605	9,078	7,785	588	635	9,008
Westmoreland	12,610	1,065	1,006	14,681	9,251	3,491	2,338	15,080
St. Elizabeth	17,495	492	693	18,680	17,946	477	627	19,050
Manchester	14,709	1,191	627	16,527	14,773	1,162	485	16,420
Clarendon	19,200	1,091	1,101	21,392	19,531	1,326	1,253	22,110
St. Catherine	17,800	1,813	1,023	20,636	18,571	1,647	1,089	21,307
Total	174,432	16,250	17,146	207,828	172,221	18,393	18,390	209,004

## CLASSIFIED STATEMENT—Contd.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1923-1924 TO 1926-1927.

Parish.	1925-1926.				1926-1927.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	4,778	2,856	5,030	12,664	4,251	3,181	4,885	12,317
Port Royal	91	92	17	200	91	92	18	201
St. Andrew	9,538	1,493	2,085	13,116	10,111	2,013	2,964	15,088
St. Thomas	11,258	786	534	12,578	11,469	812	537	12,818
Portland	12,394	1,280	1,316	14,990	12,710	1,074	1,313	15,097
St. Mary	15,071	1,259	1,428	17,758	13,558	2,516	1,804	17,878
St. Ann	17,809	954	883	19,646	18,392	1,079	920	20,391
Trelawny	8,947	619	480	10,046	9,048	686	492	10,226
St. James	6,813	1,161	931	8,905	7,166	1,381	1,021	9,568
Hanover	7,985	495	626	9,106	7,998	520	654	9,172
Westmoreland	9,260	3,480	2,323	15,063	9,287	3,520	2,393	15,200
St. Elizabeth	17,932	513	702	19,147	17,768	485	661	18,914
Manchester	14,770	1,166	486	16,422	14,823	1,187	496	16,506
Clarendon	19,573	1,343	1,259	22,175	18,431	1,266	1,159	20,856
St. Catherine	18,923	2,117	1,429	22,469	19,026	2,018	1,547	22,591
Total	175,142	19,614	19,529	214,285	174,129	21,830	20,864	216,823

## NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>									
1922 ..	106	9,908	800	34	3,751	266	140	13,659	1,156
1923 ..	92	9,013	706	14	1,272	109	105	10,285	815
1924 ..	81	7,585	668	10	938	74	91	8,523	742
1925 ..	75	8,994	594	17	2,083	132	92	11,077	726
1926 ..	86	8,186	712	14	1,393	136	100	9,579	848
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	324	788,091	18,069	67	88,662	3,234	391	876,753	21,303
1923 ..	333	809,579	20,365	46	67,016	2,862	379	876,595	23,227
1924 ..	310	787,739	19,596	67	100,788	3,564	377	888,527	23,160
1925 ..	307	753,449	18,645	82	158,912	5,400	389	912,361	24,045
1926 ..	340	867,584	21,018	117	251,695	8,078	457	1,119,279	29,096

## FOREIGN.

<b>SAILING VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	25	17,461	289	6	1,026	48	31	18,487	337
1923 ..	35	20,114	378	8	4,207	67	43	24,321	445
1924 ..	32	21,310	377	3	2,456	31	35	23,766	408
1925 ..	44	24,110	494	6	1,663	64	50	25,773	558
1926 ..	28	27,967	364	6	4,250	58	34	32,217	422
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	697	978,687	29,433	81	39,597	1,566	778	1,018,284	30,990
1923 ..	745	1,064,806	30,156	63	29,704	1,270	808	1,094,510	31,426
1924 ..	745	1,072,436	30,663	51	60,848	1,985	796	1,133,284	32,648
1925 ..	805	1,114,576	32,629	65	119,876	3,872	870	1,234,452	36,501
1926 ..	853	1,196,997	33,770	106	195,061	6,139	959	1,392,058	39,909

## TOTAL.

<b>SAILING VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	131	27,369	1,179	40	4,777	314	171	32,146	1,493
1923 ..	126	29,127	1,084	22	5,479	176	148	34,606	1,260
1924 ..	113	28,895	1,045	13	3,394	105	126	32,289	1,150
1925 ..	119	33,104	1,088	23	3,746	196	142	36,850	1,284
1926 ..	114	36,153	1,076	20	5,643	194	134	41,796	1,270
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	1021	1,766,778	47,502	148	128,259	4,800	1169	1,895,037	52,302
1923 ..	1078	1,874,385	50,521	109	96,720	4,132	1187	1,971,105	54,653
1924 ..	1055	1,860,175	50,259	118	161,636	5,549	1173	2,021,811	55,808
1925 ..	1112	1,868,025	51,274	147	278,788	9,272	1259	2,146,813	60,546
1926 ..	1193	2,064,581	54,788	223	446,756	14,217	1416	2,511,337	69,005

## NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
<b>SAILING VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	120	12,599	965	31	2,847	264	151	15,446	1,229
1923 ..	92	7,847	753	12	1,652	88	104	9,499	841
1924 ..	72	6,397	602	18	2,057	131	90	8,454	733
1925 ..	79	9,425	642	5	301	43	84	9,726	685
1926 ..	94	9,709	792	7	368	63	101	10,077	855
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	317	782,651	19,945	89	106,742	3,119	406	889,393	23,064
1923 ..	272	752,223	18,795	98	118,848	4,279	370	871,071	23,074
1924 ..	272	755,677	18,357	107	134,759	4,792	379	890,436	23,149
1925 ..	262	30,452	17,501	135	201,794	6,960	397	932,246	24,461
1926 ..	229	835,050	20,134	157	280,241	8,834	456	1,115,291	28,968

## FOREIGN.

<b>SAILING VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	17	7,415	148	14	11,283	192	31	18,698	340
1923 ..	29	14,896	267	15	13,768	211	44	28,664	478
1924 ..	21	8,990	194	20	19,140	294	41	28,130	488
1925 ..	21	9,601	219	28	15,426	316	49	25,027	535
1926 ..	20	18,583	257	14	13,068	179	34	31,651	436
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	592	846,975	24,859	185	149,602	5,270	777	996,577	30,129
1923 ..	531	952,831	24,608	224	149,435	5,342	805	1,102,266	29,959
1924 ..	605	972,251	26,553	191	157,225	5,701	796	1,129,476	32,254
1925 ..	647	1,000,351	28,521	235	240,264	8,383	882	1,240,619	36,904
1926 ..	649	1,051,948	28,582	313	344,020	11,309	962	1,395,968	39,891

## TOTAL.

<b>SAILING VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	137	20,014	1,113	45	14,130	456	182	34,144	1,569
1923 ..	121	22,743	1,020	27	15,420	299	148	38,163	1,319
1924 ..	93	15,387	796	38	21,197	425	131	36,584	1,221
1925 ..	100	19,026	861	33	15,727	359	133	34,753	1,220
1926 ..	114	28,292	1,049	21	13,436	242	135	41,728	1,291
<b>STEAM VESSELS</b>									
1922 ..	909	1,629,626	44,804	274	256,344	8,389	1183	1,885,970	53,193
1923 ..	853	1,705,054	43,403	322	268,283	9,621	1175	1,973,337	53,024
1924 ..	877	1,727,928	44,910	298	291,984	10,493	1175	2,019,912	55,403
1925 ..	909	1,730,807	46,022	370	442,058	15,343	1279	2,172,865	61,365
1926 ..	948	1,886,998	48,716	470	624,261	20,143	1418	2,511,259	68,859

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March 1927 under the divisions, viz.—Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	..	555	505	558	2,608	3,358	456	225	7,865
St. Andrew	2,703	1,551	751	3,182	1,825	1,742	396	127	12,277
St. Thomas	4,275	2,327	518	2,812	747	1,307	46	70	11,102
Portland	3,102	2,205	606	2,918	1,126	494	69	82	10,602
St. Mary	4,787	1,624	1,082	4,496	2,041	799	125	140	15,094
St. Ann	4,789	1,623	911	5,211	1,743	526	77	122	15,002
Trelawny	1,949	1,928	319	2,481	780	306	39	66	7,868
St. James	1,941	1,338	555	2,371	1,135	632	90	70	8,132
Hanover	1,993	2,060	364	1,993	1,067	332	22	60	7,891
Westmoreland	2,072	2,688	506	4,543	1,351	602	68	83	11,913
St. Elizabeth	4,894	1,402	643	7,731	1,552	476	66	87	16,851
Manchester	3,723	960	474	5,585	2,402	620	90	73	13,927
Clarendon	5,753	1,371	647	5,169	1,456	385	57	92	14,930
St. Catherine	6,658	1,630	1,136	8,194	2,110	741	81	123	20,673
Port Royal	..	5	14	24	114	30	1	..	188
	48,639	23,267	9,081	57,268	22,057	11,350	1,683	1,420	174,315

## STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1926-1927.

Parish.	Horse-kind at 11/	Asses at 2/.	Wheels				Total No. of wheels.*	No. of Motor Cars.		
			at 15/	at 20/	at 6/	Hand Carts at 1/.		at £5 10 0	at £7 10 0	at 6/ per cwt.
		Entire horses at £2.								
Kingston	659	69	76	656	836	204	1,568	1,140	388	..
St. Andrew	955	954	350	84	1,398	2	1,832	276	20	..
St. Thomas	1,568	1,133	142	..	1,382	..	1,524	115	38	..
Portland	1,247	715	264	..	764	..	1,028	132	53	..
St. Mary	2,121	709	494	..	1,458	..	1,952	181	49	..
St. Ann	1,849	1,252	548	..	768	..	1,316	190	77	..
Trelawny	1,358	1,160	226	..	834	..	1,060	99	38	..
St. James	1,431	656	338	..	334	..	672	177	39	1
Hanover	1,666	779	272	..	814	..	1,086	61	10	..
Westmoreland	2,645	1,037	808	..	1,280	..	2,088	158	72	..
St. Elizabeth	1,701	1,709	844	..	666	..	1,510	119	47	..
Manchester	1,281	728	752	..	514	4	1,266	185	64	1
Clarendon	3,055	2,603	424	..	1,840	..	2,264	180	43	4
St. Catherine	2,484	1,373	498	118	2,780	13	3,396	163	4	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1926-27	24,020	14,877	6,036	858	15,668	223	22,562	3,176	942	6
Total 1925-26	24,191	14,641	6,746	972	16,534	239	24,252	2,919	642	3
Increase	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	257	300	3
Decrease	171	..	710	114	866	16	1,690	..	..	..

\*Hand-carts are not included in the total number of wheels.

## STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1926-1927, continued.

Parish.	No. of Motor Trucks.								No. of Engines.	No. of Trailers		No. of Motor Cycles.		Total Yield.
	at £6 0 0	at £7 10 0	at £12 10 0	at £10 0 0	at £12 0 0	at 10/ per cwt.	at 5/ per cwt.	at 2/6 per cwt.		at 1/ per cwt.	at 2/ per cwt.	at 20/ each.	at 30/ each.	
Kingston	59	5	6	97	23	2	..	..	..	..	13	270	12	£ s. d. 8,391 7 5
St. Andrew	13	1	..	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	3,348 16 11
St. Thomas	14	1	..	70	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3,478 8 9
Portland	32	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	1	3,350 11 6
St. Mary	39	..	..	90	14	5	..	1	..	..	4	6	2	4,874 4 9
St. Ann	33	1	..	52	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4,095 14 9
Trelawny	8	1	..	33	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	2,410 4 9
St. James	16	1	..	49	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3,146 1 9
Hanover	11	..	..	27	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	2,202 3 9
Westmoreland	14	..	..	38	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	4,323 8 6
St. Elizabeth	4	1	..	11	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3,119 16 3
Manchester	16	2	..	18	25	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3,338 18 6
Clarendon	12	..	..	28	15	4	..	..	..	..	3	13	1	4,261 12 3
St. Catherine	27	..	..	60	20	2	..	..	..	1	8	15	3	4,757 6 9
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1926-27	298	21	6	680	156	32	1	1	1	1	46	393	36	55,098 6 4
Total 1925-26	108	23	..	648	174	31	1	1	1	..	49	254	29	51,789 9 10
Increase	190	..	6	32	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	139	7	3,308 16 6
Decrease	..	2	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..

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## TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1926-27.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston .. ..	96	1,140	1,236	9	73	4	36
St. Andrew .. ..	1	350	351	..	..	..	695
St. Thomas .. ..	2	395	397	3	1	..	14
Portland .. ..	3	424	427	1	2	..	371
St. Mary .. ..	9	557	566	2	3	..	232
St. Ann .. ..	9	472	485	4	3	..	2
Trelawny .. ..	2	223	22	5	2	..	303
St. James .. ..	9	397	406	4	4	1	438
Hanover .. ..	2	225	227	4	1	..	246
Westmoreland .. ..	6	418	424	3	2	..	557
St. Elizabeth .. ..	7	467	474	6	3	..	124
Manchester .. ..	4	485	489	1	1	..	473
Clarendon .. ..	1	564	565	2	..	..	143
St. Catherine .. ..	6	639	645	..	1	..	76
Port Royal .. ..	..	7	7	1	..	..	..
Total .. ..	157	6,763	6,920	45	96	5	3,710

## SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1926-27.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Town.	Dist.		
Kingston .. ..	25	149	..	86	10
St. Andrew .. ..	..	14	86	15	1
St. Thomas .. ..	2	19	153	7	..
Portland .. ..	3	38	123	6	3
St. Mary .. ..	3	46	163	6	..
St. Ann .. ..	1	24	147	1	2
Trelawny .. ..	1	16	64	2	..
St. James .. ..	3	20	69	4	3
Hanover .. ..	..	7	50	1	..
Westmoreland .. ..	3	12	94	1	..
St. Elizabeth .. ..	1	18	128	1	1
Manchester .. ..	..	24	127	..	3
Clarendon .. ..	..	17	191	6	1
St. Catherine .. ..	1	46	251	11	..
Port Royal .. ..	..	..	..	2	..
Total .. ..	43	450	1,646	149	24

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, SHEEP, ASSES AND CARRIAGES, IN THE ISLAND IN 1926-27.

Pa-ish	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.		Sheep.	Asses.	Vehicles.			Total.
	On Pens.	Returned for taxation.	Total.	On Pens for breeding purposes.	Returned for taxation			Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.		
Kingston	..	..	2,979	303	659	..	69	183	418		601
St. Andrew	2,956	23	2,979	303	955	*	954	108	699		807
St. Thomas	4,782	695	5,477	332	1,588	..	1133	30	691		721
Portland	2,000	172	2,172	200	1,247	500	715	66	382		448
St. Mary	9,850	1,137	10,987	1,200	2,121	400	709	123	729		852
St. Ann	19,130	420	19,550	318	1,849	828	1,252	137	384		521
Trelawny	6,630	1,685	8,315	530	1,358	210	1,160	56	417		473
St. James	4,500	802	5,302	700	1,431	*	656	84	167		251
Hanover	9,905	85	9,990	464	1,666	416	779	68	407		475
Westmoreland	20,300	1,872	22,172	350	2,615	260	1,037	202	640		842
St. Elizabeth	8,000	174	8,174	500	1,701	800	1,709	211	333		544
Manchester	10,000	8	10,008	500	1,281	500	728	188	257		445
Clarendon	5,700	827	6,527	..	3,055	850	2,603	106	920		1,026
St. Catherine	12,000	1,747	13,747	500	2,484	300	1,373	124	1,390		1,514
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Total	115,753	9,647	125,400	5,897	24,020	5,064	14,877	1,686	7,834		9,520

\*No reliable information available.

## CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

THE Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be legal tender.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes of the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. This Law was amended by Law 17 of 1918 authorising the issue of Currency Notes of such denominations as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament, is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

Under the Currency Note Law, 27 of 1904, the Commissioners of Currency issued their first notes on the 15th March, 1920, aggregating £17,500.

The notes in circulation on the 31st March, 1927, amounted to £78,615 10s. as under:—

2/6 : £137 15s. . . 5/ : £38,057 5s. . . 10/ : £40,420 10/

The Commissioners had on the 31/3/27 invested in British Securities, £50,297 10/.

*Currency Commissioners.*—The Island Treasurer, Hon. Collector General, Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G. *Secretary*—John R. Lewis.

The paper money within the island consists of the notes of Barclay's Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Bank notes were made legal tender under Law 36 of 1914 by Proclamation in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 20th August, 1914. By Gazette Notice, No. 457 of 3rd July, 1919, Bank Notes ceased to be legal tender. Currency Notes of One pound and of Ten shillings value, issued by H.M. Treasury under the Currency Bank Notes Act of 1914, were made legal tender by Law 2 of 1917 "in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns are current."

The money of account in Jamaica is pound, shillings and pence, sterling. British Silver coins of sixpence and upwards are legal tender to any amount. British Silver Coins of smaller denominations than sixpence are legal tender only to the extent of forty shillings in respect of any one payment. (7 Vic. Chap. 51.) Copper Coins current in Great Britain were legal tender in Jamaica to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic. Chap. 40). By Law 11 of 1882, "The Bronze or Copper penny and the several sub-divisions thereof" ceased to be legal tender. By notice, No. 583, in the Jamaica Gazette dated the 29th September, 1921, British Bronze and Copper Coins are declared negotiable at the Public Treasury and the several Parochial Treasuries. Jamaica Nickel Pennies and half-pennies are legal tender up to 1/- and 6d., respectively (Law 49 of 1869). Jamaica Nickel Farthings are legal tender up to 3d. (Law 13 of 1880.)

## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle	at	£4	2	0
Do. do Single	"	2	1	0
Do do Half	"	1	0	6
Do do Quarter	"	0	10	3
Do do Dollar	"	0	4	1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

## BANK RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	Vary according to rate in London.	
60 Days	" " " "	
30 Days	" " " "	
Sight Drafts	not exceeding £20	1/-
Above £20	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%

## RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation in New York.

## BARCLAY'S BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS.)

FORMERLY THE COLONIAL BANK.

(*Harbour Street.*)

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836. Reincorporated by Act of Parliament, 1925.  
 Capital Authorised £10,000,000. Capital Subscribed, £6,975,500.  
 Capital Paid-up, £4,975,500. Reserve Fund, £1,250,000.  
 Uncalled Capital, £2,000,000.

## COLONIAL BANK SECTION.

London Office and City Branch—37-39 King William St., E.C. 4. New York Agency—44 Beaver St. Agents in Canada—The Bank of Montreal.

*Branches in Jamaica—Kingston—R. V. Butt, Manager. W. A. Martin, Asst. Manager. E. D. Jones, Accountant. Other Branches in Jamaica—Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Sav.-la-Mar.*

Agents in the West Indies for the Bank of Montreal.

*Branches in The West Indies, in British Guiana, and throughout British West Africa, Egypt and the Sudan, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa, South-West Africa, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya Colony, Malta, Gibraltar, Palestine, and Mauritius.*

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, \$10,000,000.00. Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000. Total Assets, December 31st, 1927, over \$260,000,000. Head Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia Kingston Branch, King Street.

G. C. Wainwright—*Manager.* J. K. Fraser—*Assistant Manager.* F. Bell—*Accountant.*

*Other Branches in Jamaica—Black River, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Spanish Town, Brown's Town. London Branch—The Bank of Nova Scotia, 108 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. New York Agency, 49 Wall Street.*

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

*King and Harbour Streets.*

(INCORPORATED 1869.)

In a recently published report the total deposits are stated at \$657,924,343.08 and the balance at credit of reserve funds at \$29,941,590.

Total Deposits	..	\$657,924,343.08	Capital Paid-Up	..	\$29,941,590.00
Balance at credit of			Aggregate Assets	..	\$823,937,382.78
Reserve Funds	..	\$29,941,590			

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

W. A. Clarke—*Manager.* D. McIntosh—*Accountant.* London Branch—2 Bank Buildings, Princess Street, E.C. 2. New York Agency—68 William Street. France, Paris Auxiliary—28 Rue du Quatre Septembre (Royal Bank of Canada, France) Spain, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6. 878 Branches in all parts of Canada, Newfoundland West Indies, Central and South America.

## CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

*Harbour Street, Kingston.*

INCORPORATED 1867. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA. Paid-up Capital, £4,109,645

Reserve Fund, £4,109,645. Total Assets, £114,803,320.

London, England, Branch, 2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.; New York Agency.  
16 Exchange Place, New York.Wm. Alexander, *Manager.*

## FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

*Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.*

Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentine ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 3 11½	Italy ..	Lire (100 centesi- mi)	0 0 9½
Do. ..	Do (paper) ..	0 1 8¾	Japan ..	1 Yen (100) Sen	0 2 0½
Austria ..	Schilling ..	0 0 7	Mexico ..	Dollar (silver) ..	0 3 5½
Belgium ..	Franc (100 cen- times)	0 0 9½	Netherlands ..	1 Gulden of 100 cts.	0 1 8
Brazil ..	Milreis (paper)	0 1 3½	Nicaragua ..	Cordoba (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Bulgaria ..	Lev (100 stot- inki)	0 0 9½	Norway ..	Krone (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili ..	Peso (gold)	0 1 6	Panama ..	Balboa (gold) ..	0 4 2
China ..	Tael (dollar)	0 2 6	Peru ..	Libra of 10 soles	1 0 0
Colombia ..	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Portugal ..	Escudo (gold) ..	0 4 5½
Costa Rica	Colon (gold) ..	0 1 11	Rumania ..	Leu (100 bani)	0 0 9½
Cuba ..	Dollar (gold) U.S.	0 4 1	Russia ..	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
Denmark ..	Krone ..	0 1 1½	Spain ..	Peseta ..	0 0 9½
Finland ..	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 1½	Switzerland ..	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
France ..	Franc (100 cen- times)	0 0 9½	Sweden ..	Krona (gold)	0 1 1½
German States ..	Mark (100 pfen- ning)	0 0 11¾	Turkey ..	Lira (100 piastres)	0 18 0
Greece ..	Drachma (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 9½	United States	Dollar (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Guatemala ..	Peso (silver) ..	0 4 1	Uruguay ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 4 3
Haiti ..	Gourde (gold) ..	0 3 11½	Venezuela ..	Bolivar (gold)	0 0 9½
Honduras ..	Peso (silver) ..	0 4 0	Yugo-Slavia ..	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½

## PART VIII.

### EDUCATION.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION.\*

REQUESTS were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools"). From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship has been awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls have been awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909, the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, now known as Cornwall College with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations, Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January, 1911, and after inspecting the schools, finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915 was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1924, a Law was passed providing Pensions or Gratuities for Teachers in recognized Secondary Schools. This Law (29 of 1924) came into operation on the 1st of September, 1924.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1920, and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms, the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List

\* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £8,000 was voted for the financial year 1926-27.

The Regulations for Grants-in-aid were converted into Law 31 of 1924.

The following Schools are in receipt of Government Grants under this Law:—

First Grade—Jamaica College, Wolmer's Boy's School, Wolmer's Girl's School, Munro College, Cornwall, College, Hampton, Westwood, Calabar High School, Diocesan High School. Second Grade—Manning's School, Rusea's School, Titchfield, Beckford and Smith's School, Cathedral High School, Manchester School, Happy Grove, St. Hugh's High School.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.\*

The Secondary Education Law, No. 34 of 1914 was amended by Law 25 of 1926 to make provision for scholarships to be competed for by pupils from such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools. It is enacted that such scholarships shall be held at any Secondary School approved by the School Commission. The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants
1924-25 ..	684	113,293	68,408	113,709
1925-26 ..	679	117,874	73,508	117,461
1926-27 ..	672	122,337	75,073	120,627

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

		1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..		177,795	338,263	389,376
Can Read only ..		114,493	108,515	65,657
Total ..		292,288	446,778	455,033
Attending School ..		99,769	125,496	..
Total Population ..		639,491	831,383	858,118

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

Grants are now made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for Sewing in schools which have no assistant or pupil teacher on the staff, also for School Appliances and equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1926, 357 Pupil Teachers and 4,146 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

\* For historical summary see Handbook for 1926.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 124; Church of England, 174; Baptist, 107; Wesleyan, 71; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 51; Congregational, 19; Methodist, 7; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 30; Society of Friends, 5; Undenominational, 15; belonging to no Denomination, 1. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Kingston 31; St. Andrew 42; St. Thomas 32; Portland 45; St. Mary 59; St. Ann 57; Trelawny 25; St. James 33; Hanover 33; Westmoreland 52; St. Elizabeth 70; Manchester 63; Clarendon 62; St. Catherine 68.

By an Order in Privy Council dated August 21st, 1923, school attendance was made compulsory as from September 1st, 1923, between the ages of eight and fourteen within the districts of Kingston, Halfway Tree, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Porus, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Port Maria, Morant Bay and May Pen. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

### TRAINING COLLEGES.

THE following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:—

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 54 students are under training for the work of school-keeping.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 23 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and 6 women students at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of four years probationary work in school to those who are successful.

The number of Certified Teachers is about 500.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education was constituted under Law 31 of 1892.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to the Board for its consideration and advice."

BOARD.—*Chairman, ex-officio*, P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Director of Education; *Vice-Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; Right Rev. G. F. C. DeCarteret, D.D., Rev. S. C. Ashton, Mrs. Bourne, Hon. D. T. Wint, Rev. W. B. Esson, Rev. J. Currey, Rev. F. Kelly, S.J., Rev. D. Davis, B.A., F. A. A. Myers, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Dr. D. J. Phillips, Hon. & Rev. H. B. Wolcott, M.L.C., Mrs. E. F. Passingham.

Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., *Secretary*.



## MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*, Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., *Treasurer*; Eliot Howard, Henry Fowell Buxton, Miss Susan Lushington, Brig.-General Stephen Lushington; *Secretary*, John Barnett, 114 North Station Road, Colchester.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £5,294 per annum. Of this sum £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day schools earn upwards of £800 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They remain three years, go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course and are under bond to teach for six years. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee; First year £10. Second year £7 10/. Third year £7 10/. There are now sixty-six students in residence, including two from Grand Cayman and one from Turks Island.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The practising schools in connection with this institution occupy a high place among the first class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting Instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen, representing the various Protestant Churches.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Right Rev. G. F. C. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Frank Cundall, F.S.A., Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A.,

Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. T. G. Somers, R. S. Gamble, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., Rev. John Currey, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*.

Dr. Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., *Medical Officer*; C. G. Kerr, *Accountant*; E. G. Nixon, *Auditor*.

**TEACHING STAFF**—*Principal*, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Lon., Dip in Ped., Lon.; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills; *Tutors*, R. A. Henry, C. L. Stuart, E. A. Barrett; *Master of Method*, A. Grant, B.A., Lon.; *Head Teacher of Practising School*—Mico, E. S. Jarrett, Allman Town, J. A. Lloyd; *Visiting Instructor for Agricultural Training*, S. A. Schleifer. *Matron*, Mrs. Alexander.

### SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

THIS College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination, by a selecting committee which, besides considering their position in this examination, takes into account (1) the report of the Medical Officer (2) position in the Pupil Teachers' Examination, (3) recommendation of responsible persons in the district to which they belong, (4) general bearing. A fee of six pounds for each year of residence is charged. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public Elementary Schools and, in addition, History, practice in teaching and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical. In addition a limited number of students are received who undergo a course of training for domestic work only, extending over a period of not less than four terms.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college, tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. J. M. Hunt, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S., Rev. H. Goldstone Edwards, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Bartlett, R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*.

**TEACHING STAFF**.—*Lady Principal*, Miss A. G. Land; *Assistants*—Miss M. R. Geddes; Miss M. W. Guy, Miss D. F. Edwards, Miss H. P. Guy. *Matron*, Mrs. Yearwood. *Mistress Practising School*, Miss C. L. Harrison. *Medical Attendant*, Dr. L. A. Crooks.

### MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM

A SCHOOL for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted 25 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £32 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10s.

*Principal*—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

*Teachers*—Miss Kember, B.A., Miss Parfitt, Miss Gibbs.

## GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL, CONTINUATION AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THIS school takes the place of the Manual Training School which was established by the Government in January, 1893, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake in 1907, the Manual Training School was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kinderzarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room. After the earthquake the boys' school was removed to new quarters in the Elletson Road, and in September 1911 the present school was opened in reconstructed buildings at 82 Hanover Street. The manual training and technical work which was at first carried on temporarily in the old Treasury buildings in Harbour Street, was transferred to Hanover Street in 1913: it now includes metal work and a plant of electrically driven wood-working machinery.

The chief purpose of the school is to extend the education given in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools of the Island and to provide special vocational training—Technical and Commercial for boys, and Domestic and Commercial for girls. Day and Evening Classes are held. The school also provides Manual Instruction (Wood-work and Metal work) for boys and Domestic Instruction (Cookery, Laundry, etc.) for girls for selected pupils from the Public Elementary Schools in Kingston. Nearly one thousand pupils are in attendance.

The Headmaster in addition to controlling the work of the school, conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in Manual Training and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The Technical School is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork).

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Montego Bay, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the control of a Board of Management appointed by the Governor, BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., *Chairman*: R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Bourne, Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., N. Roots, A.M.I.C.E., Major E. T. Dixon, A. Spooner, Mrs. E. F. Passingham, Mrs. Archibald Spooner, A. A. McInnis, P. M. McKay, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour. *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D.

TEACHING STAFF—*Headmaster*: W. R. Goldsworthy; *Second Master*—R. M. Aiston. *Boys Technical Department—Head of Department*—W. R. Goldsworthy; *Asst. Head of Department*—Vacant. *Instructors*—P. B. Thomas, W. N. Henry, I. C. Gunningham. *Girls Technical Department—Instructress* Miss M. I. Beaumont; *Assistant Instructress*—Miss A. C. Squire.

*Boys Continuation and Commercial Department*—E. M. Ebanks, L. A. Lloyd, R. A. Hunter.

*Girls Continuation and Commercial Department*—Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey and Miss E. M. Escoffery.

## EXAMINATIONS.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications as well as requests for fuller information must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.D., B.A., LL.B and B.Sc., are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Commission desiring that Kingston may be constituted a centre. The Examinations are held on the same dates as the corresponding Examinations in London.

The Examinations of the University are held in or commence in the months stated—

the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science in July; the Intermediate Examination in Divinity in June; the Intermediate Examination in Laws in September. The Final Examinations in Arts and in Science commence about the middle of June, and those in Laws and Economics one week later. The M.A. Examination begins in the last week in May.

Applications to sit must reach London three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by vouchers showing that the fees have been lodged in the Colonial Bank to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission, University of London Account. In the case of Matriculation a birth certificate and a certificate of good conduct must be enclosed. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London not later than the 14th February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.

Intermediate or Final—University £7 7s. 0d. Local £3 3s. 0d. Total £10 10s. 0d.

The Jamaica Scholarship for girls is now awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in January each year, the first award being thus made on the examination in January, 1927.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica:—

A. E. Harrison, B.A., 1890.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891; M.A. 1893.

Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., 1891.

H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.

C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895.

A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898.

J. L. King, B.A., 1904.

Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917; B.A., 1922.

G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917.

B. C. O'B. Nation, B.A., 1917.

A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920.

J. L. L. Alleyne, B.D., 1923.

A. E. Brandon, LL.B., 1923.

P. M. Sherlock, B.A., 1924.

S. L. O. Burey, B.A., 1925.

K. D. Carnegie, B.A., 1925.

R. L. Miller, B.A., 1927.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced; the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship and the £80 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919. The Higher Local Examination has now been discontinued and the Examination formerly known as the Senior Local Examination is now known as the School Certificate Examination.

The examination of Junior and School Certificate candidates is now held every December and July. The Preliminary Examination, which has been discontinued in England, is held in December only and the Higher School Certificate Examination in July only.

The School Certificate Examination, is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16-16½ years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years' study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In July, 1927, there were centres at Kingston, Calabar High School, Munro College, and Happy Grove.

In December, 1927, there were Centres at Kingston (Boys and Girls), Jamaica College, Halfway Tree, Wolmer's (Boys and Girls) St. George's College, Lucen, Montego Bay (Boys and Girls), Sav-la-Mar, Brown's Town, Port Antonio, Westwood, Spanish Town, Mandeville and Hampton.

The fees are as follows:—Higher School Certificate, University, £3; Local 8s.=£3 8s.; School Certificate, University, £1 15s. 0d.; Local 7s.=£2 2s. 0d.; Junior, University, £1 5s.; Local 7s.;=£1 12s. Preliminary, University, 15s. Local 5s.=£1. "Over age" candidates pay an extra Local fee of 1/. Late fee, University, 5/; Local 1s.=6s.

Arrangements for conducting these examinations are made by the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee of which body Mr. W. H. Mitchell, M.A., Education Office, Kingston, is the Honorary Secretary.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

*1st School Examinations:* (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz.: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher; (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally; (c) A class singing examination.

*2nd Local Centre Examinations:*—Intermediate, Advanced and Final grades for individual certificates.

*3rd Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board,* (a) for teachers: (b) for solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896, the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

The Board offers annually, to candidates in its Examinations in Jamaica, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908, and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any candidate. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the Advanced and Final Grade Examinations combined.

In 1927, Dr. R. O. Beachcroft, one of the Examiners of the Associated Board, conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin and singing at eleven schools: Hampton, Westwood, Montego Bay, (2) Brown's Town, Mandeville, Spanish Town, St. Andrew, Lower St. Andrew, (2) and Kingston (2) at which centres with the exception of St. Andrew, Lower St. Andrew and one in Kingston and Spanish Town, the theory examinations were also held. As a result of the examinations, 526 certificates (7 Licentiate, 114 Local Centres and 405 Schools) were awarded; there being 113 failures (7 Licentiate, 26 Local Centre and 80 School).

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

#### LICENTIATES OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.\*

1921 Miss Ena Muschett	1926 Miss G. G. Gunter
1922 Miss Violet C. D. Levy	1927 Miss L. I. Moses (Teachers)
1923 Miss Aileen M. Joyce	1927 Miss E. W. Surgeon (Teachers)
1924 Miss Olive T. Roberts	1927 Miss M. M. Berry
1925 Miss M. A. Campbell	1927 Miss E. Borough
1925 Miss E. V. Figueroa	1927 Miss S. F. Cunningham
1925 Miss D. E. Forrest	1927 Miss E. C. Hopwood
1925 Miss M. L. Murray	1927 Miss M. A. A. Verity

#### EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 ls. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the

\* For Licentiates from 1910 to 1920 see the Handbook for 1925.

**Preparatory to Division VI.** The examination in Division VI. is in four different parts, including, painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition. A full Honours Certificate is awarded to these candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in one part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The Illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades for more advanced student Candidates who have secured the full honours certificate of the Schools Examinations are excused from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

### I.—SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination: provided that candidates for the 1919 Scholarship who would have been eligible for the examination in December, 1918, had it been held under the previous regulations, shall be eligible for the 1919 Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner, if any, of that scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree, Certificate or Diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some

College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

## II.—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £250 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £187 10s. per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £150 per annum tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination.
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London,\* and he shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the

\* P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S.W.

Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the \*Government Agents in Canada to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma, as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE.—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

### III —THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate in the University of London Matriculation Examination held in the preceding January.

- (a) who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) who will be not less than eighteen or more than twenty years of age on the 1st October in the year in which the Scholarship commences;
- (d) who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) who has written on or before the 1st April in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship, (ii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she propose to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iii) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (iv) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (f) who shall pass the London Matriculation Examination in the First Division and be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above.

2. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of London as regards fees, forms, date of entrance, etc., information as to which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston P.O. A local fee is also payable.

3. The successful candidate shall enter not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year of her election, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report

\* At present Messrs. Hill & Co., 43 Scott Street, Toronto.



herself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, \*London, and she shall transmit quarterly to him a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, the scholarship will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved, the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in Canada† to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Director of Education, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, a certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid, and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and for the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

5. The provisions as to the examination and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council, and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and be liable to amendment in accordance with resolution of the Council provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE:—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance, not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

#### (PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914.)

The Legislative Council may by resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded, and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

#### *Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships since 1922.‡*

##### BOYS.

1922—M. D. MacLeod, Munro College.	1925—E. W. Price, Wolmer's School.
1923—D. L. Whittle, Wolmer's School.	1926—G. Mais, Munro College.
1924—F. H. M. Cory, Cornwall College.	1927—G. O. H. Harrison, Munro College.

##### GIRLS.

1922—S. DeSouza, Wolmer's.	1925—E. J. DeSouza, Wolmer's.
1923—K. Newman, Wolmer's.	1926—R. E. Gunter, Wolmer's..
1924—No award.	1927—E. M. Kirkham, Hampton.

#### RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £400 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

\*P. Ezechiel, Esq., Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S. W.

† At present Messrs. Hill & Co., 43 Scott St., Toronto.

‡ For previous winners, see previous Handbooks.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue from time to time a Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica. Explanatory notes on the Memorandum are furnished by the local Committee of Selection. The Memorandum and notes on the Memorandum are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who is also Secretary to the Committee of Selection for Jamaica. Copies of the Memorandum can also be obtained from the offices of the Trust.

The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House,  
Waterloo Place,  
London, S.W.1.

Candidates must have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. A fee of one guinea must be paid.

The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

- (a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.
- (b) A candidate must be a British subject who was himself born in Jamaica, or of whose parents (or guardian) either one has been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately preceding January 1st in the year of his candidature, or, in the event of both being dead, one had been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately prior to his or her death.
- (c) Candidates must have been educated in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of nine and twenty.
- (d) Candidates must have passed their nineteenth birthday but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (e) Candidates, at the time of their election, must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.

*Committee of Selection.*

3. The Committee of Selection shall consist of:—

- His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).
- His Honour the Chief Justice.
- The Director of Education.
- The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than June 20th.

*Principles governing the Selection of Scholars.*

1 The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz.:—

- (a) Ability and scholastic attainments.
  - (b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship."
  - (c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."
2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance of those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be charac-

terized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons will be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

The Secretary may give unofficial advice to a candidate, but the Committee of Selection can accept no responsibility in the matter.

The Scholar is selected in the year previous to that in which he takes up residence.

*Recent Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships since 1923.\**

1924—G. E. E. Webster, Calabar High School.

1925—N. T. Mais, Munro College.

1926—F. R. Halliday, Munro College.

1927—G. A. R. Farquharson, Munro College

1928—J. P. Harrison, Munro College.

### JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as the Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls Cornwall College, formerly called the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

*Members*—Rt. Rev. G. C. F. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., M.C. (Cantab.), Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., F.R.S. (Edin.), V. E. Manton, LL.B., Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., *Secretary*, W. H. Mitchell, M.A.

### ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

#### JAMAICA COLLEGE. (*Hope*.)

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property

\*For previous winners see previous Handbooks.

thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission, and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

The Buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

Additional Buildings—Science Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Class Rooms, Dormitory and School Chapel (a War Memorial)—were erected in 1903, 1913, 1922 and 1924 and the College Buildings now contain accommodation for the Head Master and his family seven other masters, three special Students and 150 pupils of whom 82 may be boarders.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), besides a Government grant of £500 for payment of debentures, and the sum awarded under the new scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools (in 1927-1928, £546 0s. 0d.)

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The number of Drax Scholars is to be reduced to seven, three Scholarships being allotted to girls.

The College is open to all religious denominations.

*Scholars*—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools. Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Day Boys.

*Admission of Foundationers*.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on January 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

*Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools*.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such scholarships provided, but the Vere Trust has offered Scholarships of £50 per annum, three of which are held in the Jamaica College.

*Exhibitions*.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal boarders either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

*Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders*.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the school. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

*School Terms*.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the third Wednesday in January in each year and, as a rule, ends on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday. The Summer Term begins ten days after the end of the Lent Term and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a

public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest hereto as may be most convenient.

*Payment for Scholars.*—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £18 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £20 per term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £5 per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £6 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are at a sum not exceeding £50 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £50.

*Secular Instruction.*—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition, boys take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

*Age at which Scholars leave the College.*—Foundations shall not remain in the school after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the school after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term of 1927 there were in the College 1 Special Student, 9 Drax Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 55 Paying Boarders, 42 Day Boys making a total of 120.

All communications respecting Boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

*STAFF.* (1st Term of 1928.) *Headmaster*—William Cowper, M.A., Pemb. Coll. Camb., Classical Tripos, Part I, 1886; Part II, 1887.; *Second Master* (in charge of Mathematics), G. R. Gilmore, M.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin.; *Master in charge of Science*—J. C. Sleggs, B.Sc., Liverpool; *Master in charge of English*—G. A. Pope, B.A., Bristol; *Master in charge of French*—J. Waterhouse, B.A., Manchester; *Assistant Masters*—H. C. W. Chambers, (Jamaica College, Intermediate Examination in Science, London); B. L. Virtue, (Mico College); A. R. Manton, (Calabar High School, School Certificate); *Music Mistress*—Miss Elsie Borough, L.A.B.; *Visiting Teacher of Shorthand*—C. A. Warner; *Matron*—Mrs. L. Lee; *Medical Officer*—C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.F.

### WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

(*Marescaux Road, Kingston.*)

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die. The original sum was £2,300.

The School is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:

I. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position, and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainment and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of 5, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to 3.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with mathematical, classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the

Trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School. In addition a number of Open Scholarships are awarded annually.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909. In December, 1926 there were 149 paying scholars, 45 free scholars and 8 exhibitors in the Boys' School, and 295 paying scholars, 39 foundationers and 3 exhibitors in the Girls' School.

*Trustees appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission*—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., *Chairman*; Ven. Archd. Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; A. V. Kingdon, Rev. Percy Heyworth, acting, O. L. Samuel. *Appointed by the Mayor and Council*—Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.L.C., Kingston; Hon. Geo. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C., St. Andrew, Mayor Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation; Alderman Rev. E. E. McLaughlin; Councillors, W. A. Dillon, H. A. L. Simpson, Dr. E. E. Penso; Major W. H. Plant, *Secretary*.

#### BOYS SCHOOL.

**TEACHING STAFF.** *Head Master*—R. M. Murray, M.B.E., (Mil. Div.), M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904. *Second Master*—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica; *Science Master*—B. E. Carman, B.Sc., (Lond. Univ.); *Assistant Masters*—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, V. C. Cuthbert, B.A., (Lond.), A. B. Cunningham (Higher Sch. Cert.), H. N. Walker, E. D. A. Campbell.

#### GIRLS SCHOOL.

*Head Mistress*—Miss M. Cowper, Cambridge Modern Language Tripos, Hons.; *Second Mistress*—Miss Forbes; *Assistant Mistresses*—Mrs. P. Bloomfield, B.Sc., Hons., London; Miss F. Cowper, Cambridge Modern Language, Tripos, Hons.; Miss S. Constantine, B.Sc., Chemistry, Birmingham, Miss M. Rouse, Mrs. Butcher, Miss P. Beckwith, Miss A. Bell, Miss E. Kingdon, Miss H. Evans, Miss B. Enwright, Miss R. Feres. *Part Time Mistresses*—Mrs. Rouse, Cambridge Modern Language Tripos, Mrs. E. Bennett-Haines; *Art Mistresses*—Miss Ivy Jeffery-Smith, Teacher Artist Certificate, Miss E. DaCosta. *Student Teacher*—Miss D. Chambers.

### CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston).

This school was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however, was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons, if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand

accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern education in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the school life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The school was soon full, and a demand for further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there are over 140 boys in attendance, more than half of whom are boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added, which was in 1924 enlarged, and a pipe organ has been installed.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Hygiene, Geography, Woodwork and Drawing are taught, and the schools' curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in September. The fees are as follows—For Day-Boys, £12 per annum, for Boarders from £51 to £54 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the school; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Purscell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only.

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Hons.) Lond., B.D. (Hons.) Lond., B.A., Bristol; Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.; Miss Anwyl, Eng. Certificated Teacher; Rev. A. R. Allan, M. N. E. Price, K. C. Carnegie, B.A., C. D. Wostenholm, B.Sc., Sheffield, E. Innes, London, Matric.

### MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains, viz.—Munro College and Hampton.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,327 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic. cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES—*Ex-officio*—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester; the Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. *Elected by the Parochial Boards*—R. G. Sinclair, F. C. Tomlinson, (St. Elizabeth); H. E. Lewis, (Manchester). *Appointed by the Governor*—Henry Maxwell, E. T. Forrest, Rev. John Maxwell, W. N. C. Farquharson, J. T. Calder. *Secretary*—F. B. Bowen.

### MUNRO COLLEGE.

MOTTO:—*In arce sitam quis occullabil.*

IN 1918 the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the school on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable for boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their

parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not qualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the school any boy showing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 120 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business; it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1924, there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 85 paying full fees—making a total of 105.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London; *Second Master*, Rev. R. Morton-York, B.A., Dublin; *Science Master*, H. M. Bayley, B.Sc., London; *Assistant Masters*, G. L. Wiehen, B.A., Lond.; H. N. Williamson, B.Sc., Lond., T. L. Peacock, Manchester University, T. E. L. Chataway, B.A. Leeds, R. W. Aitken, *Games Master*, Major T. B. Nicholson; *Lady Matron*, Miss E. Wright; *Medical Officer*, Dr. J. A. L. Calder, M.B., Edin.

### HAMPTON SCHOOL.

MOTTO:—*Summa virtute et humanitate.*

THE School is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate in the Island. The buildings include a Hall, Class-rooms, Library, eleven Music-rooms, small Laboratory, large kitchens suitable for the teaching of Domestic Science, and Dormitory accommodation. There is an Isolation Bungalow used temporarily as a Chapel, until the building in course of erection is completed. The buildings are surrounded by a large common and playing grounds.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English, History, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, (including Botany, Geography and Hygiene) Music, Drawing and Handicrafts. The girls are prepared for entrance to the Universities, for all examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, and for the Examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Games, Hockey, Cricket, Net Ball, Tennis, school singing, drill and gardening are encouraged, and Cups are offered for the most successful house. Two silver medals, the Wolliscroft Medal and the Farquharson Medal, are offered annually to the School.

The fees for girls under 13 years of age are £15 a year; for girls over 13, £50 a year, exclusive of fees for Music Lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The game subscription is 4/ a term, and the Library Subscription 2/ a term.

STAFF—*Head Mistress*, Miss Campbell, B.A., late Lecturer in Biology, Technical Institution, Swindon; *Assistant Staff*—Miss Rainforth, B.Sc., Lond.; Miss Riley, Cambridge Teacher Certificates; Miss Morin, Cambridge Higher Local (Hons.); Miss Glegg, B.A., Lond. (Hons.); Miss Cox, B.A., Lond. (Hons.); *Drills, Games and Music*—Miss Hall, Miss Gosden, L.R.A.M.; *Matrons*—Miss Calder, Miss Hill; *Medical Officer*—Dr. J. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh.

### CORNWALL COLLEGE.

THE School was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892 as the Montego Bay Secondary School. In 1911 Pleasant Hill was acquired, and eight years later Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added. At the present time there are 140 boys attending the school, 70 of whom are day boys and 70 boarders. In 1925 a new Physics Laboratory was erected at a cost of £600.

The School Curriculum provides for instruction in Divinity, Latin, English Language and Literature, French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, Book-keeping, History, Geography and Hygiene. There is an advanced course in Science, and boys sit for the Cambridge Higher Certificate and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

School Fees are as follows:—Boarding Fees: £42 10s. Brothers, £39. Day Boys: £10 10s. Brothers, £9 10s.



**LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**—(*Appointed by the Governor, and under the Jamaica Schools Commission.*)—*Nominated by Schools Commission*—Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. A. F. Lightbourne, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. S. McDowell, *Secretary*; Rev. J. T. Dillon, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. P. Lightbody, Edmund Hart. *Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James*, A. H. Browne, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, J. Shore.

**TEACHING STAFF**.—*Head Master*—Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B., (Hons. Camb.); *Second Master*—J. Rider, B.Sc., (Hons. London); H. E. Vaughan, B.A., (London); A. Newsam, B.A., (Hons. Durham); H. T. Whiteloche, Higher Cambridge Certificate; Miss Dignum, Higher Cambridge Certificate; C. M. Clarke, Book-keeping; Medical Officer—Dr. D. L. Tate, M.B., B.S.

## MANNING'S SCHOOL.

### *Savanna-la-Mar.*

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1738, and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920 a Government grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £170 annually by this means.

The grant is still being made.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school, and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and a girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 28 boys and 35 girls in the schools.

By the by-laws it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 5 boys and 5 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £5 per annum.

Paying scholars are received who pay £10 per annum, with a reduction to £9 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time.

The Head Master and the First Mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the Trustees.

In 1897, a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations was established in connection with the school.

**TRUSTEES**.—*Ex-Officio*,—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke), *Chairman*. *Appointed by the Governor*—Rev. H. W. Cope, B. A. Kirkham, Dr. C. E. Harvey. *Elected by the Parochial Board*—Rev. S. A. Dell, Dr. John Hudson; *Secretary*, Aubrey L. Sloley.

**TEACHING STAFF**.—*Head Master*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Oxford; *Second Master*, O. N. Shirley; *First Mistress*, Miss C. Kelly Fraser; *Assistant Mistresses*, Miss V. Sloley, (Senior Cambridge), Mrs. R. H. Smith; *Drill Instructor*, O. N. Shirley; *Assistant Sewing Mistress*, Mrs. C. Smith.

## RUSEA'S SCHOOL, Lucea.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony, left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3 cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £9 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Religious Knowledge, History, Hygiene, Geography with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii) at the re-opening in April; (iii) at the re-opening of the school in September.

Boarders are received by the Head Master in his private residence.

The Fees for Tuition are as follows: £9 per annum, or £3 0s. 0d. per Term, for pupils in forms I and II; £10 per annum or £3 6s. 8d. per Term, for pupils in Form III and upwards.

When two or more members of the same family are in attendance, a reduction of £1 per annum is made on each pupil. The Fees for Board and Lodging are £11 per Term for pupils under 12 years of age; £13 per Term for pupils over 12.

*Trustees*—Hon. Maurice Malcolm, *Chairman*; Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., D. W. Talbot, Dr. F. W. W. Baillie. G. R. Levy.

*Secretary and Treasurer*, G. R. Levy.

*TEACHING STAFF*—*Head Master*, G. S. McDonald, B.A., Lond.; *Asst. Masters*, D. L. Whittle, Camb. Higher School Certificate, J. P. Johnson, Lond. Matric.; *Asst. Mistress*, Miss F. Peterkin, Lond. Matric.

### TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL,

*Port Antonio.*

*SCHOOL MOTTO—Virtute et Eruditione.*

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support. The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes were drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886 under the Head Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have since been added an Infant Department, 1894, which is carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

On December 31st, 1926, Mr. W. H. Plant went on three months leave prior to his severing his connection with the School. The four Departments were converted into four Schools, each distinctly responsible to the Local Board of Management.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

(The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper, Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School. All with co-education.)

The Secondary School gives 17 Local Scholarships of £8 each, open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is above 800, and the buildings have become rather congested.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers, Boston, Sherwood Forest and Spring Bank, but has since been abandoned.

In connection with the school there are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps, tennis and basket ball, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club and a club for present and past boys.

*Titchfield Lands.*

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly *ex-officio* and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

*Local Board of Managers of the Schools.*

*Local Board*—Dr. C. A. Moseley, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. A. V. Petgrave, Rev. G. C. Hedmann, J. N. Clarkson, W. T. Graham, B.A., W. A. Duffus, F. Vincent Grosett, (appointed by the Governor); S. J. Bonitto, L. A. Scott, (appointed by the Parochial Board of Portland); *Secretary*—Ernest J. Ashmeade.

*TEACHING STAFF*—*Secondary School*—*Headmaster*—S. W. Brown; *First Assistant*—Vacant; *Second Assistant*—A. L. McKenzie; *Lady Assistants*—Miss L. McNeil Smith, Miss V. B. Speede.

*Upper (Elementary) School*—*Principal and Manual Training Instructor*—O. G. Edwards; *Assistants*—Miss Ming, Miss Hibbert.

*Intermediate School*—*Principal*—Miss C. E. Clearer; *Assistants*—Miss E. Scott, Miss N. Tullis, Miss D. Watson.

*Infant School*—*Principal*—Miss A. L. Prince; *Assistants*—Miss Florence Lee, Miss C. Tapley.

*Boundbrook School*—*Principal*—Mrs. A. T. Edwards.

*Titchfield Land Trustees.*

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. the Director of Public Works, The Surveyor General, Dr. C. A. Moseley, The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland, Ven. Arch. Wm. Simms, M.A.; C. Lyon Hall.

*Secretary*—C. L. Swaby, £50 per annum. *Treasurer*—Vidal Hall, £50 per annum. *Superintendent & Manager*—C. V. Abrahams, £300 and residence or allowance in lieu thereof.

## BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied towards the same object. John Ellis bequeathed a sum of £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the "Free School of St. Jago de la Vega." Other bequests about the same date were made by Thomas Barrett (£40 per annum in 1742) and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum in 1759.) In 1749 the Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity, and situated near the Cathedral was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford & Smith's School thus formed and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895 it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. As the accommodation in the old school building became insufficient a part of the old Assembly Hall was handed over to the school and was opened in January, 1926. There are nine exhibitions open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 9-12. The fees per annum are £7 10s. for boys under 10 years and 9 guineas for boys over 10 years of age and include a supply of school stationery. The school year is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each, ending respectively at Easter, the middle of July and Christmas. The school curriculum aims at keeping well above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date Secondary School. A thorough English Education is given with Latin, French, Spanish and Mathematics. Boys are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for professional or commercial life. Attention is given to physical exercises, games. There are 53 boys in the school.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**—*Ex-Officio*, The Chairman of the Parochial Board (W. N. Meeks), The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon Harrison), *Chairman*.

*Appointed by the Governor*—J. V. Leach, R. M., *Vice-chairman*—Rev. W. A. Tucker, A. R. Soares, B. Burrowes, R.M., Dr. H. Blair.

*Elected by the Parochial Board*—A. A. Melhado, A. E. Lopez.

*Secretary to Trustees*—Miss B. Jeffrey Smith.

**TEACHING STAFF**—Rev. J. W. Graham, M.A., *Headmaster*; H. R. Dias, School Cert., Hons. 1st Assistant; Miss Nina D. Dunkley, 2nd Assistant.

### VERE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds and property vested in the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are at present appropriated towards supporting certain schools conducted as free elementary schools according to the provisions of the Elementary Education Law by such aid towards the up-keep of the buildings and by such other form of assistance as are provided by the by-laws. The schools thus maintained are those at the Alley, Race Course, Hayes and Mitchell Town. The funds also provide scholarships for boys and girls at recognized secondary schools in Jamaica. Four are at present held at £50 p.a. Further scholarships will be offered as funds allow.

The Buildings and sufficient land for compounds at Portland and Milk River formerly Trust property were handed over to the Government in 1924 to be Government Schools proper.

**STAFF**—Alley—R. J. M. Lewin; Race Course—A. E. Morris; Hayes—A. S. Robinson, Portland—J. A. Perkins; Milk River—G. J. Johnson; Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams.

The Scholarships at Secondary Schools, are intended for pupils from Vere, but in the event of no qualified candidate from Vere, they will be open to the Island under conditions (b) or (c) substituting 'Jamaica' for 'Vere.'

The conditions are (a) Birth in Vere or (b) Parents resident in Vere for at least 3 years immediately preceding examination or (c) Attendance at an Elementary School in Vere for 2 years immediately preceding examination.

Schedule of examination and all information can be obtained from the Secretary.

**TRUSTEES**—Hon., E. W. Muirhead, *Chairman*; Arthur A. Lewis, *Vice-Chairman*; James C. Elliot, Theo. Harty, Rev. A. W. Finlayson, Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, H. G. Dunkley, J. B. Fox.

*Ex-officio*—Chairman and Vice-Chairman Parochial Board Clarendon. *Secretary*, Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville P.O.

### JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

#### HALFWAY TREE.

THIS School, promoted by the Synods of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Churches in Jamaica, was opened on the 22nd September, 1925.

The School is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of members of the two Churches in equal numbers. It provides a secondary education for Boarders and Day Scholars. It aims at the Christian education of each girl, keeping in mind the fourfold development, physical, mental, spiritual and social, so as to equip her with a healthy body, a well trained mind, religious habits and ideals, to gain her own living and serve her community worthily.

The Fees are: Boarders £50 (£90 for two sisters); Day Scholars, £10 for girls under twelve years and £12 for those over twelve years.

The usual subjects undertaken in Secondary Schools are taught and scholars are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, English, one other modern language, Latin, Scripture, History, Mathematics, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Commercial Subjects, Music is an extra. Instruction in Scripture along undenominational lines forms an important part of the teaching.

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**—Hon. T. L. Roxburgh C.M.G., *Chairman*; Rev. John Currey, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*; Rev. H. Goldstone Edwards, *Treasurer*; Rev. T. M. Sherlock, F. G. Sale, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Rev. C. M. Watler, Mrs. Gartshore, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Anwyl.

**STAFF**—*Headmistress*, Miss M. F. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow); *Second Mistress*, Miss Feather, B.Sc. (Lond.); Miss E. W. Garrow, B.A., Hons. (Oxon.), Miss D. Stockhausen, Sen. Cam., Miss Harvey, Sen. Oxford, Miss Williams, Sen. Cam., Miss A. Sherlock, Sen. Camb.; *Music*: Miss E. Hodgson, Miss C. Bailie; *Matron*: Mrs. Williams.

### MANCHESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulations, and receives from the Government a Grant-in-Aid. In addition the funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the Island under the Acts 18, Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8% per annum. The incomes of the Manchester Trust is approximately £330 per annum.

The School is co-educational and the curriculum includes Latin, French, Mathematics, English and Shorthand. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Free foundation are awarded each year, and particulars of these may be obtained from the Headmaster.

The School year is divided into three terms, fees £9 per annum being payable at the beginning of each term.

The Trustees consist of three members of the Parochial Board elected by that Board, two members elected by the School Board, and three members appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish.

**TRUSTEES**: Rev. Robert Johnson, M.A., *Chairman*; W. H. Coke, Rev. James Blake, Rev. W. B. Esson, Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Jno. G. Miller, Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Dr. Joyce Isaacs, Hon. Alfred G. Nash, M.L.C.

**TEACHING STAFF**.—Philip M. Sherlock, B.A., London, (1st Class Hons. in English); Miss Pearl Brathwaite, student of Field House College, Eng.

### DIOCESAN ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL, BROWN'S TOWN.

THIS School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers, the late Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Nuttall, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917 the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The new buildings (Major Caws, Architect) were opened in 1922. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls, combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls are also prepared for the London Matriculation and the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, and of the Royal Drawing Society.

**Trustees**.—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

**Visitor**.—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

**Supervising Committee**.—The Diocesan Education Board.

**Secretary**.—R. C. B. Foster.

**LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**—Rev. Canon Swaby, *Chairman*; C. Kelly, *Treasurer*; Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g., Rev. H. Sharp, C. Costa, Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Howard. *Secretary*, C. Kelly.

**STAFF.**—*Headmistress*, Miss C. M. M. Bevan, s. th.; *Assistant Mistresses*, Miss M. Wilkinson, B.A., s.th., A.L.C.M. (Singing); Miss K. Andrews, B.A., (Hons., Diplom. of Education, M.A.); Miss E. Constantine, London Matriculation; Miss H. E. Drummond, B.sc., London; Miss G. E. Morris, London Matric.; Miss G. Sinclair, Teacher Artist; Miss A. Anderson, Higher Certificate of the National Froebel Union; Miss G. Surgeon; *Music Mistress*, Miss B. Muirhead, L.R.A.M.; Miss K. MacGregor, L.A.B.; *Violin*, Miss W. Surgeon; *Matrons*, Mrs. Hancox and Mrs. Reynolds.

### WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, STEWART TOWN.

THIS School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at moderate cost, on Evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82, the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500. Many additional buildings have since been erected.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1913, when it seemed able to stand alone. Four Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, the Trestrail, Underhill, Trafford and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fifth scholarship of the annual value of £12 10s. 0d. provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law.

The School is entirely undenominational.

**JAMAICA TRUSTEES.**—A. V. Kingdon, H. Jarrett-Kerr, Hon. J. H. Phillips, Hon. T. L. Roxburgh.

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**—Rev. G. E. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Rev. J. S. Rowe, Rev. C. M. Bennett, Mrs. J. H. Levy, Miss Townsend, Rev. W. S. Lea, Mrs. Lea, Rev. T. Whitfield, Rev. T. G. Somers, John Stockhausen, Mrs. Allwood, Jos. Stockhausen and Dr. W. E. Wilson.

**TEACHING STAFF.**—*Lady Principal*, Miss A. M. Townsend; *Vice-Principal*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, B.A., Hons., Lond., and English Registry of Teachers; Miss Marjorie Stewart, B.A., Miss E. Tavares, Pitman's Register; Miss V. Chevannes, Miss G. Mackenzie, M.A., Miss Lumsden, Miss Gibson, Miss C. Dundas; *Music*—Miss Strudwick, Miss D. Forrest, L.A.B. and Miss J. Browne, Ass. Lond. Coll. Mus.; *Matrons*—Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss Davidson.

*Treasurer and Manager*—Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A., Brown's Town P.O.

### DIOCESAN COLLEGE FOR BOYS, MANDEVILLE.

THE Diocesan College is intended to provide a sound education and to prepare for the English Public Schools and Universities. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamsfield Railway Station, in 22 acres of grounds. There is a separate department for the younger boys.

The fees are: For Boarders over 12 years of age £22 a term; under 12, £20 a term. For Day boys (Day boarding extra) over 12, £9 9s. 0d. a term; under 12, £8 8s. 0d. a term; A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers. Four Scholarships amounting to a reduction of 1/3 fees, are tenable by sons of the Clergy.

*Trustees*—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

*Council*—*Supervising Committee*: The Diocesan Education Board.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. Rev. E. B. Pike, *Chairman*; J. A. Godfrey, L. P. Kerr, J. M. MacGregor, L. Purton, L. Sutton, R. Wynne, *Secretary*.

STAFF—*Headmaster*—Rev. Stuart H. Burgess, M.A. (Oxon.); *Assistant Masters*—H. P. Jacobs, B.A. (Oxon.), B. G. Ince. *Junior Department*—Miss E. H. Burgess. *Music*—Miss L. Trench, L.A.B., Miss Heron.

#### KINGSTON COLLEGE, EAST STREET, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON College was opened by the Bishop of Jamaica on the 16th of April, 1925, and is under his direct control.

Boys are prepared for the Cambridge and London Examinations, and the curriculum includes English, Latin, French, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Geography, History, Natural Science, Drawing, Logic, Elocution, Drill.

*Fees*:—For boys between the ages of nine and twelve £3 6s. 8d. per term: for boys over twelve years £4 per term, payable each term in advance. For two or more boys of the same family a reduction of £1 each per annum is made.

*Staff*—*Headmaster*:—Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D., (Hons.) Lond.; George Clough, (Inter Arts, Lond.); D. E. Forrest, (School Certificate); C. A. Johnston (Lond. Matric.)

#### CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September, 1916, at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July, 1919, and thereafter. In 1917 a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April, 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee and at a meeting held in September, 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion.

#### LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope have been made Government Schools under the School Board from 1st July, 1927, but these occupy buildings maintained by the Trust.

#### GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS Fund was founded by the benevolence of James Guthrie-Davidson, of Montego Bay and later of Ardgath, Scotland. The bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 23 Vic. cap. 23, yields a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st.

November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School (now Cornwall College), and the other half to the education of four girls.

Two boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Cornwall College. Three girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

#### MORGAN BEQUEST.

THE Will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in Inscribed Stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The Trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

#### MERRICK'S CHARITY.

The Charity is given under the will of the late Charles Merrick, of the old Parish of St. George now parts of the parishes of Portland and St. Mary.\*

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £20 at the Farm School for three years subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and
- (B) in alternate years, beginning in January, 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £45, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under Articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year.

The boys eligible for the scholarships must be the children of persons who,

- (a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,
- (b) have continuously lived within the district consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the scholarship under (A) must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under B, must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the scholarships begin. Examinations are held alternately at Annotto Bay and Buff Bay.

TRUSTEES—*Appointed by the Governor:* The Director of Education; the Chairman of the Board of Supervision; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland, the Custos of St. Mary. *Secretary*—W. A. Logan.

#### Winners of Merrick's Scholarships—

A—1917 (no candidate of sufficient merit).

B—1917 K. R. Middleton.

1918 (no candidate).

1919 J. L. Anderson H. M. King.

1919 E. C. Sutherland.

1920 W. L. Shirley.

1921 E. V. A. Valentine.

1922 T. P. Lecky.

1923 H. G. Helps.

1923 C. S. Lafayette.

1925 Wesley Augustus King.

1924 E. M. Fallow.

1927 No award.

1925 No Candidate.

1926 Bertram Lecky.

1927 Wesley Clement Wynter.

1928 (no candidate).

\* For historical data, see Handbooks prior to 1927.



## CALABAR COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East, the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1904 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston. The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department. The Theological Department for the training of ministers was still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry for the gospel in Jamaica, and five men have already been trained under this scheme.

There are now ten Baptist Students in the Theological Hall. Men need not be however, definitely pledged to the ministry; as laymen are now accepted for training as Sunday School teachers, etc.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the annual report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological students and for the general current expenses of the College.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island. Wesleyan Candidates for the ministry are at present taught at Calabar, as part of a united education scheme between the two churches.

**TUTORIAL STAFF**—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., Hons. B.D., Hons., (Lond.), and B.A. (Bristol), as President and Treasurer, the Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond., Rev. A. R. Allen. Since September, 1927, the Rev. J. T. Hudson, B.A., B.D., has been the Wesleyan Tutor under the United College Scheme.

## ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CROSS ROADS.

ST. PETER'S College was established, as the Church of England Theological College, at Spanish Town in 1876 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica, and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE**—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. S. Negus, Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. Canon Swaby, B.D., Rev. G. H. Thompson, V. E. Manton, Dr. J. Hudson, J. M. Nethersole, The Warden. R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

**TEACHING STAFF**—Warden, Rev. L. E. P. Erith, M.A., *Tutor*: Rev. Gordon Parr, B.A., L.Th.

## ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER PARK, KINGSTON.

St. George's College was founded in 1850, and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £10 10s. for the full year; for two brothers £18 payable in advance quarterly.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*—Rev. George F. McDonald, S.J.; *Assistant Masters*—Rev. Leo T. Butler, S.J.; Rev. William H. Hannas, S.J.; Joseph J. Clink, S.J.; James J. Dolan, S.J.; John J. Williams, S.J.; Adrian A. Chaplain.

## FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Sisters of the Third Order Regular of Saint Francis, established a Boarding School at 76 Duke Street in 1858, and since that time have devoted themselves to the education of the children of Jamaica.

There is a building for the girls of the Middle Grade School and the orphans. A workshop has been opened where the boys are trained by an expert cabinet-maker.

Although the Course of Studies in the Boarding School is not mapped out to fit any particular examination, but rather to give a good general education, still those pupils whose parents desire them to sit for the Cambridge Local Examinations are prepared for these. The fee is £13 0s. a quarter. Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music form extra charges. In connection with the Academy there is a Business Course where girls are prepared for Commercial Life.

Besides the Convent and Academy in Kingston the Sisters have a country residence where with the Boarders they spend the vacations.

The Franciscan Sisters also have charge of Saint Joseph's Training College for Catholic women teachers, The Holy Family Continuation School, Saint Bonaventure's Preparatory School for boys, Saint Joseph's first class Elementary and Infant Schools on the premises, Saint Aloysius Boys School in East Street, Saint Francis School, Hope Road, Saint Ann's Elementary and Infant Schools in North Street, and Saint Anthony's Orange Street. In 1925, an elementary school in connection with St. James Catholic Church in Montego Bay and Mt. Alvernia High School on Prospect Hill, Montego Bay, were opened.

## CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

The Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. This school has gained diplomas for art, needle-work and kindergarten at local exhibitions. The boarding school is in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory, and a large playground.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial schools are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued. A public laundry has been opened as a means of support of the inmates of the House of Mercy.

In the Industrial Schools there are 200 boys and 100 girls.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits and flowers. When old enough they are apprenticed to trades.

The elementary schools have 900 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones.

A Commercial School has been opened. Shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping are taught. Pitman's system of shorthand is used.

A cane-seating department has been opened in both the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, an elementary school in Spanish Town, a High School and a voluntary school in Port Antonio and a voluntary school in Gordon Town.

### BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established by Archbishop Nuttall in November, 1892, as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children, and was registered to accommodate twenty-six girls. The object of the institution was to provide a comfortable, though frugal home, where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, might be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and was partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it received also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided included the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing, baking and needlework, straw plaiting and dairy work. Miss Nuttall from its inception until 1921, conducted the Institution, and subsequently was Secretary and Treasurer till November, 1924, when the Orphanage was temporarily closed.

The Institution was re-opened in October, 1925 as a Boys Home and has been recognised as an Industrial School. There are now 19 boys in the Home.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. G. A. Brown, Mrs. P. B. Richardson, Mrs. H. G. Lovell, J. M. Nethersole, Noel B. Livingston, J. J. G. Mair, R. C. B. Foster; *Superintendent*—C. S. Elliott. *Matron*—Mrs. C. S. Elliott.

### HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL., PORTLAND

HAPPY GROVE is a co-educational school, recognised as efficient by the Jamaica Schools Commission. The school offers a good secondary education, under Christian influences to boys and girls of good character. The school has an Endowment Fund, which has been steadily increasing, by voluntary gifts since 1918, and at present amounts to over two thousand pounds. Besides this Endowment the school receives an annual subsidy from the Religious Society of Friends, who are the founders and sponsors of Happy Grove School.

There are separate buildings of residence for boys and girls, but academic classes are held jointly. There is a large playing field which offers full opportunity for football, cricket and other games.

Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Port Antonio, on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property of thirty-five acres is well watered, and located in a district entirely free from malaria. The educational standard is that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—Hon. F. E. Reed, O.R.E., *Chairman*; Miss S. F. Stanley, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. C. S. Vincent, *Secretary*; T. A. Gray, J.P., F. M. Jones, J.P., H. M. Jones, Miss A. M. Andrews, *Treasurer*; Mrs. H. A. Swift.

TEACHING STAFF.—M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Headmaster*; O. C. Pitter, B.A.; H. R. Ballysingh, B.A., T. A. M. Grant, (Inter Arts, Lond.); Miss G. K. Cunningham, (Inter Arts, Lond.); Miss M. I. Burris, (L.R.A.M., Music Mistress); W. S. Green, (Lond. Matric.); W. W. Wilkie, (Camb. Senior).

### CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

THE Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage.

who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Alms Houses and for whom no provision is made by Government. This Home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

A trained nurse is on the staff always. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, sewing, hat and basket-making and gardening.

In connection with the Home, a home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921. The Government made a grant of £100 towards the cost of the buildings and assist in the maintenance of the children.

During the year 1927 fifty-one young people were maintained in these homes including girls who have left the elementary schools and are being trained for domestic service.

*Hon. Superintendent*—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

#### MANNING HOME, ST. ELIZABETH.

A VERY protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south-eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year, but they did not seem to check the mortality amongst the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to Mr. Bowen to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belvue House was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

At present there are 69 children in the Home under the care of a matron. These children are taught to read, write and do arithmetic. They are also taught hat-making, sewing, elementary domestic work, agriculture, and in short, to make themselves generally useful.

The Home is financed by the Parochial Board aided by a grant from the Government.

Several of the bigger girls have left for their own homes and are now earning their livelihood through the teaching they received at Manning Home. In February, 1919, the Board bought the property. Consequent on the high price of labour, cultivation has been discontinued. Several boys and girls have been sent out to service, employment having been obtained for them.

*Matron*—Mrs. Lamb.

#### LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS HOME, HIGHGATE.

FROM 1904 the Friend's Jamaica Mission conducted an Industrial School for girls (East Indian) at Happy Grove, Hector's River. In 1921 larger premises were secured at Highgate and were certified by the Government in June of that year, as an Industrial School for 18 East Indian girls.

There were 32 girls in the Home last year, 14 of whom were supported by relatives or parents, but on the 29th of June, 1927, a large addition was publicly opened, so that this Home has now accommodation for 50 girls.

During the year 1927, 54 girls have been in the Home, but the year closed with 43 girls in residence, 33 of whom are orphaned.

The Government supports the 18 girls, whom the Protector of Immigrants has committed to Lyndale and a grant of £25 was received for building purposes from the Orphan's grant in 1927.

Three girls are now supported by the St. Mary's Parochial Board.

17 Jamaicans, 2 Syrians and 1 Chinese have been in the Home, besides the East Indians, this year, supported by parents or relatives.

*Board of Managers*—Mrs. H. A. Swift, Miss A. M. Andrews, Mrs. H. B. Wolcott. *Supt.*—Miss S. F. Stanley; *Domestic Science Teacher*—Miss J. M. Hoover; *Asst. Miss.* F. G. Smith; *Hon. Physician*—Dr. F. A. Ritchie.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

THE work of Deaconesses in the Diocese of Jamaica was founded by the late Archbishop Nuttall in 1890. The Deaconess House serves a two fold purpose, (a) as a headquarters for the Deaconesses working in Kingston, (b) as a training centre for women wishing to undertake religious work in the Diocese.

There is a Bureau at the Deaconess House in connection with the Nurses Union, absent nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Deaconess in charge, either personally or by telegram, telephone or letter.

The Church Book Stall in connection with the Deaconess House was opened in 1906. Theological books, Sunday School literature, Devotional books as well as Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books may be obtained here.

*Council of Management*—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica; M. Turner, *Head Deaconess*; Miss Hope, Wm. Leo. Isaacs, Victor Manton, J. M. Nethersole, Rev. Canon E. J. Wortley C. F. Pengeley, Wm. Herbert Robinson, J. W. Sheridan, W. M. Fraser, Wm. Pengeley, R. C. B. Foster, *Treasurer*; Miss F. Burke, *Hon. Secretary*; Miss F. Owen, *Assistant Secretary*.

## ST. HUGH'S HIGH SCHOOL,

HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

The Deaconess High School began its work in 1913 and in 1925 the Diocesan Education Board took it under general control and drew up a scheme and by-laws, under which it appoints a Board of Governors and the Head Mistress.

In October, 1927, the school, under the name of St. Hugh's High School, was placed on the list of schools eligible for the Government grant.

The aim of the school is to provide a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, French, Latin, Arithmetic and Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Science (including Hygiene), Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill.

The fees for Boarders are £48 per annum; Day Pupils £8 8s. 0d. (under 12); £10 10s. (12 or more); pupils in the Preparatory Department, £6 6s. 0d.

*Board of Governors*—Hon. F. E. Reed, O.B.E., *Chairman*; F. N. Isaacs, *Vice-Chairman*; E. Haughton Sanguinetti, *Hon. Treasurer and Secretary*; Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D.; Lady Barrett-Lennard, Mrs. H. C. Robinson, *Head Deaconess Turner*; *Nominated by the Jamaica Schools Commission*—N. B. Livingstone, G. C. Gunter.

*Teaching Staff*—Miss E. E. Stopford, M.A. (Oxon), *Head Mistress*; Miss I. Johnson, B.A., London; Miss E. Clerk, Camb. Cert.; Miss H. Gyles, London Matric. and full Cert. of Royal Drawing Soc.; Miss M. Cotterell, Miss K. Gilpin-Hudson, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. *Matron*—Miss A. Cotterell.

## CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

SPANISH TOWN.

This School, the parent of the several High Schools for Girls under the superintendence of the Church of England carried on in various parts of the Island, was first housed in the Church Hall, then a part of Old King's House was granted for its use for some years until the School acquired a building of its own into which it moved in May, 1924.

The curriculum is such as is required by the Government Regulations for Secondary Schools.

The Girls are prepared for the Examinations of the Cambridge Locals, the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Royal Drawing Society.

The School is under a Board of Management. The fees are £7 10s. 0d. per annum.

### STAFF.

*Headmistress*—Miss B. Jeffrey-Smith, (Higher Locals); *Assistants*—Misses D. E. and D. F. Jeffrey-Smith. *Music Mistress*—Miss Gilpin-Hudson, L.R.A.M.

## ASTRONOMICAL STATION, MANDEVILLE.

The Astronomical Station of Harvard College, founded in 1912, on a site which had been used for the same purpose in 1901, was abandoned by the University and taken over personally by the present Director in 1924. It is located about a mile and a half out of Mandeville, and is maintained as a private institution. The work on which it specializes is a study of the surface of the Moon and planets. It is provided with a 12.5 inch reflecting telescope, but is not open to the public at night. *Professor William H. Pickering*.

## PART IX.

### ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

#### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a synod consisting of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve, and consists of the bishop, the assistant bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such Board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and consists of four communicants, lay members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church served was given the power of nomination, and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen rural Deaneries, which are generally coterminous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council called "The Parochial Council" is appointed in each deanery, and consist of the clergymen in the parish or deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central Bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albett Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's Assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July, 1913, to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment if, the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special Synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David William Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese, unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 21th (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after, the Degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 41,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the Church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England. In 1922, the number was given at 116,224.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1926, it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £27,111 18s. 7d.

The Expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,504 0s. 8d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £3,176 19s. 9d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £300 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £61 0s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £26 17s. 6d. for removal expenses of Clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,173 10s. 0d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Stipend of Canon Missioner, grant towards the Insurance of the Cathedral, Travelling expenses of Diocesan Secretary, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor churches amounted in 1926 to £192 0s. 0d. Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists and may roughly be stated at £19,799 3s. 7d. The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1926, consisted of £35,700 0s. 0d. in Debentures, Imperial War Loan, £24,750 15s. 0d., Canadian Victory Bonds, £2,045 2s. 3d., Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, £39,610, Colonial Bishops Fund, £2,700, Auckland City Tramway, £100. Total, £104,905 17s. 3d.

## STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.		
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.	
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.					
50th Synod	Feb. 1918	..	1	1	89	91	15,818	2 11	183
51st "	Feb. 1919	..	1	..	92	93	15,418	6 11	183
52nd "	Feb. 1920	..	..	..	96	96	15,418	6 11	183
53rd "	Feb. 1921	..	..	..	95	95	15,290	1 4	183
54th "	Feb. 1922	..	..	..	96	96	23,010	4 3	182
55th "	Feb. 1923	..	..	..	97	97	25,516	7 11	182
56th "	Feb. 1924	..	..	..	99	99	25,516	7 11	178
57th "	Feb. 1925	..	..	..	99	99	25,854	1 6	176
58th "	Feb. 1926	..	..	..	102	102	27,500	16 2	174
59th "	Feb. 1927	..	..	..	103	103	27,500	0 0	174

## OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

*President*—Right Reverend G. F. Cecil deCarteret, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.  
*Secretary*—Rev. G. E. Parr. *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—Noel B. Livingston.

## THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

J. M. Nethersole, Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, C. F. Pengelley, Hon. L. A. Isaacs.  
*Secretary*—Noel B. Livingston.

## DIOCESAN COUNCIL AND DIOCESAN EDUCATION BOARD.

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**CANON MISSIONER**—Rev. S. A. Swaby, B.D.

**DIRECTOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK**—Head Deaconess Marion Turner.

## CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—		St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i> —	
Parish Church	.. G. B. Hall.	Pinfold	.. H. G. Lovell
“	.. A. T. Bennett-Haines	Whitfield	.. “
St. George's	.. J. L. Ramson, M.A.	The Grove	.. W. L. Brown
“	.. P. W. Gibson, B.A.,	Woodford	.. T. G. Brown
“	B.D.	Bowden Hill	.. “
“	.. A. H. Webb	Maryland	.. “
“	.. E. Bardowell	Jack's Hill	.. “
Allman Town	.. G. H. Thompson	Craigton	.. “
St. Barnabas	.. “	Clifton	.. S. I. Moodie
All Saints	.. W. L. Brown	Mavis Bank	.. “
St. Michael's	.. R. L. Reid	Mount James	.. W. A. Burris
St. Paul's	.. “	St. Christopher's	.. “
St. Patrick's	.. “	Brandon Hill	.. “
St. Alban's	.. S. T. A. Jones	Stony Hill	.. “
St. Mark's	.. G. B. Hall		
Port Royal	.. G. E. Parr	St. Luke's	.. P. B. Richardson
St. Andrew—		August Town	.. J. P. K. King
Halfway Tree	.. H. G. Lovell	Toms River	.. W. A. Burris
Swallowfield	.. H. R. Bradshaw		
Hunts Bay	.. “		

Church.	Clergyman.
<hr/>	
St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
Padmore	.. G. A. Brown
Essex Hall	.. "
Admiral Town	.. P. B. Richardson
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay	.. A. N. Thomson
St. Boniface	.. "
Danvers	.. H. G. Boothe
Yallahs	.. "
Bull Bay	.. A. Cole
Woburn Lawn	.. T. L. Tucker
Blue Mtn. Valley	.. H. G. Boothe
The Abbey	.. A. N. Thomson
Bath	.. A. H. Smythe
Golden Grove	.. "
Mt. Felix	.. "
Thornton	.. "
Port Morant	.. "
Portland—	
Port Antonio	.. G. C. Hedmann
Manchioneal	.. H. A. Mitchell
Rural Hill	.. "
Boston	.. "
St. Margaret's	
Bay	.. W. T. Graham
Hope Bay	.. "
Clavery Cottage	.. "
Bybrook	.. "
Mt. Hermon	.. "
Fruitful Vale	.. "
Buff Bay	.. J. I. Kirschmann
Rose Hill	.. "
Birnamwood	.. "
Fairfield	.. "
Moore Town	.. E. N. Peart
Fellowship	.. "
Cooper's Hill	.. "
John's Hall	.. "
Comfort Castle	.. "
Bellevue	.. "
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	.. F. A. Bond
Boscobel	.. J. H. H. Graham
Bonnygate	.. "
Retreat	.. H. F. Sharpe
Gayle	.. J. J. Hay
Highgate	.. J. N. Swaby, L.TH.
St. Martin	.. "
Annotto Bay	.. T. J. Lloyd, B.A.
Devon	.. "
Labyrinth	.. H. F. Sharpe
Belfield	.. H. H. Simpson
Bromley	.. "
Woodside	.. "
Scott's Hall	.. W. A. Burris
Enfield	.. J. E. McKay
Long Road	.. "
Epsom	.. "
Port Stewart	.. "

Church.	Clergyman.
<hr/>	
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	.. R. W. Thornton
Chester	.. "
Priory	.. "
Steer Town	.. "
Clark Town	.. H. D. Dicken
(Lime Hall)	
Bamboos	.. J. A. Bowen
Ocho Rios	.. J. H. H. Graham
Salisbury	.. "
Clifton Lodge	.. "
Brown's Town	.. Canon Swaby
Aboukir	.. "
Gibraltar	.. J. S. Rowe
Moneague	.. J. T. H. Chandler
Claremont	.. F. G. Jolly
Prickle Pole	.. "
Guy's Hill	.. A. A. McKenzie
Clapham	.. "
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Trelawny—	
Falmouth	.. R. C. Turner
Lichfield	.. "
Swanswick	.. R. A. Evelyn
Retirement	.. "
Jackson Town	.. "
Rio Bueno	.. J. S. Rowe
Stewart Town	.. "
St. Silas	.. H. S. Lynch, L.TH.
Albert Town	.. "
Wait-a-Bit	.. "
Wilson Valley	.. "
Freemans Hall	.. "
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St. James—	
Montego Bay	.. J. Massiah, M.A.
Grace Hill	.. "
Whitehouse	.. "
Holy Trinity,	
Montego Bay	.. R. Waite-Smith
Montpelier	.. "
Cambridge	.. "
Catadupa	.. "
Hopewell,	
(Hanover)	
Blue Hole	.. H. C. Bowen
Marley	.. "
Vaughnsfield	.. "
Mocho	.. "
<hr/>	
Hanover—	
Lucea	.. —
Dalmally	.. —
—	.. —

Church.	Clergyman.
Hanover, <i>contd.</i> —	
Green Island	.. A. B. Mullings
Church Hill	.. “
Grange	.. “
Chichester	.. A. H. Mumford
Chester Castle	.. “
Chigwell	.. “

Westmoreland—	
Sav-la-Mar	.. H. W. Cope
George's Plain	.. “
Meylersfield	.. “
Grange Hill	.. H. A. Cover
Bluefields	.. S. Negus
Kings	.. “
St. Matthias	.. —
St. Paul's	.. A. A. Hedmann
Negril	.. “
Sheffield	.. “
Mt. Airey	.. “
Petersfield	.. T. E. Douglas
Grange	.. “
Darliston	.. E. P. Williams
Kew Park	.. “
Ashton	.. Vacant
Berkshire	.. “
Beeston Spring	.. S. Negus
New Road	.. W. T. Mumford

St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	.. Vacant
Pondside	.. “
Crawford	.. “
Lacovia	.. C. L. Emanuel
Whitehall	.. “
Slip	.. C. L. Emanuel
Orange Grove	.. “
Gilnock	.. N. F. Reader
St Alban's	.. “
Mount Hermon	.. J. N. Somerville
Nain	.. “
St. Mary	.. W. T. Mumford
Mayfield	.. “
Bull Savanna	.. “
Plains	.. S. M. Binger
Barbary Hall	.. “
Mountainside	.. “
Newell	.. “
Siloah	.. C. E. Tomlinson
Mt. Trinity	.. “
Niagara	.. “

Manchester—	
Mandeville	E. B. Pike
Old England	.. “

Church.	Clergyman
Manchester, <i>contd.</i> —	
Mile Gully	.. Canon W. E. Evelyn
Christiana	.. P. Chapelin
Coleyville	.. “
Battersea	.. “
Alston	.. S. D. Sanguinetti
Spaldings	.. “
Porus	.. C. M. Buckley, M.A.
Richmond Park	.. “
St. Toolies	.. “
Chantilly	.. M. F. Johns
Cumberland	.. “
Snowdon	.. C. H. Swaby
Providence	.. “
Pratville	.. W. P. Freckleton
Smithfield	.. “
Harmons	.. “
Keynsham	.. N. M. Reid
Balaclava	.. “
Auchtembeddie	.. “
Comfort Hall	.. “
Crown Lands	.. H. S. Lynch, L.T.H.
Craig Head	.. “
Alligator Pond	.. “

Clarendon—	
Chapelton	.. W. H. B. Carter
Red Hills	.. “
Wildmans Gift	.. “
Comfort	.. “
Frankfield	.. R. A. Llewellyn
Trinity	.. “
Arthur's Seat	.. W. H. B. Carter
Croft's Hill	.. W. Brassington
Good Hope	.. F. G. Jolly
May Pen	.. G. T. Armstrong
Mocho	.. “
Toll Gate	.. C. M. Buckley
Milk River	.. A. W. Finlason
Kemp's Hill	.. “
Portland	.. “
Hayes	.. “
Vere, St. Peter's	.. “
Salt River	.. “
Mitchell Town	.. “
Ænon Town	.. Canon S. A. Swaby

St. Catherine—	
The Cathedral	.. Rev. Canon Harrison
Highgate	.. G. E. Mitchell
Mt. Moreland	.. “
Crescent	.. “

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
—	—	—	—
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
		St. John's O. P. Church	.. F. E. Smith
Trinity, Sp. Town ..	—	Lluidas Vale	.. W. Brassington, L.T.H.
Linstead (Holy ..	Canon B. A. S.	Point Hill	.. ..
Trinity) ..	MacCalla	Top Hill	.. ..
St. Thomas-in-the- Vale Old Parish Church	.. “	Camperdown	.. ..
Ewarton	.. “	Juan de Bolas	.. ..
Harewood	.. H. A. V. Graham	Old Harbour	.. J. A. L. Somerville
St. Faith's	.. “	St. Dorothy	.. “
St. Boniface	.. “	St. Philip's	.. “
Morris Hall	.. “	St. Gabriel's	.. “
Somerset Hall	.. F. E. Smith (Ag.)	Watermount	.. F. E. Smith (Ag.)
Bellas Gate	.. “	Kentish	.. “
		Old Works	.. “
		Marlie Hill	.. “
		Macca Tree	.. “

## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday Schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery, the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000. An organ built by Messrs. Rutt of London, England, was installed at a cost of £1,000.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. J. M. Hunt, *Moderator*, Hon Sir W. Morrison, *Solicitor*, Kingston, *Clerk*.

## STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
—	—	—	—
Kingston	.. J. M. Hunt	Thornton	.. Hugh McTear
Giddy Hall	.. John Maxwell	Accompong	.. do
Cambridge	.. do	Glen Stuart	.. do
Happy Grove	.. do	Medina	.. R. A. Campbell
Kilmarnock	.. do	Hyde Park	.. do
Retirement	.. Hugh McTear	Mayfield	.. do

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 45,500 souls, of whom 20,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's, Oxford Street and Holy Rosary on the Windward road form large parishes.

Throughout Jamaica there are 80 churches, chapels or stations, served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 43 Catholic Elementary Schools in the Island; 6 Secondary Schools, 2 Continuation schools, 1 Orphanage, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Hospital.

## HOURS OF SERVICE.

*The Cathedral.*—Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.00 a.m. 3.15 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

*St. Anne's.*—Sundays—6.00 and 7.30 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

*Holy Rosary.*—Sundays—8.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m. Wednesdays, First Friday—6.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.

## POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

*Winchester Park, North St., Kingston.*—The Right Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, D.D., S.J., Bishop of Selinus, V.A., Jamaica; Very Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J., Rev. Charles F. Bridges, S.J., Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J., Rev. Wm. H. Hannas, S.J., Rev. Joseph S. Knight, S.J., Rev. George McDonald, S.J., Rev. Wm. McHale, S.J., Rev. Charles Roddy, S.J., Rev. Oliver Semmes, S.J., Rev. Joseph J. Clink, S.J., Rev. J. J. Dolan, S.J., Rev. John J. Williams, S.J., Rev. Cornelius Murphy, S.J., Spanish Town; Rev. Joseph F. Ford, S.J., Richmond; Rev. Joseph Morning, S.J., Richmond; Rev. Francis G. Kempel, S.J., Sav-la-Mar; Rev. Oliver B. Skelly, S.J., Port Antonio; Rev. Joseph A. Dougherty, S.J., Brown's Town; Rev. James B. Becker, S.J., Montego Bay; Rev. Gregory C. Kiehne, S.J., Above Rocks.

## JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1926, shows that there are 204 Churches in Jamaica and 21 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua). In the Jamaica Churches there are 32,274 communicant members and over \*500 in the churches abroad. There are 2,568 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over 84,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street, (Kingston), Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd), Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1926 the churches raised £3,680 13s. 2d. for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1927 are:—

*Chairman.*—Rev. R. L. Knight, M.A., B.D. *Vice-Chairman.*—Rev. A. V. Petgrave.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Sunday School Society and the Jamaica Baptist Union Sustentation Scheme.

\* No figures from Costa Rica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—Secretary, Rev. L. M. Beverly, Linstead.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Petersfield P.O. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There are at present 3 foreign and 4 home missionaries, connected with the society. The foreign missionaries are labouring in Bocas del Toro, Hayti and Cuba.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. R. G. Chambers, Spanish Town.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,599 teachers and 22,430 scholars in the 165 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

Aljoe, E. H., Alexandria; Bennett, C. M., Rio Bueno; Bennett, W. C., Croft's Hill; Blake, J. A., Porus; Brown, H. M., Brown's Town; Brown, Charles S., J.P. Gayle; Brown, W. D., Latium; Beverley, L. M., Linstead; Burgess, M. B., B.R. Kingston; Bellamy, N. H., Bushy Park; Coore, F. W., Heesters River; Clarke, C. S., B.D., James Hill; Chambers, R. G., Spanish Town; Christie, W. M., Hopewell; Campbell, S. S., B.A., B.D., Adelphi; Davis, D., B.A., B.D., Calabar College, Kingston; Dillon, J. T., Montego Bay; Donaldson, E. V., Rock River; Eccleston, A. G., Santa Cruz; Edwards, J. A., Ulster Spring; Gallimore T. J., Trinity Ville; Greaves, E. H., Riversdale; Hall, W. A., Sturge Town; Head, W., Cave Valley; Helwig, S. H., Anchovy; Henderson, G. E., M.A., Brown's Town; Henderson, W. D., Oracabessa; Heighington, E. B., Warsop; Hobson, R. H., Chapelton; Jones, J. A., J.P., Point; Jessop, E. A., M.A., Sherwood, Content; Kirkham, A. G., Petersfield; Knight, R. A. L., M.A., B.D., Falmouth; Knight, Glaister, Montego Bay; Linton, J. S., Four Paths; Lloyd, F. Cowell, A.T.S., East Queen Street, Kingston; McLaughlin, E. E., J.P., Lawrence Tavern; Meredith, A. W., Cave Valley; Miller, A., J.P., Bethel Town; McDonald, A. N., St. Ann's Bay; McFarlane, S. A., Brown's Town; Maxwell, J. W., Duncans; Marston, T. E., New Market; Orr, Cyrenius, Guy's Hill; Petgrave, A. V., Port Antonio; Price, E., B.A., B.D., Calabar College, Kingston; Phillips, W. R., Kingston; Reid, J. E., Port Maria; Roberts, A. T., Old Harbour; Sawyers, T. B., Thompson Town; Stockley, T. I., Toronto, Ca.; Somers, T. G., J.P., Stewart Town; Tucker, W. A., J.P., Spanish Town; Touzalin, E. J., Annotto Bay; Thompson, W. J., J.P., Buff Bay; Tharpe, B. M., Grange Hill; Veitch, F. G., Lucea; Walters, J. M., Linstead; Whaites, Robert, Balaclava; Ferguson, E. P. H., Hope Bay; Knott, A. W., Thompson Town; A. McNaughton, Morant Bay; A. Allan, Calabar, Kingston.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves. The first Missionary, Rev. George Blyth, arrived in February, 1824, and began work at Hampden, in Trelawny.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now 71, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations, there are 20 out stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected. The Theological College has its home at Woodlands, South Manchester. The Tutor is the Rev. Robert Johnstone, B.D.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been training as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived, and the mission was commenced. There are now 7 Catechists at work, all of whom are the fruit of the Mission in Jamaica. This mission is superintended by the Revs. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., and R. C. Young, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical. In 1913 the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational. It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which provides increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and the Home for girls which was opened on 1st August, 1922, at Carron Hall is now in operation. In connection with this Home Continuation Classes are held and a School of Domestic Science is conducted. These are also undenominational.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. A. W. Ross, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Rev. W. M. Lumsden, Rev. G. S. Grey, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A. and F. G. Sale, Esq.

*General Board*—Rev. W. M. Lumsden, B.D., *Chairman*; Rev. J. Macnee, Rev. T. H. Grant, Rev. W. S. Brookes, B.D., Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Rev. G. S. Grey, Rev. J. S. Wint, Rev. J. W. Grant, Rev. C. N. Andrews, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. R. E. Philips, Rev. R. Johnston, B.D., Rev. J. S. Blackman, F. G. Sale, *ex officio*.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the roll of Synod, there are 71 Congregations, 20 Outstations, 32 Ordained Ministers, of whom 12 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 20 belong to the Island. There are 36 catechists, 7 East Indian catechists, 409 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants on 31st December, 1926, numbered 12,452, the candidates 1,037. Day schools 53, scholars on roll 8,828, average attendance 5,676. Money raised for all purposes, £12,566, for ministerial salaries, £4,264. There is church accommodation for 20,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1927, is the Rev. I. A. Dell. The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea.

The Synod celebrated the Centenary of the work of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in February, 1924, and resolved to raise as a Thank Offering £3,000, which is to form the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of Higher Education.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

##### NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
Falmouth	T. Redpath	Somerton	J. S. Wint
Bellevue	do	Montego Bay	S. McDowell
Hampden	T. B. Prentice	Mount Horeb	J. S. Blackman
Reid's Friendship	do	Mount Hermon	G. S. Grey
Mount Zion	J. S. Wint	Retrieve	do

## WESTERN PRESBYTERY.

Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Riverside	H. U. Messam
Campbell Memorial	do	Cacoon	do
Sav.-la-Mar	R. C. Young, M.A.	Little London	do
Negril	do	Brownsville	W. S. Brookes, B.D.
Friendship	I. A. Dell	Carlisle Memorial	do
Stirling	R. C. Gordon	Askenish & Maryland	B. C. Lumsden
Green Island	do		

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.

New Broughton	Robert Johnston,	Baillieston	A. W. Ross
	M.A., B.D.	Bryce and Robins	W. B. Pouchie
Grove Town	do	Hall	
Alligator Pond	Rev. E. L. Waite	Victoria Town	J. W. Grant
Marley Hill	do	Longwood	do
Plowden Hill	do	Pusey Hill	do
Ebenezer	C. N. Andrews	Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.
Mount Olivet	A. W. Ross	Fike	do

## NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

Port Maria and Rox-	W. M. Lumsden	Jameson	Vacant
burgh Memorial		Lauriston	Vacant
Salem	H. Ward	Seafield	J. G. Peterkin
Kilancholly	do	Cedar Valley	do
Hampstead	do	Rose Hill	T. H. Grant
Carron Hall	J. Macnee	Brainerd	do
Goshen and Welch	Vacant	Eliot	do
Memorial			

## SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

St. Andrew's Church	Geo. Hicks, B.A.	Mt. Carmel	R. E. Phillips
Lincoln Road	Vacant	Light-of-the-Valley	do
St. John's	C. M. Watler	Ewing's Caymanas	C. M. Watler
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore,	Castleton, Chesterfield	J. F. Hart
	M.A.	and Brandon Hill	

## GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.

George Town, Gd. Cay-	R. N. Dickson	Bodden Town and	Rev. F. S. Douce
man		Savannah	
Prospect and North Side	do	East End, Gun Bay	do
West Bay	Vacant		

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by, the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated.)



In connection with this Union there are 32 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 2,851 church members (communicants) and 234 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 36 schools, 211 teachers, and 3,520 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 21 public elementary day schools, in which there are 3,087 children, with an average attendance of 1,820.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Ridgemount, Mandeville.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings, Nth.-st.	700	A. F. Blandford, B.A. Kingston.	Chapelton (Union Salem)	550	J. H. Allen, A.T.S., Chapelton.
Shortwood ..	300		Beulah ..	60	
Rosedale ..	250		Mt. Providence ..	100	
Porus, White-field	900	W. B. Esson, J.P., Porus.	Alexandria ..	60	W. Scrivener Lea, J.P. Jackson Town.
Richmd. Park	180		First Hill ..	500	
Mount Airey	140		Runaway Bay	200	
Redberry ..	140		Dry Harbour	300	
Trinity ..	140		Jackson Town	200	
Broad Leaf ..	100	Wm. Priestnal, Mandeville.	Taremount (Bunyan) ..	300	C. A. Spencer, Frankfield.
Mandeville (Ridgemount)	800		Collington ..	160	
Richmond ..	200		Tabernacle	140	
New Green ..	180		Mount Zion	450	J. J. Wright, Chapelton.
Royal Flat ..	180		Long Look ..	100	
Jubilee ..	100		Breadnut ..		Vacant
Hanbury ..	100		Bottom		
Davyton ..	650		Trinity	310	J. H. Allen, A.T.S. (Actg.)
Blue Mountain	135		Wilbury ..	300	Vacant
Bellefield ..	160		Mt. Effort ..	60	W. B. Esson (Actg.)
			Crooked River (St. Marks)	300	
Brixton Hill ..	490	T. Clifford Lewis, Four Paths.	Mt. Liberty	100	E. E. Johnson, Crooked River
Four Paths ..	500		Mahoe Hill ..	200	
Rock ..	160		Rutlands ..	150	
Stewarton ..	100		Mt. Tabor ..	120	
Pleasant Valley	100				
Woodside ..	30				
Content ..	110				

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the republics of Panama and Costa Rica, numbers over 20,000 full and accredited members, 17,000 Sunday School Scholars, 41 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 500 Lay Preachers and 1,769 Class Leaders.

There is also a Hostel for Theological Students in Kingston, and a Cottage Home for Orphan Children at St. Ann's Bay.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas-del-Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians.

Rev. John Currey is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. Percy Heyworth is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

## STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	..	167	Attendants at public worship,	
Ministers	..	41	estimated	60,000
Lay Preachers	..	500	Sunday Schools	186
Members	..	20,752	" Scholars	17,302
Members on trial	..	913	Day Schools	79
			Pupils	13,628
Value of Property estimated £200,000.				

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1928.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	John Currey	Spanish Town	A. Cresser
Kingston—Coke	Percy Heyworth	St. Ann's Bay	A. G. Burnham
"	A. T. Skyrme	Watsonville	A. W. Geddes
Kingston—Wesley	H. G. Edwards	"	T. Glasspole
	"	Ocho Rios	T. S. Cannon
Theological Institution	Rev. J. T. Hudson,		
	B.A., B.D.	Beechamville	A. W. Geddes
St. Andrew	L. J. Webb, B.A.		
"	G. F. W. Sowden	Brown's Town	T. Whitfield
"	H. G. Clerk	"	E. Culley
	J. Grant		
Clarendon	T. M. Sherlock	Morant Bay	J. W. Wright
Manchester	J. A. MacIntosh	Bath and Port Morant	John Currey
Mount Fletcher	R. O. Webster	"	J. J. K. Fletcher
Grateful Hill	C. C. Wallace	Manchioneal	H. T. Page
		Port Antonio and	
Montego Bay	A. F. Lightbourn	Buff Bay	J. N. Clarkson
Lucea	F. W. Coward		
Falmouth	T. W. Halliday	"	W. Z. Getfield
Duncans	D. D. Parnter,	Yallahs	J. W. Wright
	B.A.	Turks Islands	R. E. Clark
Mount Ward	M. C. Surgeon	Panama and Colon	R. E. Wade
Sav.-la-Mar	M. B. King	"	C. S. Cousins
Black River	M. B. King	Costa Rica	B. E. Siley
"	C. C. Neilson	Bocas del Toro	S. R. Sandiford
Mountainside	C. A. Wilson	"	E. S. Alphonse

These are subject to change as from April, 1928.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE Christian Church, known in America as Disciples of Christ, is a religious movement which was begun in America in 1809. It had for its object the union of all Christians on the common ground of the teachings of Christ and His apostles. It has as its governing body a yearly convention. The Jamaica work was opened in the early part of the nineteenth century by the American Christian Missionary Society and was taken over by Christian Women's Board of Missions, February 5th, 1876. These two societies with four others amalgamated in one organization known as "The United Christian Missionary Society," October 1st, 1950. This is now carrying on the work of the old societies in ten mission lands having 2,500 paid workers, 1,435 native ministers in mission fields and is spending yearly about £500,000.

The Jamaica Mission of the United Christian Missionary Society comprise twenty-four churches and a number of other mission points, with a membership of 3,515.

## CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Duke Street, Kingston, Rev. S. H. Bartlett; Torrington, Rev. Gordon Hay; King's Gate and Mannings Hill, Rev. L. M. Matson; the New Bethel, Mt. Carmel and Friendship Brook Churches, Rev. W. C. Darby; Bloxburg, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Zion and Bushy Park, Rev. E. A. Edwards; Providence, Chesterfield and Flint River, Rev. E. W. Hunt;

Salisbury Plain and Mizpah, Rev. R. S. Bailey; Mt. Industry and Lucky Hill, Rev. C. S. Shirley; Highgate and Airy Mount, Rev. A. N. Shirley; Fairy Hill and Berea, Rev. A. O. Aitcheson; Oberlin and Mt. Prospect, Rev. E. J. Robertson.

#### MISSIONARIES IN CHARGE OF THE MISSION.

Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Matson and Miss Myrtle Ward.

#### MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly and now officially styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that the original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1922 was 6,177 with a total membership of 13,320. There are 57 schools with an average attendance of 8,412. Of these schools 26 are first class, 27 second class and 4 third. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 35,522.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director, with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in three years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, D.D. (President), Rev. F. P. Wilde, B.D., Treasurer, and the Rev. S. C. Ashton, J.P., Secretary. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.		Minister.		Congregation.
Kingston	..	Jonathan Reinke, D.D., <i>Chairman of the P.E.C.</i>	..	Church of the Redeemer
Manchester	..	Frank P. Wilde, B.D., and Rev. Cyril Edwards	..	Bethabara
		Samuel Allen, B.D. and Rev. C. F. Smith	..	Bethany
		W. M. O'Meally	..	Broadleaf
		Augustus Westphal, B.D.	..	Fairfield
		John Kneale	..	Mizpah
		Jas. R. Gale	..	Nazareth
		Rev. S. Allen	..	Moravia
		W. M. O'Meally	..	Patrick Town
		An Assistant	..	Beulah
St. Elizabeth	..	An Assistant	..	Aberdeen
		S. C. Ashton, J.P.	..	Bethlehem
		J. Carnegie, J.P.	..	Carisbrook
		An Assistant	..	Dober
		S. E. Morrison, J.P.	..	Eden
		S. J. Swaby	..	Fulneck
		Rev. G. R. Heath	..	Lititz
		W. J. Driver, J.P.	..	Springfield
		An Assistant	..	Langton
		An Assistant	..	Ballard's Valley
		An Assistant	..	Lacovia

Parish.		Minister.		Congregation.
Westmoreland	..	An Assistant	..	Ashton
		Rev. S. H. Crawford	..	Beaufort
		F. Weiss	..	Carmel
		James A. Black	..	Salem
		An Assistant	..	Cairn Curran
		An Assistant	..	Kilmarnock
St. James	..	An Assistant	..	Content
Clarendon	..	Attached to Beaufort	..	Irwin Hill
		An Assistant	..	Ritchies

### FRIENDS CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THERE had been considerable work accomplished in and about Kingston in the seventeenth century, when George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends in England, visited Barbados and Jamaica. Unfortunately, that good work was allowed to cease with no permanent organization to continue what was well begun. But there was a Friends Meeting House in Kingston in 1740.

The present work of Friends in Jamaica covers a period of forty years, beginning with a religious visit to the Island of Rev. Evi Sharpless of Iowa, U.S.A., early in the eighties. Schools were opened wherever churches or evangelistic work was begun—sometimes the school preceded all other efforts, for it was recognized that the education of Jamaica's children was inseparable from evangelization of her people. Two properties were purchased in East Portland and St. Thomas, portions of which were sold in small plots to those who could not own a home except it could be purchased on easy terms.

The organization now comprises eleven churches, ten day schools, two Industrial Schools, the Happy Grove Secondary School, and a Continuation School for Girls at Highgate. The headquarters of the Church is at Sea Side, Hector's River P.O. The Secondary School is also at this point. The Industrial Schools are at Highgate and Buff Bay. There is an Infant School at Albany. The Churches are along the east and north-east coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria, also Cedar Hurst and Fort Stewart some what inland.

Co-operating with the above is a group of eight American Friends, missionaries employed and sent here by the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES.—A. M. Andrews, Hectors River P.O., M. E. White, Port Antonio P.O., H. A. Swift, Buff Bay, Rev. C. S. Vincent, Buff Bay, L. P. Arms, Highgate, S. F. Stanley, Highgate, A. I. Kennedy, Albany, J. M. Hoover, Highgate, Mrs. Alta Hoover, Hectors River P.O.

### THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE Headquarters for The Salvation Army in the West Indies (Western) Territory is under the command of a Territorial Commander, and is located in Kingston, Jamaica, North Parade, and Upper King Street. The Headquarters is divided into various Offices, with a responsible officer who has the oversight of particular branches of work. From this centre the work of The Salvation Army is directed in the following places: Jamaica, Cuba, Honduras, British Honduras, Panama, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Bermuda and the Canal Zone.

The Islands are formed into five Divisions, these are under the direction of a Divisional Commander who is responsible to the Territorial Headquarters, Kingston, Jamaica.

In Jamaica, the Army has a very large field of operation, which includes thirty infant schools, and also a School for the Blind. There is a Training Garrison for the education and training of those who are accepted to be Officers of the Salvation Army in the West Indies, located in Orange Street.

The Social Work of The Army in the West Indies includes various branches, viz.: Sailor's Homes, Metropoles for Men and Women, Rescue and Preventive Work, work among the Prisoners, and also Probationary work, in the Court. A large number of Officers are fully occupied in the visitation of the poor, and a great deal of work is done at the Territorial Headquarters in assisting all classes of people of every nationality and colour.

*Territorial Commander*—Colonel Thomas Cloud, and the *Second Officer* is Brigadier Charles Smith, J.P. *Editor of the War Cry* and "*Young Soldier*"—Mrs. Brigadier Charles Smith. *Trade Secretary* and *Probation Officer*, Major T. Allen. *Accountant, Staff-Captain* Robert Little. *Training Garrison, Staff-Captain* Allan Jacobs; and the *Chief Side Officer of the Training Garrison*, Ensign L. Piercy.

The Industrial Home is under the supervision of Mrs. Major Allen, and the Men's Metropole, under Adjutant James Perry. The Army has established a Hostel in Santiago for assisting Jamaicans who emigrate to Cuba. Officers in charge of the Divisions are *Jamaica*—Brigadier John Barrell; *Cuba*—Brigadier José Walker; *Panama*—Brigadier William Joy; *British Honduras*—Field-Major Martin; *Bermuda*—Commandant Lewis.

### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF JAMAICA.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Denomination was established in Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1787 by Free Negroes. They separated from the white Methodist Episcopal Church, because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced and an organization formed in Jamaica in 1914 by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., from the United States of North America.

*Presiding Bishop*—Rt. Rev. A. L. Gaines, D.D., Baltimore, Md.; *Missionary Secretary*—Dr. E. H. Coit, D.D., New York; *Superintendent*—Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., Kingston, Ja.

*Authorised Ministers*—Revs. G. S. Patterson, O. H. Williams, D. S. Rowe, S. M. Jones, A. H. Smikle, A. S. Downie, T. W. Hall, David Lawrence, A. G. Miller, David Evans, Geo ge Mead, P. F. Thompson, F. A. Robinson, T. B. Ulett, Isaac Higgins, and S. L. E. Hall.

### SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in the year 1894. At the present time, there are 65 organized churches and a few small companies, with a membership of about two thousand five hundred. Six ordained ministers and six licensed ministers are now employed by the Conference. 85 Sabbath Schools have been organized with a membership of 3,721.

In 1919, the West Indian Training College was opened at Mandeville. This school occupies a property of 171 acres two miles south from Mandeville. The enrolment has steadily increased from four the first term to a total of one hundred and thirty last term. The object of the school "is to lay a solid foundation for a Christian character and to give young people a broad symmetrical training for usefulness." With this idea in view, Agriculture, Cabinet Work, Sheet Metal Work, Tailoring, Baking and other industries are taught in connection with the literary branches. There are now eight buildings, a library of more than a thousand volumes, physical and chemical laboratory facilities, a Sheet Metal factory, a well equipped Cabinet making factory, agricultural implements, cattle and poultry. There are thirteen Professors and Instructors: W. H. Wineland, B.A., Principal.

*CONFERENCE OFFICERS*: *President*—W. J. Hurdon; *Secretary and Treasurer*—J. W. Grounds. *Executive Committee*—W. J. Hurdon, J. W. Grounds, W. H. Wineland, R. J. Sype, A. C. Stockhausen, M. Jones, S. U. Powell.

*WEST INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL BOARD*—W. J. Hurdon, *Chairman*; W. H. Wineland, *Secretary*; R. J. Sype, S. U. Powell, A. C. Stockhausen, M. Jones, C. V. Williams.

## NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA IN JAMAICA.

THERE are 31 Churches and 5 Mission Stations. Membership 1,650.

Rev. R. S. Laing, *President*; Rev. J. N. Johnson, *Vice President*; Rev. S. E. Bennett, *Treasurer*; Rev. J. A. Neill, Above Rocks, *Secretary*; Rev. E. B. Grant, *Assistant Secretary*, Rev. A. Rickards.

*Head Quarters*—Bethel Church, Maiden Street, Passmore Town, Kingston.

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## JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

*Minister*—Rev. Nathaniel Jacobs.

*Chazan*—Rev. M. H. Solomon.

*President*—O. K. Henriques, *Vice President*—Ben. Alberga.

*Treasurer*—Cecil deCordova.

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## PART X.

### PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

#### THE PARISHES.

#### GENERAL HISTORY.

In HICKERINGILL'S "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661 appears what is probably the oldest English Map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—ten Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna, and thereabouts; In the Angels Quarter; In the Sevens Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca: In the Quarters Quainaboa and Quardelena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said Island but seven established parishes *videlicet* the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. Johns, to the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the Island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the Island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this Map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing His Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this Amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1861 (33 Car. 2). "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest, remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afore-

said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of Courts of Justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several countries and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, Surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 apiece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1860 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

#### KINGSTON.

*Topography.*—Kingston is the Capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shoreline, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets



a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before the water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

*History.*—In 1848 a prize of £40 was awarded to Dr. Arnold for his History of the parish of Kingston, but there is no evidence that it was ever published. The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan of which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of Saint Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be “the chief seat of trade and head port of entry” of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should “for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish,” and, further, “that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly.”

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

“Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. \* \* \* It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of

the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of Government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length Knowles obtained a majority in the Assembly and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigi Commune Civil: Kingston in Jamaica.* Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovel, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

In 1923 for the purposes of administration the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea Plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Governor's Residence. The Legislative Council was thereafter con-

vened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial Grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face value of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan was administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans were made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides stands the blocks of the new Public Buildings (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect). The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the Office of Titles, Surveyor General and Inspector General of Police and Prisons and the Education Department. The Colonial Bank in Harbour Street also demands notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East Street there is the re-built Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut.-Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the City. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal Street, are also worthy of note. In 1924 Kingston was amalgamated with St. Andrew for the purposes of administration.

In January, 1927, H.R.H., the Duke of York laid the foundation stone of a War Memorial Clock Tower at the Parish Church.

The population of the city by the Census of 1911, was 59,674; males, 25,037, females, 34,657. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are Barclays Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the

upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907—a replica was erected in 1927. The Jamaica War Memorial, made of Jamaica stone and marble unveiled and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1922, stands in Memorial Square east of the Public Buildings. There is a building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston Markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east, about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

One daily, one tri-weekly and two weekly newspapers are published in the city, and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

#### PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and elected members, with the Commodore as Chairman *ex officio*; until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves. At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gun powder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began

to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal Harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816 on the 13th July, about mid-day, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and  $57\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital, added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated was damaged in the earthquake and has since been demolished.

There has been established at the Admiralty Coal Wharf, which has been leased from the Naval Authorities, a Bunkering Station for supplying Coal, Water and Stores to British Vessels and others who in the past have been taking these commodities at St. Thomas, Norfolk and Newport News as also at Colon.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to re-fit and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

A line of piping has recently been run between Rock Spring connecting the supply with that of Up-Park-Camp which does away with the constant pumping operations at Rock Spring, which is resorted to on occasions when the supply at Camp is limited.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemic of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April, 1920. In 1911, the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females.

#### ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads where a market has been erected.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between

King's House and the Constant Spring Road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island, by John Cheer: monuments also to General Villettes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, and Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907: Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there was a large hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant, recently burnt down. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Halfway Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course. There is another course at Constant Spring. By Cross Roads is the Nuttall Memorial Hospital opened in 1923 (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect).

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905), was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School. In the Wag Water Valley is the Hermitage Dam which forms a reservoir for Kingston.

Up-Park Camp Barracks about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the military authorities and a chapel.

The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from those barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College—which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, later destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed—and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish, of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew especially in the higher altitudes commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish, but now there are only seven of any importance. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of Cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation, but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921 it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females.

## ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation.

There are still two large Sugar Estates in cultivation in the parish, Albion and Serge Island where a dam, recently constructed on the property, supplies electricity for the factory. One of the oldest of Sugar Estates, now established in bananas is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly. A Central Sugar Factory was opened at Duckenfield in 1926.

There are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs Bay, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a public works office, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, three banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and plants and for the propagation of cocoa. There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921 it was 42,501; males 20,508, females 21,993.

## PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the Island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the north-east of the island to be made available for intending

settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

In 1732 it was decided to send a doctor to Port Antonio to look after the people there. Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet, now called Navy Island (formerly Ruther's or Lynch's island). The entrance has been widened to suit the conveniences of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula (formerly known as Patterson's Fort and Point) and contains, beside the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks (dating from 1733), which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea-shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The A. G. A. lamp which was erected in 1916, to replace a lamp first erected in 1888, shows a flashing white light which gives a flash of 2 seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness, visible 13 nautical miles over an arc of 153° and is a 4th order dioptric. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. The supply has been improved by the erection of a reservoir of 10 millions gallons capacity, and the use of mechanical pressure filters, the first of the kind to be used in the island. These improvements cost nearly £7,000. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey forms a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street in 1885, and a square has been thus provided and laid out in palms. The revenue office erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917 and was re-erected as a one storey building. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and have filled up the swampy portions, joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, filled the adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The almshouses are at Prospect. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village of the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and



the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church and a Constabulary station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George. It lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, a court house and town hall, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is an important centre of the fruit trade. At times during the "northers" the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay river, going up the Spanish River Valley for four-and-a-half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." On Spring Garden were, until the latter years of this last century when they were washed away by a storm, the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is become of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. In the town are an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a court house. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coconut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large landowners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands. Strong representations have been made for providing more roads to open up the thousands of acres of fertile land so as to increase the output of the small cultivators.

The area of the parish is 338 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males, 23,750 and females 25,220.

#### ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking, the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coconuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western

the eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northerly" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The St. Mary poor house at Simpson Hill,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the town built in 1896, at a cost of £4,200 has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores, seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist, in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of *Agua alta*) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. There is a central sugar factory at Gray's Inn near Annotto Bay.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local courts are now held in rented premises.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprang into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station; many stores, shops and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysassi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysassi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry river, Annotto river, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,953—37,523 males, and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404—males 35,157 and females 36,247.

## ST. ANN.

This parish was for many years supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica."

"When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it 'on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the 'parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety 'and beauty of the prospect.' " Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish, "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento-groves of St. Ann:—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a Salvation Army Hall, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel and movie theatre. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. A war memorial has been erected in this township. The old vestry and slave records of the Board Office, now in the Jamaica Institute, provide interesting reading of bygone days. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. Fine sea-bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's river sea-beach, four miles out from the town and at the Drax Hall Cove. The scenery between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled, especially from Belle Vue, situated midway between these points.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many places. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to a "visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact they found it unhealthy; but conditions have been vastly improved in recent years from the drainage of swamps, and the construction of concrete drains throughout the town. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. Priors contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River falls, the largest in the island; the scenery there and at Belle Vue overlooking Roaring river with its magnificent sea view, and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring river and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the falls, and a guide can easily be obtained. The power available from this splendid water fall has not yet been taken advantage of, but is one of the dormant assets of the colony, awaiting capital and enterprise. Free sea bathing may be had at Mamee Bay and Dun's River.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on his estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1835 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew and a certain number of Scholarships provided for St. Ann's boys.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailor's Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British Warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where there is an ice machine and refrigerating establishment and where Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent. He was discovered and pursued by the British troops, but subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles from Ocho Rios, are worthy of note. The Bogue and Belmont properties near Ocho Rios, with the river running down through both properties, are worth seeing.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church and the Diocesan High School for girls, recently erected from the design of Major Caws, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a government elementary school, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman and the Addison Park.

There is a Corn Meal Factory that provides for the consumption of native grown corn and has enhanced the value of this product. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants of this dry district a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls here is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony, and there is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession to the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village at Dairy that are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay, but permission must first be obtained from the owner of the property, Miss Raffington. There is also a large lagoon near by. There is a banana fig factory here. Subterranean springs discharge along this coast. There are excellent spots for sea-bathing, the white sands and clear water rivalling Montego Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish. The dry bracing climate of the Dry Harbour Mountains is in high repute.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. At Pedro River there is a market.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, a police station and a clock tower. Above Claremont on the Pedro road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is, in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from the northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It last rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918. There is also a hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diavolo whence very fine views are obtained.

St. Ann with its healthy climate affords good prospects for settlers with capital. The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coconuts, pimento, and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the soil is suitable for citrus fruits. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is

indigenous, and cattle rearing is one of the chief industries of the parish. Coffee is extensively cultivated and sisal does well in the dry parts. There have been constructed in nearly all the dry areas of the parish large public tanks which have materially improved the well-being of the peasantry.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,190 and females 37,732.

#### TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in 1812 at a cost of £12,000 currency in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, lofty and spacious, and affording accommodation for all the parochial and judicial offices, was almost destroyed by fire in 1926. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant-governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, governor from 1839 to 1842, which were fortunately saved at the time of the fire. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after emancipation. His body lies in the Baptist church yard. The military barracks now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings, and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a park called Victoria Park to the west of the town.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been widened and deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is accommodation for a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clark's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the parish, and is important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a dispensary, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government School. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely: the Rock, Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Deeside, Sawyers, Ulster Spring and Albert Town. The last named has become a place of importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court house, a government school, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office and a cottage hospital in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office, and is growing in importance.

The long discussed Dornock Water Supply came into use during 1926-27. It affords very large area of the lowlands of the parish a good and wholesome domestic supply of water, the beneficial effects of which are already being experienced. The work was executed by the Public Works Department and cost some £30,000, being borne equally by the Island and Parochial Exchequers.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas was considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories, three of which are now in operation. The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954, females 18,648.

There are 125 miles of main roads and 309 miles of parochial roads in the parish.

#### ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town. Montego Bay was called "Manteeca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by electricity.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now attached to Pleasant Hill, the home of Cornwall College, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa station.

Cambridge now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego Bay river village is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648.

#### HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucca, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings

a handsome court house; Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and schools, Catholic church opposite the Court House and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island and the Isthmus is vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The village at Green Island further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward, Mosquito Cove is buoyed and is a port of call.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known are Shettlewood, Burnt Ground, Knockalva, Haughton Grove and Sadler's Hall. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Challacomb Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the Lucea yam enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314.

#### WESTMORELAND.

The parish of Westmorland (now for many years misspelt Westmoreland) was formed in 1703. It was probably so called as being the westernmost parish in the island.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce, and the chief town of the county of Cornwall. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the Rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler; a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge and a Forrester's Court.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local Board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place amongst the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits, overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril

as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Grosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

A new police station constructed of stone has been erected on the Park Lands to replace that destroyed by fire in 1922, and a new Court House is also being put up at an estimated cost of £14,000.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874, and there are two Banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

Cane farming has increased considerably, also the cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

There is a factory at Water Works for the hulling of rice, and a Dyewood Factory at Paradise near Savanna-la-Mar.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento, coffee and honey are the chief products.

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish; only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket.

A new industry has been started in the parish, viz.—The banana, and hundreds of acres have been planted out particularly in the Grange, Williamsfield, Water Works and St. Johns Districts. New markets have been erected at Savanna-la-Mar, Grange Hill, Petersfield and Little London, while others are being erected at Frome, Bethel Town and Barham.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,456; males 31,795, and females 34,661; the increase for the last twenty year-period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853; males 32,437 and females 36,416.

#### ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford, comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is not warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Collectorate—the two former of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market.

The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling



to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house-to-house supply of pure water brought from the Y.S. Spring. It was the first town in Jamaica lighted by electricity.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. The factories at Lacovia and Elim for the extraction of dye from logwood are now closed. At Rahine there has been erected an up-to-date Sugar Factory, supplied with canes from extensive cultivation.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish. The precipice known as "Lovers Leap" is in Yardly Chase.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This precipice is known as "Lovers Leap."

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rise above 80 F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher lands of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situate in the bracing air of these Mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for the waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y.S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y.S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggotty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish of the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritious property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Recent experiments in banana cultivation have not been successful. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz by the Government.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms-house, with an infirmary attached. Poor

relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291.

#### MANCHESTER.

Manchester was created from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then governor of the Island. In August, 1816, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol, and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market, and a Maternity Hospital. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds.

It has a very good water supply, with three large reservoirs holding 1,800,000 gallons. The hotels, boarding houses and hospitals are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are a good private school for girls, a Diocesan school for boys and an amalgamated secondary school for boys and girls managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 45° to 51° at night. Here are situate two private Observatories.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station. Christiana is the centre of the ginger growing district. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four Railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, five miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the foreign markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento ginger, and citrus fruit.

The Parochial Board has constructed another reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons of water in addition to two already built holding 900,000 gallons.

A Government Elementary School of local stone, has recently been erected. The cricket club has been reorganized.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females. In 1921 it was 63,942, males 29,506, females 34,436.

#### CLARENDON.

The parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Spaldings, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and is the head station under Law 20 of 1867. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices and a garage. The town contains an hotel, a market, an almshouse, a police station, an Anglican church, a Wesleyan church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market, a post and telegraph office, a cordage factory, and several up-to-date stores.

A new bridge for railway purposes to relieve the congestion of the present bridge (which serves both for road and railway purposes) has been completed.

There is a flourishing industry of Sisal cultivation carried on in the neighbourhood.

Spaldings is a prosperous village situated near to the border of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester. It contains a market, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, dry goods stores, post and telegraph office. The climate is unsurpassed and a thriving business is done in the purchasing of island produce, principally ginger and coffee.

Chapelton, the principal town of upper Clarendon, is on the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's, recently restored; a Congregational church, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a court house, (containing offices of the Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton), constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near an abandoned sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield, the terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, is an important village 12 miles to the northwest of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district and the temporary terminus of the Rio Minho Valley railway extension. In the village are 2 churches, a market, a post office, a dispensary and several shops. A District Medical Officer has now been appointed for the Frankfield district resident in Frankfield.

Frankfield is the most important buying centre for bananas in the parish, and there is likely to be great expansion due to the railway extension.

The small settlers of Upper Clarendon produce quite a considerable amount of sugar known as "wet sugar" for local consumption. This is manufactured by an iron mill known as the "Exhibition" mill drawn by one animal—the principal make being the "Chattanooga"—The name "Exhibition" was adopted by the peasantry because it was first shown at the Exhibition in 1891, and replaced the old "John Crow" mills made of wood. The small settlers also produce quite a considerable amount of cane which is sold to the Mercedes Central Factory and other Centrals in Mid Clarendon and Vere.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. It also has a new Government School Building and a few shops. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board and an aermotor and tank has been erected in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, shops, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates, all under one ownership Lindo Bros, except Bog. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estates of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, and having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. A large acreage is now being put under banana cultivation. The village contains an interesting Episcopal church, one of the oldest in the island, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital. [For an account of the irrigation works see Vere Irrigation, Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered

and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Standford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining on Keyes, Retreat and Provost, has been carried on in the neighbourhood from time to time.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelon to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances. The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelon (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,455; 39,554 males, and 42,901 females.

#### ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings was the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island) built in 1762, but unfortunately burnt down in 1925. Other important buildings are the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey county gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot or mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies

the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur." This, written by King in 1830, is equally true to-day.

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an alms house and many fine stores. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the Island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501, males 47,650 and females 48,851.

## PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, and the united parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman.

In 1923 the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated for the purposes of civic administration.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
  - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
  - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
  - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided, that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one-tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

## KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION.

By a law passed in the Spring Session 1923, of the Legislative Council, called the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law, 1923, the Corporate bodies known as The Mayor and Council of Kingston, the Kingston General Commissioners and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew were dissolved, and on the 1st May, 1923, all their several powers, duties and obligations were transferred to a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, to be vested in him until an election should be held, under the provisions of the Law, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the New Corporation.

The Corporate Area extends to the limits of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew as set out in a schedule attached to the Law, and is divided into four Urban, two Sub-urban and two Rural Wards. The Council comprises eight Councillors, one to be

elected by the burgesses registered in each ward and four ex-officio members who are the persons from time to time holding the following offices:

- The Member of the Legislative Council for Kingston.
- The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew.
- The Superintending Medical Officer.
- The Director of Public Works.

The Councillors elect from among themselves four Aldermen whose term of office is the period for which they remain Councillors.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected annually from among the Aldermen and Councillors.

The Honourable H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., was appointed by the Governor to be the Kingston and St. Andrew Commissioner; he assumed the duties of the office on the 1st May, 1923, and, having accomplished the fusion of the several Corporate Bodies, handed over the duties of Commissioner to the Council of the New Corporation which was elected on the 8th April, 1924.

#### COUNCIL.

*Mayor*—Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, J.P., M.L.C.

*Deputy Mayor*—Alderman D. C. Vaz, J.P.

*Aldermen*—W. A. Landale, J.P., Dr. E. E. Penso, Rev. E. E. McLaughlin, J.P., D. C. Vaz, J.P.

*Councillors*—The Director of Public Works, The Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E., H. G. T. Drew, J.P., L. P. Fernandez, Thaddeus Duval, W. A. Dillon, P. S. Harrison, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., O. B. Clough, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

*Town Clerk*—William J. Walker, J.P., *Deputy Town Clerk and City Accountant*—L. Foster Davis, J.P.; *City Engineer*—Robert Neilson, A.M.I.C.E.; *Asst. Engineer*—B. T. Judah, A.M.I.C.E.; *Supt. Roads and Works, Kingston*—H. L. Plummer; *Supt. Roads and Works, St. Andrew*—C. A. Adams; *Mechanical Engineer*—W. Alveranga; *Clerk to Town Clerk*—F. L. Patterson; *Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. E. E. Murray; *Asst. Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. Lewis Crooks; *Chief Sanitary Officer*—E. A. Glen Campbell; *Attached to Water, Gas and Sewage Department*—Collector—L. E. Pouyatt; *Clerks* W. S. Myers, G. C. Linton, N. Morris; *Accounting Dept.*—H. L. Harris, C. G. Wilson; *Registrar*—C. V. Harris; *Storekeeper*—E. A. Gadpaille; *Inspector of Poor*—H. J. Rushie Grey; *Asst. Inspector of Poor*—R. W. Ferguson; *Parochial Dispenser*—C. H. Cole; *Superintendent Fire Brigade*—William Graham; *Chief Officer, Fire Brigade*—M. E. Dunn; *Attached to Parochial Department*—*Clerks*—F. W. Humphries, L. E. East, T. W. Drew, Iris A. Campbell; *Typist*—Marguerite Duncker.

#### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation in February, 1926, appointed a Committee of five of its members to be styled "The Board of Management," for the purpose of controlling (subject to such estimates and approvals as are required by Law) the execution of all works in relation to Street Reconstruction, the Hermitage Dam and the High Level Intercepting Sewer; the Committee from time to time submits plans and estimates of the works to be performed and obtains the approval of the Council to put them into execution, and makes a monthly report to the Council as to the progress of the works and the expenditure in relation thereto.

*Board*—His Worship the Mayor, *Chairman*; the Honourable Director of Public Works, the Honourable Superintending Medical Officer, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Councillor R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

*Construction Engineer*—H. Woolway.

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#### PORT ROYAL.

##### *Parochial Board.*

Three Military Members nominated by the G.O.C. and approved by His Excellency the Governor.

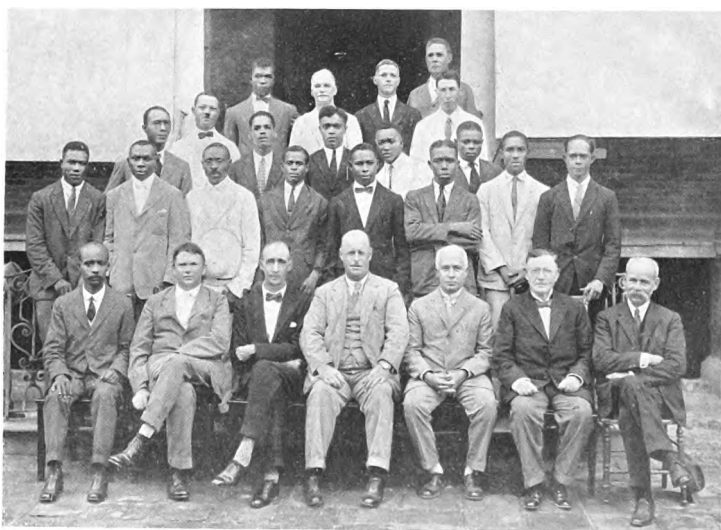
*Chairman*—Major J. H. Thom, D.S.O., R.A. J.P.; *Military Members*—Major W. E. M. Paine, R.A.M.C., J.P., Capt. R. J. G. Temple, R.A.; *Elected Members*—James Jacob-Dahl, James Yair Jones.

*Clerk*—F. Carlton Lofthouse.

.. .. Salary £53



THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF KINGSTON  
AND ST. ANDREW



SANITARY INSPECTORS AND THEIR INSTRUCTORS



## PARISH OF ST. ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

C. O. Cover, *Chairman*; H. P. Stephenson, *Vice-Chairman*; Dr. F. W. Hunter, D. E. Dawkins, C. F. L. Matheson, T. A. Bramwell, L. W. Levy, J. W. McFarlane, Hon. D. T. Wint, A. B. Geddes, J. L. Mais, C. A. F. Stewart, Revd. H. F. Sharpe, C. Long, J. S. O'Hara, Hon. Brigadier-General E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.B., C.M.G., *Custos*; Capt. P. Blagrove.

<i>Clerk</i> —P. Arscott	..	..	..	Salary	£500
Personal Allowance	..	..	..		100
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..		80
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. N. Pullar	..	..	..	"	275
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..		75
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —S. A. Spence	..	..	..	"	400
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..		200

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

## PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each. No. 4 returns three members.

*Chairman*—Alfred Leopold Delgado; *Vice-Chairman*—H. P. Sewell, Hon. Guy S. Ewen, *Custos* and M.L.C.; D. O. Kelly-Lawson, John Stockhausen, A. W. Gordon, C. G. Edwards, C. A. Neita, M. H. Motta, A. E. Vermont, Rev. H. S. Lynch, Rev. J. S. Rowe, W. H. Vickers, A. S. Gray, V. W. Gentles, John Scott.

<i>Clerk</i> —W. Fitz-Ritson	..	..	..	Salary	£450
Personal Allowance	..	..	..		100
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —D. N. Ingram	..	..	..	"	350
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..		70
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —D. L. Ogilvie	..	..	..	"	250
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. J. Whiting	..	..	..	"	180
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	"	70
<i>Sanitary Inspector and Foreman, Falmouth Streets</i> — Chas. McFarlane	..	..	..	"	120

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

## PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, *Chairman*; A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. C. Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. P. F. Lightbody, M.L.C.; Edmund Hart, J. A. Brown, Gossett Howard, V. R. L. Gabay, Joseph Shore, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Rev. J. S. Wint, Rev. W. D. Brown, Austin H. Browne, Edward Perkins, S. H. Whittingham, F. A. Cory, A. V. Thomas.

<i>Clerk</i> (Acting) W. R. Bayley	..	..	..	Salary	£400
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. M. Cohen	..	..	..	"	200
<i>Supts. Roads and Works</i> —W. J. Connolley	..	..	..	"	450

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

## PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has three divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Chairman*; Rev. B. C. Lumsden, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. G. Watson-Taylor, M.L.C., F. R. Atkins, Rev. W. M. Christie, E. P. Houghton-James, Rev.

F. G. Veitch, C. H. Hemans, I. U. Watson, Rev. H. U. Messam, C. R. Grant, T. C. Grant, A. G. Blair, B. E. Grey.

<i>Clerk</i> —J. H. Casely	..	..	Salary	£300
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Grant	..	..	"	45
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —R. A. Hogg	..	..	"	325
<i>Assistant Superintendent Roads</i> —H. O. Alexander	..	..	"	72
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —L. A. Grant	..	..	"	120

Office of the Board at Lucea.

#### PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

*Members*—Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, *Chairman*; Rev. I. A. Dell, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos*; Hon. F. R. Evans, M.L.C.; M. H. Segre, Lionel E. Segre, T. B. Goodin, W. U. Marks, William E. Tullis, Charles Wesley Foote, Benjamin E. Murray, Rev. James A. Black, Henry H. Latham, R. B. Leslie, Frederick R. Atkins, Rudolphus F. Lindo

<i>Clerk</i> —Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	..	..	Salary	£450
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —James H. Jones	..	..	"	100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Thomas R. Wainwright	..	..	"	1'0
<i>Assistant Inspector of Poor and Sanitary</i> —				
St. Paul's—Daniel B. Tait	..	..	"	36
Trinity—Alfred D. Anglin	..	..	"	36
St. Peter's—John A. Tate	..	..	"	40
St. Thomas—Ernest E. Jones	..	..	"	36
St. John's—Richard W. Smith	..	..	"	70
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —				
Cleveland Samuel Lindo	..	..	"	250
Travelling Allowance	..	..		100
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> —				
Aston Clarence Goodin	..	..	"	130
Travelling Allowance	..	..		30
George W. Griffiths	..	..	"	130
Travelling Allowance	..	..		30
Edmund C. Riddell	..	..	"	120
Travelling Allowance	..	..		30
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Savanna-la-Mar	..	..		
St. Peter's, St. Thomas				
Trinity—Dr. S. A. Isaacs	..	..	"	250
St. John's—Dr. Noel Sanford	..	..	"	150
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> —Savanna-la-Mar—Alfred B. Allwood	..	..	"	100
<i>Master and Dispenser, Poor House</i> —Cecil S. DePass	..	..	"	150
<i>Matron, Poor House</i> —Albertha Louise McIntyre	..	..	"	62
<i>Turncock</i> —Robert Clarke	..	..	"	75
<i>Assistant Turncock</i> —Leonard Anglin	..	..	"	45

#### PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

Hon. P. W. Sangster, *Chairman*; F. C. Tomlinson, *Vice-Chairman*, R. D. Binns, Hugh Tomlinson, E. A. Smith, C. R. Gregory, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, R. G. Sinclair, T. C. Darby, E. C. Bennett, Rev. S. M. Binger, J. A. Parnell, R. MacFarlane, W. Maxwell.

<i>Clerk</i> —F. Braganza Bowen	..	..	Salary	£462
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —Reginald Lawrence	..	..	"	425
Travelling Allowance	..	..		175
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —L. McFarlane	..	..	"	230
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Wm. Weller	..	..	"	150

Office of the Board at Black River.

## PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions each returning five members.

W. H. Coke, *Chairman*; S. T. Glanville, *Vice-Chairman*; D. P. Steers, Chas. A. Reid, John G. Robinson, J. E. Fractus, John G. Miller, Rev. W. B. Esson, D. D. Phillips, Rev. J. A. Blake, H. E. Lewis, A. N. Nash, E. E. Sampson, W. G. H. Wilson, James H. Page, Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C., and Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos, ex-officio*.

*Clerk*—Cyril C. Lewis

*Superintendent of Roads and Works*—F. J. Foord

*Inspector of Poor*—Alan Lewis

*Clerical Assistant*—O. M. Brown

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

## PARISH OF CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

A. A. Lewis, *Chairman*; W. F. March, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, M.L.C., Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; A. C. Lopez, I. B. Fox, W. E. C. Buchanan, C. A. Sampson, H. G. Dunkley, I. N. Rattigan, J. G. Miller, Rev. C. A. Spencer, Rev. W. Copeland Bennett, A. W. Lawson, Rev. J. H. Allen, D. M. Hall.

*Clerk*—E. W. Monaghan

*Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. D. H. MacPhail

	Salary	£500
	"	£600 to £800
		by £25

Travelling Allowance	150
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Supt. Roads and Works—G. F. Alberga	350
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Travelling Allowance	160
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Chief Sanitary Officer—A. E. Elliott	175
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Travelling Allowance	103
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Clerical Assistant and Typist—Miss B. E. Campbell	120
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Inspector of Poor—C. A. Thompson	100
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Travelling Allowance	75
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Office of the Board at May Pen.

## PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns five members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

W. N. Meeks, *Chairman*; E. A. McNeil, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. H. McPhail, *Custos*; A. A. Melhado, C. Storks Soares, J. P. McPhail, Dr. J. H. Peck, H. E. Lopez, R. L. Rivett, T. C. Golding, A. Dolphy, E. H. Hayle, J. M. Gregory, V. N. Magnus, A. W. Campbell, L. E. Cawley.

*Clerk*—L. A. Prendergast

*Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk*—W. G. Soares

*Typist*—L. A. Gooden

*Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works*—N. G. Silvera

Travelling Allowance

*Inspector of Poor*—G. A. Miller

Travelling

*Clerical Assistant*—Miss M. Abrahams

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

## PART XI.

### IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919 in their Report (Command Paper 562).

The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. The college buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922. The academic year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. Diploma Course extending over 3 years for giving a thorough training in the science and practice of Tropical Agriculture to those students intending to become tropical planters, investigators or experts in different branches of Agriculture Science or Technology.
2. A one-year course in elementary Agricultural Science for students unable to afford a three-year's course of study, with some practical acquaintance with the scientific side of tropical planting and the more up to date and efficient methods of production and management.
3. Courses for agricultural officers selected for Colonial service in tropical agricultural departments.
4. Post Graduate research in connection with problems arising in tropical agriculture and more especially those connected with plant pathology, agronomy and physiological botany.

Tropical Veterinary Science is also an important branch of the College curriculum and a Chair of Tropical Sanitation and Hygiene has been established.

The tuition fees are £50 per annum, but a limited number of students from contributing colonies and industries are admitted on the nomination of the respective local Governments or Industries, without the payment of tuition fees. Other students from contributing Colonies are admitted on payment of tuition fees of £25 per annum. Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 14 Trinity Square, London, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, *Patron*—H. M. The King. *Governing Body: Chairman*—Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*—Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; George Moody Stuart, C.B.E., *Chairman Finance Committee*; Professor Frederick Orpen Bower, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; His Honour Sir Frederick James Clarke, K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Archibald Edgar Collens, F.I.C. F.C.S.; Ernest Rowland Darnley M.A., B.Sc.; Sir Edward Davson, BT, Hon. Carl de Verteuil, C.M.G.; The Right Hon. the Viscount Elibank, Geoffrey Evans, C.I.F., M.A., *Principal*; Professor Sir John Bretland Farmer, M.A., D. SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; The Hon. William George Freeman, B.S.C, F.L.S.; William Scott Herriot, Assoc. M.INST.C.E., M.I., M.E.C.E.E.; Arthur William Hill, C.M.G., M.A., SC.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.; Sir William Henry Himbury; Sir Norman Lamont B.T., J.P., D.L.; The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Dealtry Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G.; C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.; C. S. Orwin, M.A.; Ernest Augustus Robinson; Sir Robert Rutherford; Sir George Ernest Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; Professor Ernest Shearer, M.A., B.Sc.; Gilbert Chauncery Skinner, William McKenzie Aid Steele, J.P., The Hon. Henry Barclay Walcot, C.M.G., C.B.E., Professor Thomas Barlow Wood, C.B.E., M.A., Hon. LL.D., (Aberdeen), F.R.S. Sir Algernon Edward Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., *Secretary*.

*Professors and Lecturers*—Agriculture: R. Cecil Wood, M.A., DIP. AGR.; Botany and Genetics: Ernest Entwisle Cheesman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; Chemistry and Soil Science: Frederick Hardy, M.A., DIP. AGR.; Economics: Cecil Yaxley Shephard, B.Sc. (ECON.); Mycology and Bacteriology: Harry Richard Birton-Jones, D.Sc., (ECON. LOND.) PH.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.; Sanitation and Tropical Hygiene: Edward Aitken Seagar, M.B., CH.B.; Sugar Technology: Walter Scott, B.Sc.; Entomology: Henry Arthur Ballou, M.Sc.; Assistant Professor of Entomology: Frederick William Urich, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S., V.D.; Agriculture: Alfred Leslie Baker, B.Sc., (Agric.); Botany: Ralph Edward Hunter, B.Sc.; Chemistry: Percival Elisha Turner, B.Sc., A.I.C., (Seconded for special research); Chemistry: Hertert Harry Croucher, B.Sc.; Chemistry (for Sugar): Richard Henry Hurst, B.Sc., PH.D., A.I.C.; Economics: George Wright, B. Com.; Technologist (for Sugar): Vacant; Veterinary Science: Harry Vincent Mercer Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., (Trinidad Department of Agriculture).

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain,  $\frac{5}{8}$  miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cacao, citrus, nutmeg, tropical plants, fruit, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 46 years is 52.80 inches.

2. *Casileton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.4 Fah.; average annual rainfall for 53 years, 117.30 inches.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, Cinchona, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountain about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.5 Fah.; average rainfall 97.08 inches, both for 56 years.

4. *Kingston Victoria Park*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4 Fah.; average rainfall for 48 years is 28.57 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, is in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of economic plants, etc.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 35 years is 46.50 inches.

### GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Farm School, situated at Hope, was founded in 1909.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:—

1. Cultivation of staple crops and vegetables; 2. General management of live-stock; 3. Dairying; 4. Poultry rearing; 5. Bee-keeping; 6. Veterinary work; 7. Farriery; 8. Carpentry; 9. Land Measurement. Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students are granted a certificate.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £6 13s. 4d. per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

(a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.

(b) A certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

*Director in charge*—Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A.

*STAFF: Head Master*—R. S. Martinez, D.F. AG.; *Assistant Masters*—A. F. Thelwell and L. A. Powell; *Veterinary Surgeon*—Dr. S. Lockett, V.M.D.; *Foreman*—T. P. Lceky; *Apiarist*—H. S. Holt; *Drill Instructor*—A. F. Thelwell; *Medical Officer*—Dr. Lewis Crooks; *Matron*—Miss E. Miles.

## GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

This Farm was started in 1910 and has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. Milk is supplied to the public institutions in Kingston..

The stock of the Farm consist of the following:—

*Cattle.*

34 Pedigree Red Polls (4 imported)	5 Pedigree Brown Swiss
26 Pedigree Jerseys (3 imported)	11 Pedigree Nellores (4 imported)
4 Pedigree Guernseys (1 imported)	203 Native Dairy Cows, Bulls and Heifers
6 Pedigree Ayrshires (3 imported)	12 Plough Steers.
1 Pedigree Montgomery (1 imported)	

The value of the live stock at the end of December, 1927, was set at £8,387 10s. The gain on the year's working for 1926-1927 was £354. The average output of milk in 1925 was 443 quarts per diem and the revenue for 1926-1927 was £4,735.

Bull calves are sold to the public at moderate prices. Female cattle are sold at public sale from time to time.

## GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

For Sisal Plantation and Government Stud Farm, see further on.

## GOVERNMENT STUD FARM.

## GROVE PLACE.

The Government Stud Farm was established in 1920 by the purchase of Grove Place Pen in Manchester and its equipment with stock, buildings and accessories for use as a public Stud Farm.

*Dipping Tank*—A dipping tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons is available to the public, the fee charged being one penny per head.

*Public Weighbridge*—A Fairbanks Cattle Platform Scale has been erected at a convenient spot for the purpose. Stock are weighed for the public on demand at a small charge.

*Cows*—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by any bull desired at a fee of 10s. with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 6s. per head per month.

*Mares*—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by either the stallion or the proof ass at a fee of two pounds with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 8s. per month per head.

*Jennets*—will be admitted for service by the stallion ass on conditions obtainable from the Superintendent by request.

*Stud*—includes (1) English Thoroughbred Horse, "Lembach" (2) The Kentucky Proof Ass, "Kentucky Boy"; (3) The English Sussex Bull, (4) The English Devon Bull, "Highfield Nobleman," (5) The English Aberdeen-Angus Bull "Etrurian"; (6) The American Red Poll Bull, "Pilot"; (7) The Jersey Bull, "Etta's Pogis"; (8) The American Brown Swiss Bull, "Trumpeter"; (9) The Native Zebu-Jersey Bull "Honourable Mr. Polo".

*Letters*—should be addressed to The Superintendent Government Stud Farm, Grove Place, Mile Gully P.O.

## SISAL PLANTATION AND FACTORY.

LITITZ.

THE history of the plantation will be found in previous Handbooks.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*. Hon. A. E. Harrison,  
Hon. A. G. Nash. Vacant.

STAFF—*Supervisor*—Vacant. *Engineer*—H. V. Silvera.

## JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Office*—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A SOCIETY of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the Board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the Society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who held office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as President, the Director of Agriculture, *ex officio*; three vice-presidents, and fourteen members elected by the Society triennially.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is five shillings per annum, foreign members six shillings.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 211 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are now sixteen and a Supervisor.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the Society in 1903 two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the Society. His late Majesty King Edward VII, presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the Society.

The Society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the Society and formerly of the local branches and has an issue of about 4,600 copies per month. Branch members under a more recent rule now subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the Society, is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise

them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co., for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the Society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the Contract in January, 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the names of the *Instructors* and their postal addresses.

Supervisor of Instructors, E. Arnett, Claremont; Agricultural Instructors, W. Cradwick, Mandeville; J. Hirst, May Pen; J. Briscoe, Montpelier; L. A. Wates, Port Antonio; R. C. Somerville, Linstead; A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill; M. Rennie, Brown's Town; H. W. Lynch, Myersville; C. C. Hastings, Great Valley; J. A. Banks, Richmond; O. P. Martin, Buff Bay; P. St. L. Bacquie, Chapelton; U. A. McLaren, Yallahs; Assistant Instructors—W. Z. Buckley, Bath; R. S. Schleifer, Wood Hall; H. A. Darby, Claremont; P. Hofman-Bang, Shooters Hill, special for silk.

In December 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901, and 1905, Orange Conferences, and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing. This was discontinued during the war period and Food Growing Competitions substituted, which were highly successful in producing an abundance of local foodstuffs.

This Competition for the Best Small Holdings, is again being carried through in each parish. These competitions are organized by the Instructors of the Agricultural Society and operated through the Branches.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year. These were discontinued in 1915, but renewed in 1924.

#### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

H. H. Cousins, M.A., Director of Agriculture, (ex-officio); R. P. Simmonds, (St. Mary); E. W. Muirhead, (Manchester and St. Elizabeth); Hon. A. G. Nash, (Manchester) *Vice-Presidents*; Hon. T. J. Cawley, (St. Catherine); A. W. Farquharson, (Clarendon); Hon. A. S. Jelf, (Colonial Secretary); Clarence Lopez, (Clarendon); Hon. J. H. McPhail, (St. Catherine); Major W. H. Plant, (Portland); J. G. M. Robertson, (Hanover); Hon. P. W. Sangster, (St. Elizabeth); Hon. Geo. Seymour Seymour, (St. Andrew); H. C. Shekell, (St. Andrew and St. James); Archd. Spooner, (St. Andrew); Major J. B. Thursfield, (Manchester); W. H. W. Westmorland, (St. Mary and St. Ann); R. F. Williams, (Westmoreland).

*Secretary*—John Barclay, O.B.E. Salary £700 and travelling expenses.

#### JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,

85-87 Barclay Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Mr. A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.
- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.



- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organization, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association.

#### COUNCIL.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*, Kingston and Clarendon; L. deMercado, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kingston; Kenneth M. Pringle, St. Ann; W. H. Farquharson, E. P. Haughton-James, Westmoreland; John C. Farquharson, St. Andrew; W. Baggett Gray, Leonard deCordova, Kingston; Hon. J. H. Philipps, St. Thomas; C. Lyon Hall, Portland; R. P. Simmonds, Charles M. Pringle, St. Mary; F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James; Hon. H. G. Watson-Taylor, Hanover; Hon. A. E. Harrison, M.A., St. Elizabeth; J. Stephen Miller, Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; H. Percy Sewell, Trelawny; Percy H. Lindo, St. Catherine; P. C. Cork, C.M.G.

#### *Executive Committee.*

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Lionel deMercado, Percy H. Lindo, John C. Farquharson, W. Baggett Gray, Hon. A. E. Harrison, M.A., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, P. C. Cork, C.M.G., Hon. J. H. Philipps, Leonard deCordova.

*General Secretary*—Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G.

*Cable Address*.—"Empire" Jamaica.

#### CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1927, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 15 of 1903, show that of the acreage alienated from the Crown 852,902 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinat, and 1,129,046 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land and appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term; 840,660 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 288,386 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 52,676 acres are under cultivation of cane, and besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1926, were as follows:—963,091 cwt. valued at £654,736; rum, 693,435 galls., valued at £89,521.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 21,726 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 66,420 cwts., valued at £290,739. The area in bananas, is shown at 89,768 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 18,301,410 stems valued at £2,072,155. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 32,730 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 23,040,616 nuts, valued at £103,378. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 4,407 acres, the exports being 60,168 cwt., valued at £122,374.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Coconuts.	Bananas.	Canes	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Nutmeg.	Ground Provision.	Para Grass.	Ground Nuts.
1918	35,923	67,987	37,951	20,280	228	10	384	4328	620	43	526	1	..	..	..	..
1919	39,783	60,585	41,067	19,654	194	29	1545	.. 156	644	136	390	1	83,649	..	..	..
1920	37,260	63,168	47,568	22,894	127	76	593	104 148	574	21	465	1	75,346	..	..	..
1921	37,837	55,368	53,794	22,297	56	56	310	4 61	367	18	454	10	74,553	..	..	..
1922	38,355	59,174	55,818	20,493	212	10	277	14 73	476	192	342	..	71,310	160	..	..
1923	40,950	68,813	44,004	20,406	125	4	245	347 33	437	198	318	..	68,107	521	..	..
1924	37,368	74,548	48,184	18,849	267	9	160	.. 17	486	9	418	..	60,987	934	..	..
1925	39,510	79,145	46,767	17,869	1142	7	130	1 917	493	61	348	..	57,525	300	130	..
1926	42,039	71,380	44,086	20,397	757	22	147	— 151	712	47	118	..	57,780	..	..	..
1927	32,730	89,768	52,676	21,726	477	1	170	— 78	1 071	42	167	..	54,942	90	..	..

Year.	Sisal Hemp.	Grapefruit	Cocoa.	Tea.	Rubber.	Vegetables	Citrus.	Mixed Cul- tivation.	Guinea grass.	Common Pas- ture.	Common pas- ture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1918	..	..	14,590	100	18	44	..	29,503	145,249	590,969	78,851	1,021,975
1919	15	96	16,978	100	18	21	..	33,450	150,084	514,973	94,753	1,048,224
1920	318	30	17,662	100	3	32	..	39,963	154,922	558,229	79,504	1,009,345
1921	601	70	18,014	100	..	37	..	38,134	153,396	545,140	68,522	1,074,703
1922	1516	..	15,219	..	3	20	..	37,908	198,699	665,220	61,028	1,226,564
1923	2200	..	12,685	..	..	12	..	35,909	146,566	553,708	44,965	1,040,553
1924	2071	..	11,472	100	42	19	..	28,571	126,440	609,271	69,895	1,090,117
1925	2491	..	7,877	100	..	63	..	21,657	106,390	666,993	60,541	1,110,448
1926	2197	93	5,378	100	..	34	..	28,980	99,733	683,062	51,031	1,108,244
1927	370	..	4,407	100	..	22	80	29,559	92,525	686,442	61,603	1,129,046

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1925-26.

Kingston—Port Royal—St. Andrew, 29,943; St. Thomas, 74,168; Portland, 54,063; St. Mary, 18,713; St. Ann, 89,691; Trelawny, 81,359; St. James, 56,963; Hanover, 38,876; Westmoreland, 53,279; St. Elizabeth, 65,874; Manchester, 47,540; Clarendon, 131,950; St. Catherine, 110,483.—Total, 852,902.

## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1927.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.8.27.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
ST. THOMAS— Duckenfield Stokes Hall Chiswick Plantain Garden River Pera Golden Grove Belgium	Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd.	A. Robertson	6000	5,500	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	6,498	103,335
Albion	Wellesley Bourke & Co.	F. C. Clarke	400	4,016	Water and Steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	353	7,163
Serge Island	Henry Holgate	H. W. Holgate	1000	1,141	Steam and Electricity	Do. do.	1,752	51,217
ST. MARY— Gray's Inn	Gray's Inn Ja. Central Factory, Ltd.	L. B. Whitaker	..	..	Electrical	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	2,332	30,118
ST. ANN— Llandoverly Richmond	Webb, Cotter & Paton Est. Jas. A. Dougal	H. S. Dalrymple F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	380 540	1,720 1,984½	Water Do and Steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	585 510	17,900 18,922
TRELAWNY— Brampton Bryan * Bryan Castle Braco *	John Casserley A. W. Gordon Do.	— — —	203 1,194 ..	.. .. ..	Steam Do. Do.	Common and Centrifugal Do. Do.	158 .. ..	19,244 .. ..

TRELAWAY, contd.		H. R. Milliner	..	500	1,700	Steam	Vacuum Pan	..	375	19,390
Cambridge and Lottery	..	—	..	—	—	Do.	Common and Centrifugal	..	..	..
Fontabelle*	..	A. E. Silveira	..	45	194	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	..	130	3,375
Freeman's Hall	..	R. Aitken & B. O. Minott	..	220	2,132	—	Canes ground at Hampden	..	..	..
Gales Valley and York	..	D. O. Kelly Lawson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	F. J. C. Curtis	..	247	870	Steam	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	..	496	26,852
Green Park	..	W. Wooliscroft	..	312	1,003	Do.	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	..	820	30,500
Long Pond Sugar Factory	..	J. B. Sheriff & Co., Ltd.	..	1029	4,976	Do.	Vacuum Pan	..	1,175	60,810
Oxford	..	Stewart Butte Ltd.	..	160	815	—	Canes ground at Georgia	..	..	..
Orange Valley and Dundee	..	H. J. Kerr	..	300	1,934	—	Canes ground at Green Park	..	..	..
Swanwick	..	Mrs. Lewis	..	230	2,357	—	Canes ground at Long Pond Sugar Factory	..	..	..
Tilston	..	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	300	1,128	—	Canes ground at Hampden	..	..	..
Vale Royal and Arcadia	..	H. P. Sewell et al	..	450	2,250	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Triple effect	..	1,037	18,290
St. James—Anchovy Content	..	H. J. H. Parkin	..	100	920 <sup>3</sup>	Steam and water	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan	..	84	1,580
	..	Westmoreland Building Society	..	246	1,180	Steam	Do. and Centrifugal	..	..	..
Catherine Hall Est.	..	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	..	475	2,724	Steam and water	Do. Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	..	921 <sup>1</sup>	19,169
Rose Hall	..	D. Henderson	..	1020	3,694	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	..	1,459	30,700
Ironshore and Providence	..	G. A. Irving	..	500	1,718	Do.	Do. do.	..	118 <sup>1</sup>	5,150
Hampden	..	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	410	1,081	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	..	1,304	48,787
HANOVER—Kew	..	A. P. Dewar and A. E. Muschett	..	220	827	Do.	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	..	196-10	16,280
Prospect	..	James Charley	..	340	677	Do.	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	..	1,596 <sup>1</sup>	30,330

\* Not operating.

## SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1927.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop year ending 31.8.27.	
			Cane Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land, and Ruinate, &c.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle	Est. Samuel H. Morris	Ed. Morris	351	1,068	Steam	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	850	38,885
Fort William	Miss G. C. Hay	—	145	1,723	Water and Steam	Canes taken to Friendship and Shrewsbury	..	..
Friendship	Barham Friendship Central Est. Co., Ltd.	Ed. Morris	422	1,420	Steam	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	1,202	39,450
Frome, Fontabelle, } Bellisle, Mt. }	James Charley	Barclay's Bank Colonial Dominion & Overseas	1867	1,683	Do	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	3,721	67,224
Glasgow	Est. F. M. Whitelocke	—	316	1,314	Do.	Canes taken at Mint	..	..
Masemure	James Charley	Barclay's Bank Colonial Dominion & Overseas	771	1,317	Do.	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	2,392	57,075
Mint	John Charley	W. H. Farquharson	300	2,464	Do.	Triple effect & Vacuum Pan	509	3-10
Retreat	W. H. Farquharson	—	600	1,467	Do.	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	848	20,402
Shrewsbury	Ed. Morris	—	693	1,278	Water and Steam	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	1,302	38,284
St. Elizabeth— Appleton Estate	Appleton Central, Ltd.	Lindo Bros	679	4,970	Steam-driven	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal apparatus.	856	38,405
								45,650

ST. ELIZABETH, contd.		W. N. C. Farquharson et al	—	214	6,153	Water & Steam Power Steam, Eleven Roller Mill	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan.	200	16,390
Holland Estate	W. N. C. Farquharson et al	—	530	4,346				650	12,395
Raheen Factory	W. N. C. Farquharson et al	R. B. Dacey	..						
CLARENDON—									
Amity Hall	Amity Hall Co., Ltd.	A. W. Farquharson	1203	3,026	Steam		Vacuum Pan	4,909	89,544
Chesterfield									
Lancet Hall									
Perrins									
Salt Savannah									
Bog	Est. of Alfred Pawsey	A. M. Pawsey	560	3,269	Do.		Do.	571	26,760
Denbigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	—	100	—	8 Roller Steam		Triple Effect, Vacuum Pan	—	2,560
Manningsfield	B. J. A. Robinson	—	90	120	Do.		Vacuum Pan	95	..
Money Musk	Lindo Bros.	—	950	6,653	Do.		Do.	4,246	85,248
Exeter, Knights Morlands and Hillside	Vere Estates Co., Ltd.	A. W. Farquharson	1184	8,501	Canes ground at		Amity Hall	..	..
Parnassus and Sandy Gully	Grinan Estates	Dr. A. J. Grinan	870	5,185	Canes ground at		Sevens Estate	..	..
Sevens Plantation	Do.	Dr. A. J. Grinan	340	3,006	Steam		Vacuum Pan and Quadruple	3,490	59,180
Springfield and Millspring	Springfield Ltd.	—	947	1,454	Canes ground at		Money Musk	..	..
ST. CATHERINE—									
Caymanas	Caymanas Estates, Ltd	P. A. Bovell	859	5,224½	Steam		Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	1,528	39,272
Cherry Gardens	Lindo Bros.	R. McDaniel	300	984	Ceased to manu- facture sugar now a cane farm.		taken to Bernard Lodge.	..	..
Worthy Park	F. L. Clarke	—	678	10,174	Steam		Centrifugal and Triple Va- cuum Pan	1,165	39,349
Innswood	E. Charley	—	696	666	Do.		Centrifugal	1,795	41,729
Bernard Lodge	Keeling Lindo, Ltd.	—	2106	82	Do.		Do.	8,947	160,254
United Estates	R. Melhado	H. V. Lindo	100	722	Do.		Do. Triple & Vacuum Pan	1,207	36,630
								Total	62,525 4-101513798

## ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1926-27, BY PARISHES.

(Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading "Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Oranges.	Rice.	Tea.	Sisal Hemp.	Cotton.	Citrons	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Para Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento
Kingston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	142	1,682	2,186	3,008	..	2,322
St. Thomas ..	59	..	..	..	2	..	6,729	6,640	4,107	1,999	..	939
Portland ..	62	..	..	..	..	..	5,389	9,562	408	679	..	56
St. Mary ..	47	..	..	..	..	..	4,735	35,936	2,157	227	..	305
St. Ann ..	22	..	100	..	..	..	7,463	4,943	1,180	2,250	..	23,395
Trelawny ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1,763	225	4,330	390	..	5,573
St. James ..	1	..	..	..	6	..	1,480	7,277	3,534	51	..	789
Hanover ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2,833	3,166	2,867	107	..	3,066
Westmoreland ..	..	41	..	..	1	..	12	1,349	11,410	24	50	11,723
St. Elizabeth ..	360	32	..	20	28	..	..	573	1,310	112	40	6,583
Manchester ..	124	..	..	..	1	80	9	372	35	2,374	..	5,098
Clarendon ..	81	..	..	350	2	..	202	2,802	11,787	3,368	..	568
St. Catherine ..	292	..	..	..	2	..	1,973	15,241	7,365	8,137	..	1,186
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total. ..	1071	75	100	370	42	80	32730	89,768	52,676	21,726	90	61,603

Parish.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew ..	2	1	..	635	6	60	..	5,502	3,849	40,418	59,818
St. Thomas ..	1	..	..	1,175	..	79	..	4,328	1,650	30,072	57,780
Portland ..	4	..	..	4,072	..	594	..	1,598	1,374	30,770	54,568
St. Mary ..	8	..	..	163	..	954	4	4,013	4,011	39,208	91,768
St. Ann ..	11	..	85	623	..	226	..	6,542	23,070	45,826	115,739
Trelawny ..	10	..	59	885	..	138	3	1,878	9,770	26,645	51,685
St. James ..	4	..	..	834	5	83	..	2,402	26,621	26,621	46,556
Hanover ..	..	..	..	2,026	..	24	..	3,071	8,510	35,520	61,194
Westmoreland ..	23	..	5	4,141	..	4	..	7,467	8,671	69,824	114,745
St. Elizabeth ..	134	..	..	90	1	..	6	3,114	9,619	128,185	150,207
Manchester ..	164	..	14	242	4	3	7	4,221	4,829	85,360	102,937
Clarendon ..	70	..	7	2,475	51	105	2	7,153	7,229	66,675	111,927
St. Catherine ..	46	..	..	12,198	100	2,137	..	2,586	7,541	61,318	110,122
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	477	1	170	29,559	167	4,407	22	54,942	92,525	686,442	1,129,046

## COFFEE CULTIVATION.

## COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1926-1927.

*Estates having 50 acres and upwards.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate.
<b>ST. ANDREW—</b>			<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	Benj. O. Minott ..	..	50	349½
Chesterfield ..	Est. C. E. DeMercado	L. DeMercado ..	190	290
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	H. C. Shekell ..	W. H. Landale ..	195	1,682
Clydesdale ..	Lt. Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	95	570
Middleton ..	Lt. Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	130	1,041
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	200	894
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands	C. V. Munn ..	..	100	872
Stafford Hall ..	Chas. Edwards ..	..	13	122½
Bellevue and Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	250	235
Mount Moses ..	Robt. Gillies ..	..	300	699
Properties of less than 50 acres and small settlers	..	..	300	17,576
<b>ST. THOMAS.</b>				
Arnully & Moy Hall ..	W. Gamble ..	W. Gamble ..	788	2,426
Farm Hill ..	B. S. Gosset ..	H. F. W. Munn ..	130	831
New Monklands	T. M. Bartlett ..	..	10	437½
Bank Lodge	Robt. Stott ..	Robt. Stott ..	170	3,027
Radnor, Abbey Green				
Sherwood Forrest, Mt. Valley	L. O. Heaven	..	150	470
Whitfield Hall	O. G. Heaven			
	E. P. Beresford			
<b>PORTLAND.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers. ..	258	5,932
<b>ST. MARY.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	268	28,983
<b>ST. ANN.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	1,563	180,513
<b>TRELAWNY.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	256	85,218
<b>ST. JAMES.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	73	69,630
<b>HANOVER.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	285	42,798
<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	130	67,453
<b>ST. ELIZABETH.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	470	67,370
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>				
Lomax & Somerset ..	Miss A. Kennedy ..	..	55	2,548
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	3,598	130,600
<b>CLARENDON.</b>				
Glendale ..	Sarah A. Wallace ..	..	40	1,006
Whitney ..	Viscount Ednam	E. M. Clarke & S. A. Lord, Lessees.	50	3,510
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	560	1,485
<b>ST. CATHERINE.</b>				
Properties with cultivation	of less than 50 acres	and small settlers ..	320	449



## RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1926-1927.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue, Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	30	40
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey D. Soutar ..	..	7	150
Ind. School, Stony Hill ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	..	15	40
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	250	450
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall & Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	R. J. Fraser ..	5	600
Belvedere ..	Est. of L. D. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	..	230
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcazar ..	J. H. Baker ..	80	200
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	..	80
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	25
Burrowfield ..	Edward Ashman ..	..	40	50
Clifton Hill ..	Pengelly & Robison ..	..	..	300
Friendship ..	J. S. Miller ..	..	..	80
Green Castle ..	Major W. W. Rhodes ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	250
Hall Head ..	Watson, Wm. & Hopkins ..	..	..	100
Harbour Head ..	Stokesfield, Ltd. ..	C. A. Delisser ..	10	120
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	H. T. Davis ..	..	250
Leith Hall ..	A. E. Marchalleck ..	..	5	200
Lyssons ..	Phillips, J. H. & Phillips, ..	..	..	74
..	A. H. ..	..	..	..
Morant ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	20	180
Moro ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	H. T. Davis ..	..	170
Norris ..	E. C. Motta ..	..	..	150
Nutts River ..	W. T. Lanaman ..	..	10	100
Phillipsfield & ..	..	..	..	..
Pleasant Hill ..	A. R. deRuzen ..	U. F. Co. ..	..	400
Potosi (West) ..	Est. of M. S. Grace ..	Capt. J. Hamilton ..	..	70
Potosi (East) ..	J. Hamilton & Est. ..	ditto ..	5	150
..	M. S. Grace ..	..	..	..
Potosi (West) ..	R. Ehrenstein ..	..	..	10
Potosi (Ramage) ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	..	200
Prospect ..	Col. L. G. Harrison ..	..	10	80
Pembroke Hall ..	A. G. Donaldson ..	..	20	106
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	140
Rhine ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	40	200
Stokesfield ..	Stokesfield, Ltd. ..	C. A. Delisser ..	2	150
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	209
Ward River ..	R. Ehrenstein ..	..	..	100
Wheelerfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	250
Winchester and Suf- ..	Jamaica Company ..	R. J. Fraser ..	10	500
folk Park ..	..	..	..	..
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	25	790
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden ..	C. Lyon Hall ..	..	..	210
Bound Brook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	87
Buff Bay River ..	Tenevieve Benbow ..	..	50	125
Burlington ..	Mrs. E. A. Dodd ..	..	..	47
Bybrook ..	V. E. Silvera ..	..	15	105

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Chepstowe	J. H. Scarlett	.. ..	..	88
Caenwood	W. T. Small	.. ..	..	52
Darley	W. H. Watson	.. ..	..	50
Golden Vale	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	27
Grange Hill	Captain H. S. Harrison Wallace & A. Marshall	H. Buckley	..	300
Hart Hill	B. O. Minott	.. ..	20	35
Hectors River	H. J. Glynn	H. Buckley	..	225
Hopewell	E. H. P. Greaves	.. ..	..	235
Kildare	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	267
Low Layton	Lillian deLisser	G. O. Henriques	..	138
Mt. Holstein	Anthony Benn	.. ..	..	50
Mt. Pleasant	Atlantic Fruit Co.	L. P. Downer	..	241½
Muirton	J. S. Hillary	T. A. Gray	..	130
Orange Vale	F. N. Bragg	.. ..	..	47
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	188
Prospect and Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	76
Retreat	L. A. Isaacs	.. ..	..	130
Seamans Valley	J. & B. Daure	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	177
Stanton	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	8
Shrewsbury	Est. D. A. Sanftleben	U. F. Co. (lessees)	82	144
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	.. ..	..	304
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	31
Vinery	B. L. Vaz	.. ..	100	228
Woodstock	V. E. Silvera	.. ..	..	53
Do.	Henry Braham	.. ..	5	20
Do.	Est. S. S. Stedman	Adm. Gen.	..	158
Windsor Castle	Est. E. A. DaCosta	Do.	5	30
Williamsfield	Hy. M. Jones & F. M. Jones	.. ..	..	275
Do.	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	97
Windsor	United Fruit Co.	Do.	..	162
Whydah	H. Nosworthy	.. ..	..	20
Ythanside	Est. W. B. Espeut	C. L. Hall	5	32
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Alex. Heywood	.. ..	5	30
Do.	A. B. Braham	.. ..	4	12
Agualta Vale	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	90	486½
Albion	S. M. Walker	.. ..	..	150
Albany	C. C. Langlois	.. ..	16	50
Alleppo	C. H. Randall	.. ..	3	12
Belfield	M. McKenzie	.. ..	5	20
Berry Hill	Robert White	.. ..	..	30
Do.	S. M. Walker	.. ..	..	30
Bagnold Spring	S. M. Roche	.. ..	2	60
Do.	C. S. Cadien	.. ..	..	40
Brighton	P. Cousins	E. L. Sharpe	..	4

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd—</i>				
Ballards Valley ..	G. S. W. Walker ..	P. Lindo ..	30	300
Brimmer Hall ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	..	..
Cardiff ..	J. T. Marsh Est. ..	T. R. McDonald ..	..	30
		(Lessee)		
Carlton ..	Jane Baugh ..	..	..	10
Camberwell ..	Wm. H. Davidson ..	..	5	15
Cape Clear ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	15	167
Castlemine ..	S. D. Lindo ..	..	..	25
Chovy ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	53	355
Chovy ..	D. C. Hylton ..	..	40	60
Charlottenburg ..	W. H. Westmoreland ..	C. S. Duquesnay ..	80	300
Claremont ..	Est. H. G. Constantine ..	..	20	30
Do. ..	Eva Constantine ..	..	20	60
Do. ..	Est. H. G. Constantine ..	..	10	35
Do. ..	Est. Harriett Constantine ..	..	15	42
Do. ..	F. Graham ..	..	20	55
Do. ..	F. Graham ..	..	45	85
Do. ..	Robinson & Duquesnay ..	..	20	65
Do. ..	E. G. O. Nixon ..	..	10	20
Clermont Ranch ..	Frances Graham ..	..	15	40
Clifton Hill ..	Zach. McIntosh ..	..	..	6
Content ..	Donald F. N. Pringle ..	..	..	24
Coves ..	C. M. G. Purchas ..	..	..	25
Crescent ..	Neville & Owen Silvera ..	..	..	110
Crescent ..	L. Tingling ..	..	..	100
Crescent ..	Edgar C. Motta ..	..	..	120
Do. ..	Cecil Geo. Silvera ..	..	..	50
Do. ..	Robert Silvera ..	..	..	50
Do. ..	Philip Roche and Leo. Osbourne ..	..	..	50
Crawle ..	Graham A. Hawkins ..	..	30	80
Cromwell ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	140
Decoy ..	Est. J. S. Murray ..	T. P. V. McDaniel ..	..	50
		(Lessee)		
Do. ..	Western St. Mary's Bank ..	..	..	50
Deeside ..	Saml. Schliefer ..	..	5	17
Donnington ..	Theop. E. Dixon ..	..	..	40
Do. ..	J. C. Murphy ..	..	..	15
Devon Pen ..	J. D. Bridgmahon ..	..	50	60
Dunside ..	Emeline Crawford ..	..	10	12
Eden Park ..	Est. of J. H. Philpotts ..	Adm. Genl. ..	5	322
Enfield ..	Hannah Beckford ..	..	5	20
Epping ..	J. T. Marsh Est. ..	..	..	20
Egypt Pen ..	Robt. A. Morris ..	..	29	30
Do. ..	D. J. Morris ..	..	9	20
Do. ..	Wm. Morris ..	..	15	25
Do. ..	Eliza Morris ..	..	15	35
Epsom ..	Mrs. E. Brown ..	Chas. H. Grossett ..	10	22
Esher ..	C. E. Westmoreland ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	100	600
Do. ..	Agnes L. Westmoreland ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	400
Fontabelle ..	U. R. Sutherland ..	..	..	45
Donnington ..	T. E. Dixon ..	..	..	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Fontabelle ..	Lillian Lindo & Florence .. Lord ..	..	..	270
Do. ..	A. F. Walter & I. S. Magnus ..	..	..	50
Fort George ..	Est. A. F. G. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	50	100
Fort Stewart ..	Mary Henry & A. H. .. Campbell ..	Rev. Watson Taylor ..	10	20
Fort Stewart ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	103	294
Friendship ..	William C. Belnavis ..	..	..	27
Frontier ..	Est. D. R. Clemetson ..	..	..	282
Gayle ..	S. H. Marsh ..	..	..	27
Gibraltar ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	103	50
Grays Inn ..	C. M. Pringle ..	..	..	120
Greenwood ..	Lilian M. Farquharson ..	..	..	110
Golden Grove ..	Gray's Inn Central .. Factory Ltd. ..	L. B. Whittaker ..	..	190
Halifax ..	A. E. Silvera ..	..	25	250
Harmony Hall ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	W. R. Aquart ..	..	..
Hazard ..	Thomas Champagne ..	..	..	45
Do. ..	Alfred Champagne ..	..	..	60
Hazard ..	Wm. Champagne ..	..	..	20
Heywood Hall and Lanrumny ..	Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd. ..	..	50	900
Higgate ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	W. R. Aquart ..	..	78
Hopewell ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	29	220
Do. ..	C. C. F. M. Goffe ..	..	10	10
Home Castle ..	Gilbert H. Francis ..	..	10	35
Industry ..	J. T. Marsh Est. ..	..	..	10
Iter Boreale ..	Gray's Inn Central .. Factory Ltd. ..	L. B. Whittaker ..	..	230
Kendal ..	A. M. Donald ..	..	15	35
Koeningsburgh ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	20	170
Langley ..	Est. of M. E. Johnston ..	D. F. McCormack ..	..	200
Lambkin Hill ..	S. M. Roche ..	..	10	80
Lewisburgh ..	Stella McGregor ..	United Fruit Co. ..	15	175
Do. ..	C. A. Foster ..	..	10	15
Lucky Hill ..	J. H. Jefferson ..	..	..	50
Mahoe Hill ..	M. E. Henriques ..	..	10	25
Moore Hall ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	13	115
Montrose ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	40
Do. ..	E. G. Robinson ..	..	15	45
Do. ..	T. A. Roxburgh ..	..	40	150
Nashville ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	W. R. Aquart ..	..	100
Nonsuch ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	..	535
Do. ..	Est. Helen Rudolf ..	Oswald L. Rudolph ..	75	24
Nutfield ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	..	630
New Ramble ..	Est. Leo. Geo. Silvera ..	Admin. Genl. ..	..	291
Oxford ..	A. D. & A. C. Goffe ..	..	50	350
Orange Hill ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	40	365
Osborne ..	G. M. Benbow ..	..	90	60
Orange River ..	A. Fisher ..	..	20	45
Do. ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	..	70
Do. ..	E. S. Webb ..	..	20	51

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Orange River	Jas. H. Byles	..	40	92
Do.	M. E. Robinson	..	10	20
Palmetto Grove	H. W. R. Scott	..	18	181
Pemberton Valley	Keneth M. Pringle	..	..	225
Do.	Uriah R. Sutherland	..	..	50
Pembroke Hall	A. B. Champagne	..	..	60
Do.	Sylvester Latibeaudiere	..	..	30
Do.	Alfred Champagne	..	10	50
Do.	Harold Champagne	..	..	10
Do.	C. S. Boyd	..	..	20
Platfield	U. F. Co.	J. G. Kieffer	45	236
Do.	W. S. Pickwick	..	20	40
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	30
Preston	James Osborne	..	..	20
Do.	Est. W. S. Pickwick	Admin. Gen.	20	40
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	25
Quebec	R. P. Simmonds	..	35	240
Retreat	Emma Holtham	H. A. Tate (lessee)	1	12
Richmond	A. A. Allen	..	5	20
Do.	H. B. Wolcott	..	55	255
Roslyn	Robt. H. & C. H. C. Goffe	..	10	100
Do.	John B. Goffe	..	..	50
Russell Hall	George Davis	..	..	35
Do.	Sophia Byfield	..	..	10
Do.	Nathan Byfield	..	..	16
Do.	Phillip Roche	..	5	20
Do.	Samuel Roche	..	..	20
Do.	Dr. J. J. Edwards	..	..	45
Do.	Eustace Silvera	..	..	40
Do.	O. M. S. Rankin	..	..	30
Do.	James Osborne	..	..	40
Do.	H. E. Reddick	..	..	10
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill	..	4	15
Salisbury	Chas. S. Boyd	..	20	40
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais	..	..	22
Sue River	H. W. Wyrach Est.	Admin. Gen.	25	50
Smallfield	E. A. McNeil	..	..	40
Try All	Lillian Motta	..	..	200
Tremolesworth	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	..	500
Trinity	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	..	371 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Union	R. P. Simmonds	..	..	354
Warwick Castle	Edwd. Hyatt	..	..	20
Do.	J. T. Marsh Est.	..	..	80
Do.	R. T. Rigg	..	..	100
Do.	Frank Lindo	..	..	25
White Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	..	608 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	..	230
Wentworth	United Fruit Co.	..	..	250
Union Hill	Thos. Kidd	..	..	40
Llangley	C. M. Reydel	..	..	26
Do.	F. H. DeLisser	..	..	20

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Arthurs Mt. ..	H. N. Pullar ..	..	10	25
Belleain ..	Capt. P. A. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	..	..
Belmont ..	Est. Wm. Conran ..	E. V. Townend ..	..	10
Blackstonedged ..	Mrs. B. S. Dixon ..	Alex. Gordon ..	..	20
Cranbrook ..	C. C. Calder ..	..	20	30
Caledonia ..	J. W. McFarlane ..	..	..	17
Culloden ..	Alex. Cooke ..	..	..	11
Cave Valley ..	A. A. Lindo ..	..	..	75
Chesterfield ..	Geo. Abrahams ..	..	..	65
Content ..	C. M. Purchas ..	..	30	50
Drax Hall ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	88
Gloster Hall ..	W. H. Westmoreland ..	..	1	80
Goshen ..	Roper Bros. ..	L. L. Roper ..	..	100
Greenack ..	G. Casserley, H. M. Purchas ..	..	3	150
Home Castle ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	83
Huntley ..	Mrs. A. O. Simons ..	Jack Addison ..	..	43
Llandoverly ..	Webb Cotter & Paton ..	H. S. Dalrymple ..	50	5
Norwood ..	A. Halsall ..	..	..	..
New Ground ..	Mrs. B. S. Dixon ..	Alex. Gordon ..	120	40
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. A. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	3	15
Rockfield ..	S. Cotter ..	..	3	25
Ridge ..	V. A. Mitchelin ..	..	..	7
Richmond Pen ..	A. W. Gordon ..	..	..	13
Roaring River ..	Est. of Sir John Pringle ..	C. C. Calder ..	..	19
Retreat ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	..	53
Seville ..	Est. of H. Hoskins ..	S. Cotter ..	25	100
Tobolski ..	J. H. Allwood, et al ..	..	..	8
Windsor ..	A. C. Goffe ..	..	..	20
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	557
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Allsides ..	Mary A. Campbell ..	Dr. E. O. Smith ..	..	50
Bristol and Chester ..	Blanche Pile ..	..	..	25
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	H. P. Sewell ..	..	22
Forest ..	C. G. Edwards ..	..	..	20
Freemans Hall ..	R. Aitken, B. O. Minott ..	R. Aitken ..	..	40
Garredu ..	Hon. Guy Ewen ..	..	..	10
Good Hope ..	F. L. Thomson and Sons ..	..	..	15
Mahogany Hall ..	H. E. Capstick ..	..	..	20
Pantrefant ..	C. T. Dewar ..	..	..	37
Stettin ..	A. McArthur ..	..	..	30
Weston Farrel ..	Alex. Oppenheim ..	P. Oppenheim ..	..	50
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	18	983
<i>St. James—</i>				
Belfont ..	L. G. Fennell ..	..	..	160
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	450
Croydon ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	100
Ducketts ..	St. James Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	400
Do. ..	S. H. Whittingham ..	..	..	50
Guildsbro' ..	L. J. Hawthorne ..	..	..	100
Garlands ..	A. G. Facey ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	300
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	154

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. James, contd.—</i>				
Irwin ..	Dr. A. M. Mills ..	..	..	50
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	350
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson ..	..	..	200
Lapland ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	30
Mocho ..	S. H. Whittingham ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	350
Montpelier ..	Jno. W. Edwards ..	..	..	200
Newman Hall ..	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	H. G. Scudamore (lessee) ..	..	85
Stonehenge ..	F. A. Cory ..	..	..	90
Springvale ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	..	..	50
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe ..	..	..	250
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins ..	..	..	90
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	350
Virgin Valley ..	T. P. Leyden ..	..	..	250
Worcester ..	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	..	..	50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	120
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	..	..	70
Green River ..	Cecil Elmy ..	..	..	190
Greenwich ..	D. K. Hodgson ..	..	..	206
Harding Hall ..	J. Thomson Evans ..	..	..	60
Haughton Hall ..	S. M. Haughton James ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	..	60
Haughton Court ..	A. Watson Taylor ..	H. G. Watson Taylor ..	..	67
Paradise ..	Hugh Fraser ..	..	..	90
Rhodes Hall ..	Rev. A. B. Mullings ..	..	2	40
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird ..	..	2	70
Spring Valley ..	Mrs. M. Junor ..	..	..	70
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	..	25
Westfield ..	H. Roxburgh ..	..	..	77
Orange Bay ..	A. W. S. Jackson ..	..	..	65
Kenilworth ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	..	35
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Barneyside ..	Solomon Haughton ..	..	..	10
Dundee ..	R. M. Steven ..	..	..	50
Kew Park ..	Est. J. R. Williams ..	R. F. Williams ..	..	71
Lamb Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	50
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	85
Seaford ..	G. Gardiner ..	..	..	25
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	1,288
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Breadnut Valley ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	..	10
Maggotty ..	H. Western ..	..	..	35
Aberdeen ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	25	10
Ipswich ..	R. G. Sinclair ..	..	..	80
Vauxhall ..	J. A. Martin ..	..	..	30
Bartons ..	Agnes A. Tomlinson ..	..	..	3
Wallingford ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	..	..	10
Wallingford ..	R. A. McFarlane ..	..	..	..
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	10	800

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Ashley Hall ..	Thos. McWhinniee ..	..	..	105
Chesterfield, ..	Amity Hall Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	44
Perrins and Amity Hall				
Danks Savoy ..	Grinan Estates ..	Dr. A. J. Grinan ..	..	25
Friendship ..	R. C. McCormack ..	R. C. McCormack ..	..	45
Gonio ..	Est. F. G. Sharp ..	Mrs. E. Sharp and H. G. R. Sharp & Mrs. E. Sharp ..	..	100
Halse Hall ..	Mrs. G. W. Harris ..	G. W. Harris ..	..	24
Harwood ..	Mrs. Ffrench Mullen ..			
Kellets. ..	Thos. Abrahams. ..	Thos. Abrahams. ..	10	150
Teak Pen ..	H. Upton. ..	H. Upton ..	..	20
Mears ..	Dr. A. W. Thomson ..	Dr. A. W. Thomson ..	..	50
Morrants. ..	Est. C. A. Winn ..	Geo. Lacy ..	5	70
Mt. Hindmost ..	W. F. March. ..	W. F. March. ..	..	150
North Hall ..	Dr. A. W. Thomson ..	Dr. A. W. Thomson ..	..	100
Old Plantation ..	Est. H. F. D'Aguilar ..	Martha D'Aguilar ..	5	70
Pennants. ..	Mrs. E. Sharp ..			
Suttons ..	Lord Penrhyn ..	H. Upton. ..	..	25
Trout Hall ..	Theo McWhinnie (Tenant) ..			40
Whitney ..	Est. F. G. Sharp ..	{ Mrs. E. Sharpp and H. G. R. Sharp ..	48	141
Woodhall ..	Viscount Ednam ..	{ E. M. Clark, S. A. Lord (lessees) ..	80	60
Vere Pens ..	S. A. Schliefer. ..	S. A. Schlifer ..	..	35
	Clarence Lopez ..		..	90
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Belmont ..	C. G. Hudson ..	..	..	80
Bernard Lodge ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	..	200
Belmore ..	Capt. S. D. List ..	..	..	50
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	149
Crawle ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	129
Cedar Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	114
Cow Park ..	Gaymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	488
Congreve Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	206
Cooksons ..	do. ..	do. ..	..	268
Cottage ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	..	24
Cumberland Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	..	1139
Caymanas, Dawkins ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	141
Dawkins Bog ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	129
Dunkeld ..	Leslie Cawley ..	..	..	27
Enfield ..	Alexander Dolphy ..	..	12	25
Farm 1 & 2 ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	487
Goshen ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	..	200
Glengoffe ..	Nathan & Co. ..	..	20	30
Government Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	205
Grange ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	..	200
Great Salt Pond ..	United Fruit Co. ..	ditto ..	..	53
Harkers Hall ..	Estate J. C. Lecezne ..	Admin. Genl. ..	40	66
Halfway Tree Pen ..	R. H. B. Hotchkin ..	Keeling Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	300



BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Hyde ..	Percy Launcelot ..	..	5	15
Hyde Park & Kendal ..	Hon. T. J. Cawley ..	..	..	100
La Caridad & Cook- sons ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	..	300
Lawrencefield ..	Cecil V. Lindo ..	..	..	260
Lime Tree Garden ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	..	200
March Pen ..	Do. ..	..	..	200
Mt. Olive ..	Do. ..	..	10	40
New Works ..	R. H. Melhado ..	..	..	40
New Hall ..	R. H. Melhado ..	..	..	80
Palm ..	D. Campbell ..	..	..	40
Pear Tree Grove ..	E. A. McNeil ..	..	7	45
Phoenix Park ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	..	100
Do. ..	A. Dolphy ..	..	..	100
Do. ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	201
Portmere ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	..	109
Rodons ..	A. A. Delapenha ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	34
Rodons ..	C. V. Lindo ..	..	..	56
Reid's Pen ..	Otto Crowden ..	..	..	20
Reid's Pen ..	Est. Wm. Watson ..	Wm. Watson, Jnr. ..	..	165
Retirement ..	Rose Douglas ..	..	..	30
Rio Magno ..	H. A. Fowler ..	..	..	100
Do. ..	A. N. F. Goodison ..	..	20	100
Riversdale ..	R. H. Melhado ..	..	..	40
Rose Hall ..	E. O. Crum Ewing ..	..	80	19
Thelford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	..	50
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	40	10
Twickenham Park ..	Est. Wm. Watson ..	Wm. Watson, Jnr. ..	..	156½
Tulloch ..	Hon. J. H. McPhail ..	..	50	250
Villa Pen & Orchard ..	N. N. McGilchrist ..	U. F. Co., (lessees) ..	..	50
Whitemarl ..	Est. Henry McGilchrist ..	do. do. ..	..	59
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	..	204
Williamsfield ..	V. N. Magnus ..	..	15	60
Worthy Park ..	F. C. Clarke ..	..	200	200

## GRAZING PENS.

*Pens of 100 head and over.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	P. C. Cork ..	W. H. Heron ..	480	371	250
Cherry Garden ..	Lt.-Col. Marescaux ..	..	500	393	160
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	900	2,276	315
Halberstadt ..	B. S. Gosset ..	..	1,250	611	300
Hope ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Dir. of Agriculture ..	460	1,337	360
Mona ..	Kingston and St. An- drew Corporation ..	A. M. Davis ..	800	1,892	450
Waterhouse ..	Est. of Mrs. F. J. Far- quharson ..	W. N. C. Farquhar- son ..	1,000	350	250
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	R. J. Fraser ..	700	2,258	200
Belvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	W. Dougall ..	400	1,892	600
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	1,000	1,600	500
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	260	634½	250
Garbrant Hall ..	Henry Holgate ..	..	4,000	2,019	660
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	R. A. Burke ..	130	1,199	..
Lloyds ..	Est. J. W. McLean ..	..	298	4,692	350
Lyssons ..	J. H. Philipps and A. H. Philipps ..	..	500	824½	500
Morant ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	380	700	265
Mt. Sin i ..	Leslie J. Burke ..	..	250	1,200	89
Pera ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	A. Robertson ..	732	534	400
Prospect ..	Col. L. G. Harrison ..	..	545	383	250
" ..	Chas. S. Nunes ..	Chas. S. Nunes ..	80	575	60
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	H. T. Davis ..	400	715	300
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boston ..	C. H. Farquharson ..	W. E. Calder ..	625	237	270
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	986	719	471
Buff Bay River ..	Genevieve Benbow ..	..	363	248	79
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	600½	50	150
Content ..	Chas. Paterson ..	..	380	120	95
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	J. H. Baker ..	200	660	111
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	300	956	230
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	486	3,007	38
Norwich ..	Capt. A. Furber ..	R. C. Shorman ..	200	252	100
Paradise ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	633	1,479	92
Ross Craig ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	..	200	450	200
Travellers Lodge and Laddington ..	J. H. Fisher ..	..	448	..	70
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	362	583	161
Spring Garden ..	C. L. Hall ..	..	1,424	852	400
Wydah ..	Chas. Patterson ..	..	300	307	110
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Aqualta Vale ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,580	596	470
Ballards Valley ..	G. L. Walker ..	P. Lindo ..	620	480	191
Cape Clear ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	687	478	211
Chovey ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	617	554	166
Eden Park ..	Est. J. H. Philipotts ..	Adm. Genl. ..	636	608	136
Epping ..	J. T. Marsh Est. ..	..	410	217	100
Charlottenburg ..	W. A. W. Westmoreland ..	C. S. Duquesnay ..	330	584	156

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>					
Frontier ..	C. L. Clemetson ..	..	350	1,013	161
Fort George ..	Est. A. F. G. Ellis ..	O. H. Keeling ..	2,092½	1,744½	950
Fort Stewart ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,784½	458½	378
Orange Hill ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	487	539	117
Osborne ..	G. M. Benbow ..	..	278	230	82
Huddersfield ..	W. H. Horsfall ..	E. M. Mais ..	716	184	126
Hopewell ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,306	456	580
Iter Boreale ..	E. C. Hosack ..	..	500	979	220
Industry ..	Nellie A. Brown ..	..	700	133½	210
	S. March ..	..	..	..	..
Koeningsburg ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,592	468	827
Lucky Hill ..	Sarah A. Roxburgh ..	..	360	340	310
Moore Hall ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	592	139	220
Nutfield ..	do ..	do ..	1,191	340	716
New Ramble ..	Est. E. G. Silvera ..	Adm. Gen. ..	696	725½	200
Prospect ..	F. E. Dixon ..	..	614	550	280
Quebec ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	..	500	600	506
Sherness ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	812	149	321
Tremolesworth ..	do ..	do ..	701	459	556
Up-Park Pen ..	Ellen Roper ..	..	764	..	235
Warwick Castle ..	J. T. Marsh Est. ..	..	470	386	200
Warwick Castle ..	R. T. Rigg ..	..	200	129	43
Water Valley ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	516	550	140
Rosend ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	222	842	75
Roscobel ..	G. M. Benbow ..	..	300	218½	289
Spring Valley ..	E. M. Mais ..	..	539	242	86
Salisbury ..	C. S. Boyd ..	..	170½	152½	90
Tower Hill ..	F. E. Dixon ..	..	235	153	60
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park ..	E. Arnett ..	..	1,500	442	160
Arthnr's Seat ..	Mrs. H. Drysdale ..	S. M. Fisher ..	1,300	356	490
& Bogue ..	..	..	..	..	..
Annandale ..	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. ..	..	2,290	30	670
Antrim ..	E. S. Galbraith ..	..	422	118	140
Barrett Pen ..	Brig.-Gen. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.B., C.M.G. ..	..	1,947	1,929	767
Belmont ..	Est. Wm. Conran ..	..	500	142	60
Beverly Pen ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	923	201	252
Bridge Water ..	H. P. Stephenson ..	Aubrey Stephenson ..	1,111	175	285
Bromley ..	Mrs. M. Simpson ..	..	738	96	200
Belmont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,129	284	359
Belleair and Cardiff Hall ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,150	1,224	790
Crescent Park ..	Mrs. Flora Stewart ..	..	1,000	389	300
Carton ..	Mrs. E. DeRoux ..	..	1,048	132	500
Chippenham Park ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	515	1,285	250
Cranbrook ..	C. C. Calder ..	..	360	481	100
Drax Hall ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	Alex. Gordon ..	1,400	938	370
Edinburgh ..	W. Conran Est. ..	W. V. Townsend ..	1,243	..	530
Castle ..	..	..	..	..	..
Friendship ..	Est. C. L. Walker ..	W. V. Townsend ..	858	10	300

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Greenwich Park	Helen A. Miller ..	..	320	100	101
Greenfield, En- deavour & Had- den	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	2,092 $\frac{3}{4}$	232	340
Gloucester Hall	W. H. Westmoreland ..	..	256	438 $\frac{3}{4}$	135
Goshen ..	Roper Bros. ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,472	954	500
Grierfield ..	Frank Roper ..	..	957	431	400
Grier Park ..	G. C. Brown ..	..	300	904	300
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant	Wm. Conran ..	..	969	100	250
Hopewell ..	Est. C. L. Walker ..	M. V. Townend ..	564	20	185
Hopewell ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	775	332	280
Home Castle ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	2,320	1,722	740
Huntley ..	Mrs. A. O. Simons, ..	J. Addison ..	678	67	266
Hyde Park ..	E. Helwig ..	..	385	672	193
Islington ..	E. V. Townend ..	..	700	170	245
Knapdale ..	G. A. Cocks ..	..	630	532	290
Lilyfield ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	..	1,305	697	410
Lindale ..	A. L. Simmonds ..	E. T. L. Simmonds ..	540	70	170
Mammee Ridge ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	790	421	250
Mount Plenty ..	Miss A. Roxburgh ..	..	565	103	300
Malvern Park ..	E. Pratt ..	..	922	463	453
Mammee Bay ..	do ..	..	235	316	140
Minard and New Hope	Hon. George McGrath ..	Arthur McGrath ..	1,645	149	650
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,565	435	765
Phoenix Park ..	Mrs. F. Stuart ..	..	1,200	230	300
Pennys ..	St. Leger Tivy ..	..	1,000	950	250
Queenhythe ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	865	342	235
Ramble ..	H. Sharpe ..	..	540	2,997	350
Retirement ..	G. C. Brown ..	..	245	435	200
Rio Hoe ..	Brig.-Genl. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.B., C.M.G. ..	..	2,975	1,062	1,134
Rockfield and Golden Spring	Sylvester Cotter ..	..	515	40	200
Roaring River ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	C. Calder ..	998	711 $\frac{3}{4}$	400
Richmond ..	A. W. Gordon ..	..	1,321	1,204 $\frac{1}{2}$	127
Ridge ..	V. E. Michelin ..	..	950	247	254
Retreat ..	S. M. Smith ..	..	1,245	942	127
Relief ..	M. V. Townend ..	..	450	50	130
Shaw Park ..	Mrs. Flora Stuart ..	..	500	138	80
Southfield ..	J. G. Calder ..	..	1,000	156	359
Soho, Bradfield & Halifax	Ethel P. Stewart ..	..	2,223	850	870
Seville ..	Est. of H. S. Hoskins ..	..	1,383	765	326
Thicketts & Lookout	Est. of C. L. Walker ..	M. V. Townend ..	1,620	..	525
Thatchfield ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	A. McGrath ..	800	809	264
Tobolski ..	J. H. Allwood, et al ..	..	1,400	1,050	230
Unity Valley ..	Roper Bros. ..	G. L. Roper ..	1,000	1,000	250
Winefield ..	John R. Scarlett ..	H. Purchas ..	400	30	60
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Barnstaple ..	Mrs. Lewis ..	E. N. Wooler ..	508	192	226
Bromley ..	T. R. B. Vermont ..	A. E. F. Vermont ..	339	439	156
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	H. P. Sewell ..	600	1,000	225

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.—</i>					
Golden Grove ..	D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	670	1,226	250
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	274	1,527	775
Georges Valley ..	Marcella Gray ..	A. S. Gray ..	295	580	105
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk ..	..	410	1,145	480
Hampstead and Retreat	Victor Gentles ..	..	500	924	269
Harmony Hall ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	856	250	450
Holland ..	Est. L. W. Sharp ..	S. H. Sharp ..	700	968	190
Hopewell ..	A. E. Muschett ..	..	320	980	100
Hyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez ..	..	780	2,973	500
Johnson Pen ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	..	316	258	157
Lancaster ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	805	328	268
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick ..	..	1,315	1,575	315
Maxfield ..	L. S. H. Boothe ..	..	317	1,200	200
Merrywood and Top Hill	Geo. Taylor ..	..	642	428	190
Manchester ..	J. J. Milliner ..	..	300	213	160
Orange Grove ..	Chas. Costa ..	..	400	296	90
Pembroke ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	629	1,047	227
Phoenix ..	Adella Isabelle Kerr ..	A. S. Gray ..	840	128	466
Pantrepant ..	C. T. Dewar ..	..	653	1,731	228
Shawfield ..	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	253	367	309
Sportsman Hall	U. T. Todd ..	..	242	305	99
Southfield and Garredu	Hon. Guy S. Ewen ..	..	260	1,512	100
Unity ..	W. H. Vickers ..	..	900	651	284
Wales & Potosi	J. H. Clerk ..	A. W. L. Clerk ..	1,059	941	300
Windsor ..	W. Donald Hill ..	..	886	5,659	318
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall & Greenwood	Clarence Lopez ..	..	450	7,040	100
Bluehole ..	E. R. Burgess ..	..	200	170	53
Canaan ..	Jos. Shore ..	..	320	460	107
Eden ..	J. L. Lynch ..	..	350	407	143
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	500	865	172
Irwin ..	Dr. A. M. Mills ..	..	630	102	316
Kempshot ..	Est. Maxwell Hall ..	..	450	150	..
Kirkpatrick ..	E. R. Burgess ..	..	400	533	87
Montpelier ..	J. W. Edwards ..	..	2,787	4,251	2,995
Retirement ..	D. Mills ..	..	1,300	268	631
Roehampton ..	L. W. & A. V. Thomas	..	700	700	253
Spot Valley and Carlton	M. S. Grant ..	..	860	842	79
Springvale ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	..	371	1,600	323
Windsor Lodge	Cecil McFarlane ..	..	601	1,000	200
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere ..	B. M. Gosset ..	..	950	130	561
Burnt Ground ..	Est. P. Haughton James	J. S. M. Robertson ..	1,200	568	930
Barbican ..	F. Topper ..	..	100	234	18
Challacombe Pen	Charley M. & K. C. ..	..	600	2,646	824
Chester Castle ..	E. C. Cooke ..	..	912	184	320
Content ..	Est. Jno. Hudson ..	..	1,100	210	427
Copse ..	C. W. Hewitt Est. ..	..	1,000	916	550

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle
<i>Hanover, contd.—</i>					
Copse Farm ..	R. S. Harvey ..	..	265	..	..
Eaton ..	Hugh Sanftleben ..	..	650	580	110
Fish River ..	A. W. Aguilar ..	..	205	1,803	82
Golden Grove ..	E. P. Haughton James ..	..	1,203	1,220	779
Haughton Court ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	..	1,087	1,309	270
Haughton Grove ..	do ..	..	930	20	596
Knockalva ..	Maurice Malcolm ..	..	2,772	2,131	1,472
New Milnes ..	R. F. Lindo ..	..	1,000	467	240
Orange Bay & Ireland Pen ..	Jackson, A. D. S. ..	..	215	1,865	105
Orchard ..	N. A. Rudolf ..	..	314	462	44
Point ..	Est. A. R. Mudie ..	..	374	676	225
Ramble ..	L. G. Hudson-Heaven ..	E. P. Beresford ..	1,316	922	845
Recovery ..	H. H. Pouyatt ..	..	5	321	47
Round Hill ..	C. W. Hewitt Est. ..	..	300	1,024	150
Saddler's Hall ..	E. P. Haughton James ..	..	875	25	450
Shettlewood ..	J. W. Edwards ..	..	1,869	140	900
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	550	1,624	210
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown ..	A. S. Aguilar & Bro. ..	..	1,042	496	460
Acton ..	E. P. Haughton James ..	..	216	..	145
Amity ..	V. Campbell ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	390	308	265
Anglesea ..	J. D. Winder ..	..	240	300	187
Bluefields ..	Fanny McNeil ..	..	280	400	300
Bog ..	Dr. L. Gifford ..	..	1,560	..	600
Bulstrode ..	Est. F. M. Whitelocke ..	Mrs. G. H. Whitelocke ..	1,000	1,294	300
Bath ..	A. W. Alcock ..	..	691	..	200
Clifton ..	Dr. J. W. Hudson ..	..	283	77	150
Chilton ..	Est. J. W. Mennell ..	Miss M. Mennell ..	270	230	110
Enfield ..	Est. J. R. Williams ..	R. F. Williams ..	891	198	622
Ferris & Sweet River ..	Stainton Clarke ..	..	1,137	250	640
Georges Plain and Three Mile River ..	S. E. Morris ..	..	1,344	1,000	240
Grandvale ..	Edith Kirkham ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	800	2,200	538
Galloway ..	C. E. Harvey ..	C. E. Harvey ..	900	829	220
Haddo ..	W. A. Hewitt ..	..	365	700	185
Hermitage ..	P. H. Cooke ..	..	684	70	310
Hopeton ..	R. E. Harvey ..	..	526	..	420
Kew Park ..	Est. J. R. Williams ..	R. F. Williams ..	972	142½	998
Kings Valley ..	W. H. Farquharson ..	..	300	1,490	250
Kingswood ..	C. O. Hudson ..	..	164	..	100
Leamington ..	Jos. Findlay ..	..	501	533½	418
Llandilo ..	Hon. Hugh Clarke ..	..	1,400	37	580
Lennox ..	W. J. H. Cooke ..	..	390	200	413
Mesopotamia ..	Barham Friendship Central Estates Ltd. ..	..	600	1,000	90
Mt. Edgecombe ..	W. A. S. Vickers ..	Alfred Vickers ..	1,140	325	200
Morelands ..	Ed. Whitelock ..	..	1,000	800	540
Mt. Ricketts ..	W. R. W. Parker-Jervis ..	H. H. Latham ..	282	890	168

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland, contd.—</i>					
Negril Spots ..	F. A. Sinclair ..	..	550	585	488
New Works ..	Geo. Hogg ..	..	133	70	120
Nonpareil and White Hall ..	R. E. Harvey ..	..	2,000	332	1,104
Old Hope ..	Genl. A. Sandbach ..	J. W. Edwards ..	2,640	..	880
Petersville ..	Fanny McNeil ..	..	700	836	325
Prospect ..	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.	..	728	1,120	365
Paradise ..	S. M. Haughton James ..	J. G. A. Robertson ..	2,100	9,000	1 009
Robins River ..	Hon. Hugh Clarke ..	..	800	205	300
Retirement ..	Cyril Hudson ..	..	945	200	320
Shafston ..	Est. Tait ..	..	545	210	221
Shafston ..	Est. Sinclair ..	..	600	155	230
Spring Garden ..	Est. H. B. L. Segree ..	H. B. Segree ..	800	1,823	410
Woodstock ..	Dr. C. E. Harvey ..	Capt. R. G. Harvey ..	441	822	1,074
Westcliffe ..	Cyril Hudson ..	..	250	640	600
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton ..	Appleton Central, Ltd.	Lindo Bros. ..	500	5,152	170
Allscott ..	Mrs. C. F. Farquharson ..	..	452	..	200
Aberdeen ..	Wm. Wilson ..	F. H. Farquharson ..	250	630	..
Ashton ..	C. E. Earle ..	..	200	145	90
Antington ..	Hon. P. W. Sangster ..	..	20	70	30
Barton Isles ..	Dr. J. Hudson ..	..	1,300	1,288	540
Bogue ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	..	2,500	4,095	750
Biscany and Newton ..	R. B. Daley ..	..	1,600	265	300
Benmore ..	Wm. Hutchinson ..	..	522	610	100
Bromberry ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	..	110	230	75
Buena Vista ..	A. G. Robison ..	..	881	222	115
Bybrook ..	Dr. J. A. L. Calder ..	..	10	168	50
Brucefield ..	S. Forrest, Sr. ..	..	100	382	70
Cabbage Valley ..	Hendriks & Co. ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	1,000	761	120
Cashew ..	J. C. Hutchinson ..	..	1,500	860	250
Claremont Park ..	S. Hendriks ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	440	800	253
Content ..	R. B. Daley ..	..	497	200	103
Cornwall ..	Mrs. F. J. C. Farquhar- son ..	..	194	305	50
Elphenstowe ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	..	600	961	125
Elim ..	Hendriks & Co. ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	2,714	2,000	800
Emmas ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	350	600	200
Elderslie ..	R. Lawrence ..	..	50	916	127
Fullerswood ..	Hendriks & Farquhar- son ..	..	1,484	2,420	420
Font Hill ..	Capt. D. S. Smith ..	C. E. Isaacs ..	1,700	1,447	325
Friendship ..	Hy. Maxwell ..	..	800	900	220
Fellowship ..	Est. W. S. Cooper ..	E. T. Cooper ..	666	84	100
Goshen ..	R. B. Daley ..	..	1,500	1,512	800
Gilnock ..	E. W. Muirhead ..	..	820	728	270
Giddy Hall ..	Est. Jno. Cooper ..	J. M. Cooper ..	168	1,000	75
Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	..	3,020	3,333	1,240

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>					
Haughton ..	Mrs. B. S. Maxwell ..	..	420	754	97
Hermitage ..	G. R. Smith ..	..	50	250	70
Hodges ..	W. G. Griffith ..	..	1,459	2,000	580
Hounslow ..	Geo. R. Smith ..	..	317	400	110
Long Acre ..	Theo. E. Levy ..	..	100	391	60
Luana ..	A. Lewis & H. C. Lewis ..	A. Lewis ..	2,000	1,500	360
Lower Works ..	S. Hendriks ..	W. G. Hendriks ..	80	500	111
Long Hill ..	Mrs. M. Castle ..	A. G. Robison ..	1,600	191	500
Mt. Olivet ..	Major G. L. Knowles ..	..	165	200	30
Mt. Pelier ..	J. F. Goodison ..	..	405	1,907	120
Maggotty ..	H. Westin ..	..	100	593	100
Malvern Wells ..	C. H. Iver ..	..	200	200	60
Malvern Hill ..	A. F. Lawrence ..	..	130	300	75
Mountain Side ..	Mrs. C. F. L. Sangster ..	..	27	100	20
(The Orchard)					
New River ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	728	1,800	292
Northampton ..	Mrs. I. Phillips ..	C. P. Jackson ..	775	188	180
Oxford ..	H. V. Manton ..	..	900	721	273
Peru ..	Est. J. V. Calder ..	Emily Calder ..	800	230	58
Pepper ..	M. Dickenson ..	A. M. Lewis ..	1,119	1,111	250
Raheen ..	R. B. Daley ..	..	1,480	3,113	578
Southampton ..	Isabella Williams ..	..	888	100	160
Stanmore ..	D. Clacken ..	..	994	500	181
Springvale ..	Dr. John Hudson ..	..	150	1,212	168
Thatchfield ..	E. T. Forrest ..	..	555	163	190
Torrington ..	G. R. Smith ..	..	160	674	76
Unity ..	R. Lawrence ..	N. F. Hendriks ..	92	144	40
Vaux Hall ..	J. A. Martin ..	..	710	40	200
Vineyard ..	E. T. Forrest ..	Leased ..	550	309	275
White Hall ..	Louis Crooks ..	..	1,292	500	255
Warminster ..	Hon. A. E. Harrison ..	..	643	542	360
Windsor ..	Florence Lewis ..	E. B. Lewis ..	272	109	118
Williamsfield }					
Y. S. ..	P. J. Browne Est. ..	P. E. Browne ..	1,350	3,913	1,250
Williamsfield ..	Jas. W. Daley ..	R. B. Daley ..	111	55	30
<i>Manchester—</i>					
Brumalia ..	Est. of J. D. Lewis ..	A. M. Lewis (lessee) ..	1,100	168	275
Cocoaalk ..	George E. Heron ..	..	100	1,836	120
Chudleigh ..	W. Heron ..	..	470	855	150
Great Valley ..	Est. A. C. L. Martin ..	V. C. Logan ..	1,000	381	462
Green Vale ..	Missis Glanville ..	G. W. Harris ..	900	1,144	300
Green Hill and Grove Place ..	Jamaica Govt. ..	Director of Agri- culture ..	1,300	2,128	309
Hope ..	S. A. Lord ..	..	400	790	120
Kendal ..	E. M. Clark ..	..	556	29	130
Lyndhurst ..	E. F. Coke ..	W. H. Coke ..	500	723	225
Marshall's Pen ..	Est. M. E. Muirhead ..	E. W. Muirhead ..	1,000	900	356
Martins Hill ..	W. H. Coke ..	..	350	104	200
Marlborough ..	O. F. Lord ..	..	600	600	110



GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Manchester, contd.—</i>					
Perth ..	Mrs. M. Nightingale ..	..	700	50	150
Ramble ..	Est. S. A. Hendriks ..	E. S. Hendricks ..	819	1,000	250
Shooter's Hill ..	H. H. Heron ..	..	700	3,876	350
Stones Hope ..	Thursfield & ..	..	1,781	54	163
and Grove ..	Ronaldson ..	..	..	..	..
Weir Pen ..	Hon. Thos. Anderson ..	..	544	419	212
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Beauchamp ..	John G. Miller ..	..	600	1,050	248
Budleigh Park ..	G. Lewis ..	..	800	500	178
Knights and ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	1,687	1,235	415
Exeter ..	..	..	..	..	..
Longville Park ..	Harold Bolton ..	..	150	1,005½	160
Milk Spring & ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	1,800	601	300
Springfield ..	..	..	..	..	..
New Yarmouth ..	Viscount Ednam ..	Conrad Watson ..	332	514½	118
Parnassus & ..	Grinan Estates ..	M. O. V. Ffrench- ..	200	1,605	70
Sandy Gully ..	..	Mullen ..	..	..	..
Sandy Gully ..	Grinan Estates ..	Dr. A. J. Grinan ..	1,000	1,360	190
Spring Plain ..	Harry Fray ..	..	450	222	140
Ramble ..	A. A. Lewis ..	..	980	1,110	200
Rock River ..	John Scully ..	..	..	..	..
Rounington Pen ..	Hon. G. W. Muirhead ..	..	500	700	200
Rhymesbury ..	C. Lopez ..	..	800	4,088	546
Saint Jago ..	Major C. C. Mitchell ..	A. S. Phillips ..	2,500	4,000	900
Vere Pens ..	Clarence Lopez ..	..	1,500	3,040	592
Whitney ..	Viscount Ednam ..	E. M. Clarke ..	..	..	..
..	..	S. A. Lord (lessees) }	300	3,260	100
Woodleigh ..	Hon. G. W. Muirhead ..	..	250	5½	100
Denbeigh Crawl ..	Clarence Lopez ..	..	600	206	281
Denbigh ..	Hon. G. W. Muirhead ..	..	1,069	5,385	300
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	1,623	2,441	1,250
Bodles Pen ..	Mrs. Fulford ..	J. H. Fulford ..	600	191	150
Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	J. N. Peak ..	580	1,280½	197
Caymanas ..	Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	968½	5,074½	600
Charliemont ..	Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,217	3,094	587
Cumberland Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	652	2,848	66
Fellowship Hall ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	500	925	150
Great Salt Pond ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Kieffer ..	393	5,580	206
& Govt. Park ..	..	..	..	..	..
Halfway Tree Pen ..	R. H. B. Hotchkin ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	393	5,580	206
Hartlands ..	Hartlands Co., Ltd. ..	Hon. A. E. Wigan ..	562	1,054	100
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	..	250	4,288	500
Longs Wharf ..	Est. S. A. Hendriks ..	Leslie Hendriks ..	700	615	290
March Pen ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	500	1,349	140
Marlie ..	Ryley & Est. Robertson ..	P. R. Ryley ..	470	65	170
Mendez Pen ..	H. G. Sturridge ..	Stanley Stultz ..	395	500	207
New Works ..	Q. Melhado ..	..	300	538	110
New Hall ..	do ..	..	300	560	100

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>					
Cherry Gardens	Lindo Bros.,	R. McDaniel	200	1,084	800
Nightengale Grove			450	400	
St. Helens			1,000	837	
Pleasant Farm ..	Geo. McGrath ..	..	364	100	163
Phoenix Park ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	..	642	500	300
Rio Magno ..	A. N. F. Goodison ..	..	179½	300	10
Rhodens ..	C. G. Lord ..	..	360	10	120
Rose Hall ..	E. V. Crum Ewing ..	..	150	546	123
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	500	1,850½	186
Smallwood ..	C. A. Walters ..	H. A. Davis ..	800	100	200
Sydenbam ..	D. S. Lopez ..	..	480	40	500
Two Mile Wood ..	E. Charley ..	..	300	970	150
Tulloch ..	John H. McPhail ..	..	600	1,102	306
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	530	1,504	460
Wallens ..	N. C. Gyles ..	..	516	692½	45
Whim ..	O. Lord ..	..	660	50	330
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	2,250	9,512	960
Wakefield ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	556	59	329

## CROWN LANDS.

THE following rules for the sale of Crown Lands to settlers were approved by the Governor. (See Gazette Notice, 168, March 16, 1916).

1. A Land Board shall be appointed in each parish in which the Government owns sufficient Crown Lands to justify its creation. The Board shall consist of the Member for the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum shall be the Chairman and two others. The Board shall forward its recommendations to the Colonial Secretary.

2. The duties of the Board shall be to consider and advise the Government as to the best means of opening up Crown Lands for settlement and as to the methods of providing means for making and maintaining roads into such Crown Lands.

3. No more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor, nor shall any two grants of 300 acres be allotted to run continuously and contiguously without such approval. The Governor will so far as practicable adopt the general principle that out of every block say of 1,000 acres not more than one block of 300 acres should be sold.

4. The price at which the land will be sold may be learnt at the office of the Surveyor General or from the Bailiffs in charge of the different parcels. The value of land to be sold shall be fixed by the Surveyor General in consultation with the Local Land Board with the approval of the Governor.

5. Each applicant for the purchase of land must submit a recommendation from a person of good standing to whom he is personally known.

6. The Surveyor General on receipt by him of an application in the form endorsed hereon accompanied by a recommendation and on deposit of one-fifth of the price of the land shall cause a survey to be made of the quantity of land applied for, the applicant receiving notice as to the time when the survey will be made. Applicants' lots shall run continuously and contiguously with no blank land between lots, and possession will not be allowed to any applicant till survey has been made defining the lot purchased.

7. Any application may, however, be refused, and the deposit refunded, by the Surveyor General, at any time previous to the delivery to the applicant of the Certificate mentioned in Rule 10, whether the survey approved by the Surveyor General mentioned in Rule 6 entitling the applicant to possession has been made or not; and on tender refund of the deposit the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

8. On the survey being made and approved by the Surveyor General, the applicant shall be entitled to possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, subject, as in Rules 7 and 9, to refund of deposit and cancellation of sale previous to delivery of Certificate.

9. If the applicant shall be dissatisfied with the situation or configuration of the land allotted to him on such survey, and shall within fourteen days after the survey give written notice thereof to the Surveyor General, or to the Surveyor who made the survey, or to the Bailiff in charge of the land he shall be entitled to a refund of one-half of the amount deposited by him as above and his application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

10. If such notice shall not be given, the applicant shall on approval of the survey by the Surveyor General, be deemed to be the purchaser of and to be in possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, and as soon thereafter as practicable a Certificate shall be delivered to him by the Surveyor General, who shall keep a duplicate of such certificate in his office.

11. Such Certificate shall be in the form following:—

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Jamaica s.s.

Office of the Surveyor General, Kingston,  
of the Parish of

This is to certify that  
Yeoman (hereinafter called the purchaser) did on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
19\_\_\_\_, pay the sum of £\_\_\_\_\_, being one-fifth of the purchase money of £\_\_\_\_\_  
in respect of \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land part of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
and that the situation and configuration of the said \_\_\_\_\_ acres are  
as shown by survey thereof made by \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
19\_\_\_\_, which can be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor General in  
Kingston.

The land comprised in this certificate is held subject to the following condition:—

(1.)—The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money and the cost of survey, together amounting to £\_\_\_\_\_, are payable in ten years by ten equally yearly instal-

ments of £ , each without interest, the first of such instalments being payable on the day of 19 , and the subsequent instalments at intervals of one year thereafter. Provided that if within such period of ten years the purchaser shall have established one-fifth of acreage in Coffee, Coconuts, Cocoa, Oranges, or other permanent crop-producing plants, and shall have erected and maintained in good order on the land a suitable dwelling house to the approval of the Surveyor General, he shall be released from payment of, or be refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money.

- (2.)—Such payments shall be made to the Collector of Taxes for the said Parish of and the receipt of each payment must be endorsed on this certificate which must be produced to the Collector of Taxes at the time of payment.
- (3.)—The balance of the purchase money and costs of survey may however be paid in advance at any time subject to a discount of 3 per cent. and the Collector of Taxes is authorised to receive such payments whenever tendered.
- (4.)—If the purchaser shall at any time be six months in arrear in respect of payment of any yearly instalment on account of purchase money and costs of survey the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government shall give a notice calling on the purchaser or person in possession to pay the arrears due.
- (5.)—Such notice shall be served either by being delivered to the purchaser or person in possession of the land, or by being affixed to some tree, or posted on some other conspicuous part of the land.
- (6.)—If at the expiration of one month from the service of such notice the requirements of same have not been complied with, the Surveyor General may by himself or some person appointed by him, enter into possession of the land and may either before or after such entry sell the same at public auction or private contract or otherwise dispose of deal therewith as he may deem fit. On re-entry or sale this certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the previous payments made by the purchaser shall be forfeited, the same being taken by the Government as rent for the time during which he occupied the land.
- (7.)—On payment of the purchase money and costs of survey in full the purchaser or other person entitled thereto will receive from the Crown a conveyance or patent in fee simple in the usual form and with the usual reservations including (a) a reservation to the Government of the right to make Railways and new roads or improve existing roads, free of costs, the Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees, growing crops or cultivated ground, in making or improving such roads, (b) a reservation to the Government of all mines minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are suitable and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary, his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils using occupying enjoying, digging for working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payment or compensation in respect thereof) any roads, water courses or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof for the purposes of raising, working digging and carrying away the products of such mines minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for digging cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, (c) reservations to the Government of the right free of cost to lay water pipes and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and of the right to take and use free of cost the water on the said land for public water supplies and for the purpose of generating electric or other power for the running of railways or for any other purposes and the right free of costs to erect buildings and works for producing such power and for constructing telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and public water supplies and also with power for the Colonial Secretary his workmen agents and labourers to have free access at all times on the said land for all purposes of such foregoing reservations. The Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees growing crops or cultivated ground in carrying out such works.

(8.)—No transfer of, or dealing with the rights of the purchaser in the land comprised in this certificate shall be effectual until written notice thereof shall have been given to the Surveyor General duly authenticated to his satisfaction. No purchaser shall sell the land purchased by him or any portion of it until after the Surveyor General exercises a right of pre-emption at five per cent. above the price which has been bona fide offered for the land or declines to exercise that right. Dated this                      day of                      19

Surveyor General.

#### SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS

##### *Application.*

I                      of the Parish of  
do hereby apply to become the purchaser of                      acres of land part of  
in the parish of                      for the sum of £                      And I herewith deposit  
with the Surveyor General the sum of £                      , being one-fifth of the price of the said  
land and agree to be bound by and to conform to the foregoing rules and certificate in  
respect of my purchase.

Dated this                      day of                      19

Under this Order on 28th June, 1916, by notice in Gazette, Land Boards, were appointed in the following parishes:—St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

#### CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES.

THE control of plant diseases is regulated by Law 10 of 1925, "The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925" and the Orders made thereunder, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

1. The Governor in Privy Council has power to declare any disease of plants to be a 'notifiable plant disease' and the Governor to issue an order prescribing the treatment to be followed by the owner or occupier for the treatment of such notifiable plant disease.

In the case of a notifiable plant disease the owner or occupier and every person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of a *notifiable* plant disease on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing to the Director of Agriculture of the fact of the land or of any plant thereon being so infected or suspected, and should in such notice give all information in his power as to the extent and nature of the disease. The said notice shall be served personally on the Director of Agriculture or shall be addressed to him by registered post.

Where the occupier or the person having the charge or management of land is charged with an offence under the Law, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

For the purposes of the Law, the decision of the Director of Agriculture as to the presence or identification of any notifiable or infectious plant disease is final.

A fine not exceeding £50 can be inflicted for a breach of an order made under the Law or for failure to notify a notifiable plant disease.

At present the Panama Disease of Bananas is the only plant disease declared to be a notifiable plant disease to which the above requirements apply.

2. An "Infectious Plant Disease" is a disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council for which the Governor has power to make an order for treatment by the owner, occupier or manager concerned.

No notice of such a disease to the Director of Agriculture is required.

If the owner or occupier or the person having the charge or management of any land fails to carry out the measures prescribed in the order so issued, the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing may enter on such land and may carry out the measures prescribed in the order and the cost of carrying out these measures is recoverable from such owner or occupier as the case may be at the suit of the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing, as a Civil Debt before the Resident Magistrate for the parish in which the land in question is situated.

The Bonnygate Disease of Bananas, The Black Weevil Borer of Bananas, the Bud-rot Disease of Coconuts, and the Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane have been declared to be "Infectious Plant Diseases" under this Law, and Orders prescribing measures for their treatment have been issued.

THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1927, UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (PLANTS) LAW 1925, (LAW 10 OF 1925).

1. Every owner or occupier or persons having the charge or management of land (whether the land shall or shall not have been declared to be infected or suspected of being infected with plant disease) who knows or suspects the existence of the Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall, on giving notice to the Director of Agriculture as required by Section 7 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, and pending the arrival of a person appointed to carry out the provisions of the said Law hereinafter called "the Inspector," prevent as far as possible all persons and animals passing over the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect with a solution of one half pint Jeyes fluid, or similar disinfectant, per gallon of water, the boots or naked feet of all persons and the feet of any animals entering or walking on the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect by the heat of fire, or thoroughly cleanse with the disinfectant above described all cutlasses and tools used in the examination or treatment of any suspected plants, and shall examine the clothing of any person leaving the infected area and shall carefully remove any mud or soil found on such clothing, and shall wash any clothing so soiled with the disinfectant above described.

The suspected plant or plants shall not be dug out, nor shall any part thereof be removed, or destroyed pending the arrival of the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall examine the suspected plant and his decision as to the presence of the Panama Disease of Bananas shall be conclusive unless the owner shall at once challenge this opinion by handing a statement in writing to the Inspector claiming the right of appeal to the Director of Agriculture for a decision in accordance with Section 9 of the Law. The Inspector shall then prepare a sample of the diseased plant and forward this under seal to the Director of Agriculture by Parcels Post, together with an identification label furnishing the description required by Section 11 of the Law.

Pending the decision of the Director of Agriculture which shall be communicated to the owner or occupier through the Inspector in the form of a Certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture the provisions of Clause 1 hereof shall be maintained.

3. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of land on which a plant is situated which in the opinion of the Inspector, or, where appeal has been made to the Director of Agriculture, in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture, is affected with the Panama Disease of Bananas (whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected, or suspected of being infected with Plant Disease) shall make a systematic examination of every stool of bananas within a distance of one chain from the diseased plant by cutting down and observing the appearances of the stem and base of each plant. If one or more diseased plants are thereby disclosed a further area of one chain in distance from any such diseased plant shall be further examined in the manner above prescribed and this procedure shall continue until an area has been attained in which no diseased plant is found within one chain of the boundaries of the said area. The whole area thus included shall be an infected area, (hereinafter referred to as "the infected areas") for the purpose of these regulations and shall be treated by the said occupier or other person as follows:—

- (1) Every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not, shall be dug up with its roots and cut up into small slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces of plants which are not diseased shall be piled into heaps and treated with fresh-slaked lime. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased, and, if practicable, shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire the diseased pieces shall be treated with from 1, to 4 gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. Lime shall be applied to all the holes from which plants have been dug, and these holes left open and exposed to the sun. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.

- (2) All root food-crops including yams, taniers, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, Irish potatoes, onions, scallions, turnips, growing on the infected area shall be dug up and destroyed or thoroughly disinfected at the time of treatment of the diseased area with the disinfectant above described.
- (3) All persons who enter the infected area to carry out the treatment prescribed in this Order shall, before proceeding from the infected area to a place not infected, wash their boots or naked feet in a solution one half pint of Jeyes fluid or similar disinfectant per gallon of water.
- (4) Should adventitious Banana suckers appear from any land after treatment thereof as an infected area under this paragraph, such land shall be treated in the manner prescribed in (1) of this paragraph and the provisions of (2) of Clause 4 hereof and (3) of this paragraph shall apply to such land.

4. The Inspector may himself at his discretion carry out the treatment specified under Clause 3 hereof with or without the consent of the owner.

5. No person except those acting under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, shall without the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained enter on the infected area and no poultry or domestic animal shall be allowed on the said land.

6. (1) No plants or crops of any description shall be planted on the infected area, nor shall any implements of tillage be used thereon for a period of at least one year from the last treatment of such area nor until the written permission of the Director of Agriculture has been obtained by the said occupier or other person.

(2) No person shall remove from the infected area any cutlass or implement of tillage used thereon unless and until such cutlass or implement has been disinfected by the heat of fire or thoroughly cleansed with the disinfectant above described.

7. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of any land adjacent to land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of the Inspector is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas shall treat as an infected area within the meaning of the next preceding paragraphs all land within a chain from the nearest diseased plant on the adjacent land.

8. In this Order "Diseased Plant" means a plant which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of a person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 10, 1925, is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas.

9. Notwithstanding anything herein ordered the Director of Agriculture may at any time and in any particular case authorise a reduction in the area to be treated as an infected area or to modify the treatment herein prescribed by means of written instructions to any person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, or to the occupier or other person having the charge or management of land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of less Bananas whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected or suspected of being infected with Plant Disease.

#### THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (BANANA AND PLANTAIN SUCKERS) ORDER, 1925.

No person shall remove any Banana Suckers or Plantain Suckers from within the boundaries of any parish of this Island to any place within the boundaries of any other parish of the Island, excepting where the place of origin and the place of destination are within the boundaries of the same property, holding or Estate and except under or by virtue of a Permit or License in writing for the removal of such Banana Suckers or Plantain Suckers, first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture and upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the Director of Agriculture may impose in and by such Permit or License.

#### THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (BANANA OR PLANTAIN TRASH) ORDER, 1927.

1. No person shall in any manner utilise Banana or Plantain Trash or Banana or Plantain Leaves for the purpose of packing or wrapping anything which is transported on any public road or railway within this Island or which is exposed for sale or deposited in any market, market place or shop except for the wrapping of bananas as provided for under paragraph 2 hereof. Nor shall any person transport on any public road or railway or expose for sale or deposit in any market, market place or shop anything which is wrapped or packed in Banana or Plantain Trash or Banana or Plantain Leaves except Bananas as provided in paragraph 2 hereof.

2. (i) It is permitted to wrap or pack Bananas with Banana or Plantain Trash or Banana or Plantain Leaves provided that:
  - (a) All such Bananas are being transported to a licensed Buying Station or Railway Station Yard and are intended for sale for export from the Island: and
  - (b) All such Banana or Plantain Trash or Banana or Plantain Leaves which are brought or carried to any Buying Station for Bananas or Railway Station Yard or Banana Stand or to any place or spot on any public road or public place where Bananas are deposited and which shall be deposited thrown or placed on the ground at any such Buying Station, Railway Station Yard or Banana Stand or at any such place or spot on any public road or public place where Bananas are deposited shall be completely destroyed by burning with fire within 24 hours at such Buying Station, Railway Station Yard, Banana Stand, place or spot as aforesaid with due care in such quantities and at such times as may not endanger adjoining property, articles or things.
- (ii) No person shall in any manner remove, take or carry away from such Buying Stations or Railway Station Yards or Banana Stand any Banana or Plantain Trash or Banana or Plantain Leaves which shall have been deposited, thrown or placed on or shall have come in contact with the ground at any such Buying Station or Railway Station Yard or Banana Stand.
- (iii) The person having the control or in charge of any Buying Station or Railway Station Yard or Banana Stand shall be the person responsible for carrying out the destruction in manner aforesaid of the Banana or Plantain Trash or Banana or Plantain Leaves deposited within the premises under his control or in his charge and within a radius of two chains therefrom along any public road or land to which the public have access.
- (iv) No Banana or Plantain Trash shall be deposited on any public road or place on any land other than on the land of the person depositing the Banana or Plantain Trash or that of his employer.

#### THE BANANA BORER ORDER, 1925.

1. The owner or occupier of any land shall not permit any Banana or Plantain plant growing thereon to be without cultivation so as to breed or harbour the Banana Borer Weevil.

2. All such plants shall be dug up and cut up into fragments or slices not greater than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The slices or fragments shall be scattered over the surface of the soil so that as far as possible one bit or slice shall not touch another.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BANANA INDUSTRY.

THIS is a Committee appointed by the Governor to advise on matters connected with the Banana Industry of Jamaica.

COMMITTEE—The Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*; F. A. Cory, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, Hon. J. H. McPhail, J. R. Johnson, Hon. T. J. Cawley, P. Lindo, G. J. Goble, J. Barclay, O.B.E., Government Microbiologist, *Secretary*.

#### THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1925.

1. IN the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom or the United States of America these shall be permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings, coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used, and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.



- (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
- (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.

2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom or the United States of America, and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the importation of these into the island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of plant disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants, or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation, shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Department.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under Section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1925."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants", include any tree, plant, root, herb, grass, cuttings buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900, (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

By Orders issued under Law 10 of 1925, the importation of Cotton and Citrus plants is prohibited while by Orders issued under the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law 1916, the importation of Banana plants or any parts thereof, tools or implements of labour usually employed in the cultivation of Bananas that may have come directly or indirectly from Central or South America or the Island of Trinidad, Coconuts in the Husk and Citrus Fruits is prohibited.

#### THE TICK (CONTROL AND ERADICATION) ORDER, 1928.

1. From and after the 15th day of March, 1928, "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1923," made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 10th day of July, 1923, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th July, 1923, is revoked, and in lieu thereof this Order cited as "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Order 1928," made by the Governor in Privy Council on this 12th day of March, 1928, shall be substituted therefor.

2. In this Order the following expressions shall have the meaning assigned to each respectively, except when otherwise stated.

(i) "The Law" means "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Law 1920 (Law 41 of 1920)."

(ii) "Arsenical Dip" means a preparation containing not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of Arsenious Oxide, in every one hundred gallons of a dipping fluid approved by the Director of Agriculture, and declared by Notice in the Jamaica Gazette to be an approved dipping fluid for the purposes of the Law

- (iii) "Dipping Tank" means a tank used for dipping Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks and shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of "The Tick, (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922" made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th day of October, 1922, whether or not the tank be constructed on a holding on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of One Hundred.
- (iv) "Spraying" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle, by a syringe or other appliance, of well dispersed fine portions or droplets of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.
- (v) "Washing" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle by a rag, sponge, brush or other means of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.
- (vi) "Registered" means recorded in the Office of the Director of Agriculture, and when applied to "Dipping Tanks" means Tanks constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th October, 1922.
- (vii) "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of the Law.
- (viii) "Inspection" means examination by an Inspector by any or all means of "Dipping Tanks, other structures, appliances, "Arsenical Dips," liquids, other preparations and all other things connected with the treatment of the control and eradication of ticks under the Law, and includes the examination of the Cattle themselves (namely, horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules, asses, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves) on the holding of any Owner or Occupier.
- (ix) "Certificate of Exemption" means a Certificate granted by the Director of Agriculture to the Owner or Occupier of a holding, whereby such Owner or Occupier is temporarily exempted or otherwise from the provisions of this Order, on such conditions or in such particular manner as the Director of Agriculture may deem fit and set forth in such Certificate of Exemption.

3. (i) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of Thirty, shall make an *annual in-giving* to the Director of Agriculture, in accordance with Schedule No. 1 of this Order, during the month of April of each calendar year, of the *maximum number* of Cattle which are or were pastured or maintained on his holding on the first day of April of the same year.

(ii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a "Dipping Tank" has been or may be constructed at any time, shall forthwith after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette, inform the Director of Agriculture in writing of the location, type of construction and capacity of such "Dipping Tank," and such "Dipping Tank" shall be duly "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture, if constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, provided such "Dipping Tank" is not already "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a registered "Dipping Tank" has been constructed, shall inform the Director of Agriculture in writing whenever his "Dipping Tank" in consequence of drought, lack of water, defects in its structure or other cause, cannot be utilised for the treatment of Cattle for ticks, as required by the Law, and shall thereupon apply to the Director of Agriculture for a Certificate of Exemption, who shall, if satisfied thereon, issue such a Certificate.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding Thirty in number, shall keep an accurate record in a book, reserved exclusively for this purpose, and in accordance with Schedule No. 2 of this Order, of the date, number, and kind or class of Cattle treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying" or "Washing" as the case may be, in compliance with the provisions of this Order. Such book and its record shall be open to inspection at any time on demand by the Director of Agriculture, and Inspector under the Law, or any officer of Police.

(v) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding Thirty in number, although required to treat his Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks as is set forth in sub-section (iii) of Section 4 of this Order, shall

be exempt from keeping such record as mentioned in the preceding clause hereof, unless or until such Owner or Occupier is required by the Director of Agriculture by Notice to be published in the Jamaica Gazette to keep such record.

(vi) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle, irrespective of their number, shall, when given *three full days* notice in writing by an Inspector under the Law or an officer of the Police, assemble and confine in manner suitable for their inspection all or any Cattle on his holding or other place, which the Inspector under the Law or Officer of Police may require him to present for inspection.

4. All Cattle on every holding in the Island, except as hereinafter provided, shall be treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying," or "Washing" in accordance with the terms and directions hereinafter stated for different holdings, by the use of an "Arsenical Dip," and the treatment of all Cattle as aforesaid shall be at intervals of not more than *Two Weeks* between each treatment, unless the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law gives written permission for a longer interval between treatments or the Owner or Occupier first obtain a Certificate of Exemption, from the Director of Agriculture.

(i) Where there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding *One Hundred* in number on one and the same holding or on a group of holdings in the possession or occupation of the same Owner or Occupier and the holdings within such group are not more than *Three Miles* apart each from the other along any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, the Cattle on such single holding or group of holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" them in a "Registered" "Dipping Tank" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(ii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier, by the payment of a fee not exceeding *Two Pence* for each dipping of each head of Cattle or by other means is able to obtain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank" on a holding not more than *Two Miles* from his holding by any road, passage or way along which Cattle may be driven or led, such Cattle shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier is unable to gain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank," because his holding is more than *Two Miles* distant from any such Tank by any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, or, for other reasons satisfactory to the Director of Agriculture such Owner or Occupier is unable to secure facilities for the dipping of his Cattle, in such cases the Cattle on such holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Spraying" or "Washing" with an approved "Arsenical Dip" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may at any time be constructed shall provided the means necessary for accurate testing of the fluid used in such Dipping Tank for the treatment of Cattle for ticks; and such fluid when used for the dipping of Cattle for the control of ticks, shall contain not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of arsenious oxide in every one hundred gallons of the dipping fluid and in other respects conform in composition with an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture, as declared by notice in the Jamaica Gazette, to be an "Arsenical Dip" for the purposes of the Law.

5. The Director of Agriculture or an Inspector appointed under the Law is empowered:

- (i) To order the treatment of Cattle for ticks on any holding by "dipping," "spraying" or "washing" at shorter intervals than *two weeks*, but not oftener than at intervals of *ten days*, in any case in which he considers such order is justified
- (ii) To permit the Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle, irrespective of their number, to treat such Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks at longer intervals than *two weeks*, but not exceeding one month, unless a Certificate of Exemption be obtained by such Owner or Occupier from the Director of Agriculture.
- (iii) To order the Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may be constructed to empty and recharge the same in accordance with the requirements of this Order, whenever he may deem such order necessary or justified.

6. Owners or Occupiers of holdings who by the provisions of this Order are required to treat the Cattle on their holdings by "dipping" in a Public Dipping Tank, or other

"registered Dipping Tank," may with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained, substitute the method of "spraying" or "washing" in lieu of "dipping" in the case of horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses only, provided such "spraying" or "washing" be done as in manner and at intervals as provided in the first paragraph of Section 4 of this Order, and provided, further, that the Director of Agriculture may cancel or revoke at any time and for any reason the permission granted as aforesaid.

7. Nothing in this Order shall apply to horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses which are habitually kept in stables or small paddocks, and which by reason of grooming and special care are maintained in a tick-free condition; nevertheless all such horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses shall be subject to inspection at any time for the presence or evidence of ticks, and the Owner thereof shall treat any such animal for the control and eradication of ticks according to the provisions of this Order whenever so ordered by the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law.

8. The Director of Agriculture is empowered to declare from time to time by notice in the Jamaica Gazette any "Arsenical Dip" approved by him for the control and eradication of ticks or other purposes of the Law or any Order made thereunder.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE, TRANSPORTATION AND SAFE KEEPING OF ARSENITE OF SODA.

1. Arsenite of Soda may be sold by the Department of Agriculture to Penkeepers for use in Dipping Tanks.

2. No Penkeeper shall be supplied with Arsenite of Soda by the Department of Agriculture unless his name and address is on the Register of Dipping Tank owners which is kept by the Department of Agriculture.

3. All Arsenite of Soda supplied by the Department of Agriculture shall either be transported in the original drums in which they were received from the manufacturers, or in such a container as may be approved by the Director of Agriculture.

4. (a) Penkeepers shall keep Arsenite of Soda in a strong walled room which shall be fitted with a door provided with a lock which shall be securely locked from the outside.

(b) The key of the lock of the door shall be kept in the personal possession of the Penkeeper or such definite responsible person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(c) The Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the original drums or containers as supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and these drums or containers shall be kept by the Penkeeper, or his appointed agent, in either a metal chest or strong wooden box which shall be securely locked or padlocked.

(d) The key of the metal chest or strong wooden case shall be kept in the possession of a second responsible person appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(e) No one person may be in possession of both keys for the store room and the chest at the same time.

(f) Both persons in charge of the keys of the store room and the chest in which the Arsenite is kept must attend whenever Arsenite of Soda is being taken into or removed from the store.

(g) The scales for weighing out the Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the store and shall not be removed from the room in which the Arsenite of Soda is kept.

(h) A book shall be kept in the store room in which the amount of Arsenite of Soda received shall be noted at the time of receipt, and also the amounts weighed out and removed for use at the time of removal. The time and date of removal of all Arsenite of Soda together with its weight shall be entered in the book and the entry shall be certified by the two responsible persons in charge of the keys of the room and the box in which the Arsenite is kept respectively.

This book shall be available for inspection by any Officer of Police.

Any Arsenic sold by The Agricultural Department for use in Dipping Tanks shall be coloured or treated by mixing the same with a blue aniline dye and in particular the dye known as Chlorazol Sky Blue F.F. in the proportion of three pounds of the dye into one ton of Arsenic.

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#### DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic., c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one-half of the expenses of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909, 23 of 1920 and 13 of 1924.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor, and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed. The Director of Agriculture has been appointed to be the person authorised under Section 4 of the Law to grant permission to import animals.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this law: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine, domestic poultry, cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, monkeys, bees.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words "cattle," "animal," "disease," and "foreign."

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898, and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.

2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

By the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction) Order, 1925, as amended by the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction, Amendment Order, 1926, the importation of cattle and animals is prohibited from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, while from these latter countries, animals may be imported only on a Permit first had and obtained from the Governor or some person authorised by him. The importation of dogs is prohibited from all countries excepting the United Kingdom, and from this latter country, dogs may be imported only under the following conditions:—

- (a) Each consignment of dogs shall:—
- “(i) In the case of dogs imported from Great Britain, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Great Britain during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Great Britain for any place in this Island.
  - “(ii) In the case of dogs imported from Northern Ireland, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Imperial Secretary's Department stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island and
  - “(iii) In the case of dogs imported from the Irish Free State, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island.”
  - (b) Each consignment of dogs shall be shipped directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall not associate or be in contact during the voyage, with any dog from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or with any dog which has not been released from quarantine in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the disease known as Rabies.
  - (c) On arrival at any port in this Island every such dog shall be examined by the Inspector appointed under the Law, and if free of infectious or communicable disease may, after permission in writing for such landing has been obtained from such Inspector be landed at such port of Entry.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prohibiting or restricting and regulating the importation of foreign animals or for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

*Fees for inspection of imported animals.*

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on “cattle” as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

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## CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and

proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

A Law was passed in December, 1922, which repealed Law 1 of 1909, Law 21 of 1910 and Law 23 of 1917. This Act gives very wide powers for executive action in the control of Contagious Diseases of Animals.

"Disease" is defined as Cattle Plague, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Farcy, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and any disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council.

Every owner of an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall—

- (a) keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and
- (b) immediately give notice to the Inspector of Police or other principal Officer of Police in the district where the animal is or to a commissioner appointed under the Law who shall report immediately to the Director of Agriculture.

The Law provides for the appointment of Commissioners and of a Chief Commissioner and calls for the services of a Government Veterinary Officer and of Inspectors.

The fullest powers are reserved (based on the Imperial Act) for the making of Orders dealing with all contingencies associated with the control of Contagious Animals Diseases by the State. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Law and of Orders made there-under.

Power to spend up to £10,000 on the Warrant of the Governor for the costs of administering the Law has been given.

### THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (BEES) (FOUL BROOD DISEASE), ORDER, 1926.

1. Every person having the charge or management of any hive of bees or Apiary within the parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew (hereinafter called the declared area) shall within seven days from the date of this Order report in writing to the Director of Agriculture, Kingston Post Office, the site and the number of hives which are in his possession within the declared area.
2. No person having the charge or management of any hives of bees or Apiary within the declared area shall move or cause to be moved any bees, queen bees, hives of bees, honey, wax or any materials that have been used in connection with any hives of bees within the declared area except by a permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained.
3. Where any hive of bees is found to be infected or suspected to be infected with the Foul Brood Disease of Bees, the owner or person having the charge or management of such hives shall forthwith destroy the same with fire. The stands on which such hives have been kept shall also be burnt with fire or tarred completely with boiling tar.
4. The owner or person in charge or control of an Apiary within the declared area shall on the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette forthwith examine the brood nest of each hive and shall destroy all hives where Foul Brood is present in accordance with this Order and shall thereafter examine each hive at least once in every three months and continue to destroy infected hives in the manner herein before provided.

## POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Pound keeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a justice of the peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—(Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to ill-treat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a Resident Magistrate or two justices of the peace.

## SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Pound Keeper as the case may be.

- |                                                                                                                           |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer,<br>heifer, or calf, if seized singly .. .. .       | s. d.<br>1 0 |
| (b) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time<br>or brought in together .. .. .                     | 0 6          |
| (c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together<br>for the first three .. .. .                           | 1 6          |
| and for each head above that number an additional sum of ..                                                               | 0 6          |
| 2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid                                                  |              |
| 3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig .. .. .                                                                   | 0 6          |
| When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner<br>of such animal shall be charged double the above rates. |              |

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.



## SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound Fees and of amounts to be paid to the Pound Keeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery:

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Pound Keeper to the Distrainor.

FOR POUND FEES—

1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	s.	d.
.. .. .	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double, the above rates		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, or for the first day of detention	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded:

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	..	..	..	1	6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	..	..	..	1	0
For every sheep, goat or pig	..	..	..	0	6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication, expenses actually incurred.

For notice of impounding when given to the owner. .. .. 0 6

## IMPORTATION OF BEES.

*Regulations approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910, on the 23rd of September, 1919.*

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/ for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant, c/o The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September, 1910, are hereby revoked.

### SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON.

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the principal market in Kingston was visited by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens, once a week for some months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices, which are revised from time to time, are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions and the prices also vary according to supply and demand. The prices of all commodities have fluctuated so much during recent years that those quoted are only approximately correct.

*Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.*

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

#### FRUITS.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana ..	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—6d. to 9d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry ..	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry ..	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coconuts—dry ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coconuts—green ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coco-plum ..	Chrysobalanus icaco	Plentiful March to May—1½d. per dozen.
Cherimoya ..	Annona Cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple ..	Annona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep ..	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—½d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla ..	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit ..	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—7s. to 12s. per 100.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Grapes— <i>black</i>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> , var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Grapes— <i>white</i>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> , var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb. June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Limes	<i>Citrus hystrix</i> , var. <i>acida</i>	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon	<i>Cucurbita Melo</i>	Winter and spring months— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each.
Melon	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Cantaloupe	var.	
Melon—Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October, then fairly plentiful to April— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November, 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangierine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 3d. each.
Pine-apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	March to May, 6d. to 1/ each.
<i>Sugar-loaf</i>		
Pindar-nut	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.—2d. per quart.
Shaddock	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November 3d. each.
Star-apple	<i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i>	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	Throughout the year— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per dozen.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Sweet Sop ..	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
VEGETABLES.		
Akee ..	<i>Blighia sapida</i> ..	Plentiful July to October— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea americana</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. each, scarce from October to end of April—2d. to 3d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb., when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> ..	Throughout the year— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot ..	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit ..	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. tristis</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i> ..	Throughout the year—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Carrot ..	<i>Daucus Carota</i> ..	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	<i>Sechium edule</i> ..	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas ..	<i>Xanthosoma sagittæfolium</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn.	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber ..	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg ..	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year; 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lettuce ..	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads.
Ochra ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley ..	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye ..	<i>Vigna Catjang</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—4d. to 8d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Throughout the year—6d. to 10d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d. and 8d. per quart.
Pea—Red, Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—6d. to 1s. per quart.
Plantain ..	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisiaca</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet ..	<i>Ipomoea Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb. or 4s to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin ..	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion ..	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Tomato ..	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip ..	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress ..	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year 10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i> ..	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 3s. per dozen according to size.

## ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

*Average prices paid by dealers for Export.*

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata ..	Bixa Orellana ..	25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood ..	Picraena excelsa ..	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts. 6s. per ton extra for free on board.
Cacao ..	Theobroma Cacao ..	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 45s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy) ..	Coffea arabica ..	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. The prices are subject to market fluctuations. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market. This grade is not sold locally.
Coffee (Fine) ..	Coffea arabica ..	37s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 34s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 36s. dropping to 32s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.
Coffee (Ordinary)	Coffea arabica ..	22s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 24s. per 100 lbs. This price is advanced to 26s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 27s. and 28s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 26s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	Coffea arabica ..	34s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 27s. per 100 lbs. this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 30s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year.

All the above quoted prices are subject to market fluctuations.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Parchment)	Coffee arabica ..	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct., none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi ..	Cæsalpinia coriaria	3s. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots) ..	Chlorophora tinctoria	45s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks) ..	Chlorophora tinctoria	55s. to 70s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger ..	Zingiber officinale	January 25s. to 28s. per 100 lbs. for common; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts. When the crop is short the price goes up to 45s.
Kola-nut ..	Cola acuminata ..	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	Hæmatoxylon campechianum	50s. to 100s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board. The price per roots is usually 10s. per ton less than paid for trunks.
Orange, Sweet ..	Citrus Aurantium	10s. to 11s. per 1,000, January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s. May; 16s. to 18s. June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December. All the prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Pimento ..	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	17s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s.; full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 17s. at end of month, October 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 11s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen.
Pine-apple (Bull head) ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen; July, 5s. per doz.; August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla ..	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June. Note—All prices named are subject to market fluctuations.



## PART XII.

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### MARITIME.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION.

COMMUNICATION between Kingston and the outports of the island, and between, the outports, is maintained by two motor vessels, of the Royal Mail Company and sailing vessels which trade regularly around the coast bringing up the Island's produce to Kingston for transhipment by ocean steamers to Europe, Canada, the United States and other parts of the world, and taking down goods brought from these places for merchants, traders and others in other parts of the Island. In addition to these sailing vessels, the United Fruit Company have a service of cargo steamers which bring through freight from the United States and land at certain outports. Local freight from Kingston is also taken by these vessels to the outports.

All facilities for bunkering steamers can be obtained in Kingston.

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#### THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

(*Royal Charter, dated 1839*).

#### THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*Royal Charter, dated 1840*).

Head Offices—Royal Mail House, Moorgate, London; & Goree, Water Street, Liverpool;  
Branch Offices in England—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Building, Southampton;  
5 Albert Square, Manchester; 6 Bond Street, Leeds; 86 Colmore Row, Birmingham;  
125 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

New York Office—26 Broadway.

*Representative in Jamaica*—C. A. Gay, R.M.S.P. Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

*West Indies Mail and Passenger Service*—Sailings suspended until further notice.

Passenger service between Liverpool, Spain, Havana, Panama, Peru and Chili.

Occasional calls at Jamaica as may be arranged.

*West Indies Cargo Service*—Cargo steamers leave Hull, London and Continental ports.

Three weekly for Jamaica, Hayti and San Domingo via Bermuda and Nassau.

These Steamers leave Jamaica three weekly for Havre, Antwerp, London, Hamburg and Hull.

*Jamaica Coastal Freight Service*—By Motorships "Arno" and "Arun" sailing from Kingston to usual outports every week or 10 days.

Winter Cruises from England by R.M.S.P. "Arcadian" and R.M.S.P. "Avon."

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#### ELDERS AND FYFFES, LIMITED.

*Passenger Service.*

REGULAR direct sailings from Kingston to and from Avonmouth (Bristol), Garston (Liverpool), Santa Marta, Trinidad, and Barbadoes. Twin-screw steamers, 7,000 tons. Specially constructed for tropical service. Fully equipped with wireless, first-class accommodation, spacious promenade decks, luxuriously appointed social rooms, excellent cuisine. Rates and other particulars upon application.

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Head Offices—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32 Bow St., London, W.C., 2.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

*Steamship Service.*

MODERN Passenger and Freight Steamers of 9,500 tons displacement, constructed specially for tropical service, all outside state-rooms, spacious promenade decks, social saloons, equipped with radio-telegraph, bilge keels, and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Specially equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions including heavy lifts.

Weekly sailings to and from New York, Cristobal (C.Z.), Cartagena, Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta (Col.).

Fortnightly sailings from New York via Havana, and to Puerto Castilla and Tela (S.H.) and Puerto Barrios (Guat.) also monthly to Belize (B.H.).

Connections at Cristobal (C.Z.), for Ports on West coast of Central and South America and for Limon (C.R.), Havana (Cuba), Bocas del Toro (R.deP.) and New Orleans.

Regular cargo services from New Orleans and New York to Kingston and Jamaica outports. Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transshipment at New York to Europe, and via Cristobal to West Coast ports of North, Central and South America.

Office in Jamaica—40 Harbour Street, Kingston. Office in New York—17 Battery Place.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.

A REGULAR three weekly freight and passenger service is maintained between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, and Belize via Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston. Cargo accepted on through Bill of Lading to interior points in Canada and for transshipment to London, Antwerp, Cardiff and Swansea also Australia, and New Zealand and British West India Islands. Passengers booked on through tickets via Montreal to United Kingdom and Continental ports.

Jamaica Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

## PICKFORD AND BLACK, LTD., (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound only. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd.—*Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Santiago Terminal Co.—*Agents, Santiago de Cuba.*

H. Macaulay Orrett.—*General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.*

## ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY, LTD.

A STEAMSHIP Service is maintained by this company between Jamaica and United States Northern Ports.

Freight and Passenger Agencies are located at all the principal shipping ports of the Island.

President—T. O. Muller, General Offices—17 Battery Place, New York City.

Manager—L. P. Downer, General Offices—No. 1 King Street, Kingston.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR three-weekly Freight Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Kingston, via Porto Rico Puerto, Plata, and Port-au-Prince. Sailing from here to Sto. Domingo City and Santiago de Cuba. Loading Homeward for all European Ports, via, Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Plata.

Special Winter Cruises are maintained with the palatial Cruising Steamer "Reliance," sailing on five cruises during the winter months, from New York to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Head Office—Hamburg, Germany.

Representatives for Jamaica—Joseph Stevens & Co., Ltd.

## KROGSTAD'S SHIPPING AGENCIES.

THIS Company operates a regular cargo service from New York to Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Columbia and Central and South America, the vessels frequently calling at Kingston for cargo, bunkers and orders.

The Company's vessels also bring down cargoes of coal to Jamaica and take up Logwood and other cargo from Jamaica.

*Head Office*—25 Beaver Street, New York.

*General Agent in Jamaica*—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

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## MOBILE, MIAMI AND GULF STEAMSHIP CO., "WATERMAN LINE."

THIS Company operates a regular fortnigh'ly service from New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa (Fla.) to Porto Rico, Haiti, San Domingo, Cuba and Jamaica.

*Head Offices*—Mobile, Ala.

*General Agent in Jamaica*—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Ja.

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## THAVENOT STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

THIS Company operates a regular cargo service from New York to Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Columbia and Central and South America, the vessels frequently calling at Kingston on the homeward voyage for cargo, bunkers and orders.

The Company's vessels also bring down cargoes of coal to Jamaica and take up Logwood and other cargo from Jamaica.

*Head Office*—23-25 Beaver Street, New York.

*General Agent in Jamaica*—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

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## JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS Company was formed in September, 1919, with a local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

*Managing Directors*—Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston.

*Secretary and Accountant*—V. Stanley Harris, Grace Building, 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

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## DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION.

REGULAR sailings between New York and principal ports in Jamaica. Comfortable passenger accommodation and regular freight service.

*Agents*—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Company, Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

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## COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.

REGULAR weekly sailings to New York via Baracoa, Cuba, from Jamaica.

Pier 2 & 3 Empire Stores, Jay St., Terminal, New York.

*Jamaica Representatives*—Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

STEAMERS of the Line, visit Jamaica with tourists during the winter months.

*Agents in Kingston*.—George & Branday.

H. C. HORN STEAMSHIP LINE.

THIS Company maintains a regular fortnightly passenger, freight and mail service between Aalborg, Hamburg and Antwerp and Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Curacao, returning by the same route and calling at Havre and Hamburg.

*Head Office*—Flensburg, Germany.

*London Agents*—H. MacLaine and Co., Ltd., 83-84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

*Hamburg Agents*—Knoehr and Burchard Nf. 1, Neptunhaus, Hamburg, Germany.

*Agent for Jamaica*—Claude de S. Pinto, 10 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

CAYMAN ISLANDS MOTOR BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THERE are Regular Three-Weekly Mail Passenger and Freight Service by M.S. "Cimboco" between Kingston, Jamaica and Grand Cayman calling at Cayman Brac both ways.

*Agent*—B. L. Williams, 3A Orange Street, Kingston, Jamaica, Telephone 579.

*Agents*—E. A. Carter, & Co., Eastern District, Cayman Brac.

*Agents*—Florida Custom House Brokerage Co., Petteway Building, Tampa, Florida.

*General Office*—Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

ALUMINUM LINE.

THIS Company conducts a cargo service from New Orleans and Mobile, Ala., U.S.A. to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands.

*Head Offices*—New Orleans, La.

*Representative in Jamaica*—Grace, Kennedy & Co. Ltd., Grace Building, 64 Harbour St., Kingston.

COLUMBUS LINE, INC.

THIS Company operates a regular cargo service from New York to Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Columbia and Central and South America, the vessels frequently calling at Kingston on homeward voyage for cargo, bunkers and orders.

The Company's vessels also bring down cargoes of coal to Jamaica and take up Logwood and other cargo from Jamaica.

*Head Office*—15 More Street, New York.

*General Agent in Jamaica*—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

*Kingston*—R. S. Gamble and Son. *Sub-Agents*—Port Antonio, C. H. Phillips; St. Ann's Bay, A. B. Rerrie; Port Maria, H. W. Osmond; Sav-la-Mar, B. A. Kirkham; Black River, W. G. Hendriks; Alligator Pond, S. A. Shaw. *Montego Bay*—Walter Coke Kerr. *Sub-Agency*—Falmouth, Walter Coke Kerr.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPANIES.

R. S. Gamble & Son—Salvage Association, London.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.

E. Haughton Sanguinetti—Board of Underwriters of New York.

George & Branday—Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa; Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Maritime, of Genoa, Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles; Italia Società D'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa; La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain; La Esperanza of Barcelona Spain; La Union y el Fenix of Madrid, Spain; English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris; Lloyd of France, Paris; Compagnie D'Assurance Paris; La Baloise of Basle.

J. Stevens & Co., Ltd.—The Mannheimer Insurance Co. of Mannheim, Bayern-Pfalz Insurance Co. of Munchen, Hamburg Underwriters Association of Hamburg.

## MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 36 of 1903, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board has all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

It has power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as it may think fit.

It has power to order the survey of any ship if it has reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

It can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also has the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD—Hon. A. E. V. Barton, *President*; A. H. DaCosta, Hon H. Simms, M.V.O., Capt. S. D. List, Commander R. B. Bodilly, R.N.; *Secretary*, John W. Gayner.

*Marine Board Surveyor of Ships and Engineer Surveyor*—Archibald A. McInnis.

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE. *First Class Ports.* Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

<i>Registered Gross Tonnage.</i>				<i>Fee payable.</i>	
Up to 200 tons	..	..	..	£1	10
Above " " and not exceeding	300 tons			1	0
" 300 " "	400 "			2	0
" 400 " "	500 "			2	6
" 500 " "	600 "			2	10
" 600 " "	800 "			2	14
" 800 " "	1,000 "			2	18
" 1,000 " "	1,200 "			3	1
" 1,200 " "	1,400 "			3	4
" 1,400 " "	1,600 "			3	7
" 1,600 " "	1,800 "			3	10
" 1,800 " "	2,000 "			3	12
" 2,000 " "	3,000 "			4	5
" 3,000 " "	4,000 "			5	0
" 4,000 " "	5,000 "			5	15
" 5,000 " "	6,000 "			6	10
" 6,000 " "	7,000 "			7	5
" 7,000 " "	8,000 "			8	0
" 8,000 " "	9,000 "			8	15
" 9,000 " "	10,000 "			9	10

Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fee above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

*Second Class Ports.*

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two-thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed:

1. Arthur George Madan, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno.
4. Reginald Harvey Cox, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. V. E. M. Ellis, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Rio Bueno, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
7. F. V. Tilley, Kingston, Salt River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Alligator Pond, Black River, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay.
8. I. M. E. McCalla, Kingston.
10. Wilson Watler, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Rio Bueno, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth.
11. Gilbert Stanton McLaughlin, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Green Island, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Kingston.
12. Robert D. Allen, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Lucea, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Ocho Rios.
14. Frank Heaver Chevannes, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Montego Bay, Kingston, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay.
16. Edw. Spencer Grossett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
18. Luther Isaacs McHugh, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston.
20. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Maria.
22. Leonard, Allsford Marshall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Black River, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Manchioneal, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth.
23. Charles Nathaniel McGregor, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
24. Percy St. John, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea.
25. Basil Henry Pickering, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal.
27. V. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea.
37. Jos. A. Chambers, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Salt River, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Maria, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.

48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Salt River, Oracabessa.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Salt River.
66. Uriah Davis, Black River.
68. W. F. Bodden, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Port Antonio.
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.
80. Edw. Cox, Sav.-la-Mar.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigham and A.G.A. Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

*Gun Cay Light*—A flashing red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

*Rackham Cay Light*—A flashing fixed white light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water, painted white. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackham Cay. Its position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 0'

*Beacon Shoal Light*—A flashing red light, 6 seconds flash, 6 seconds dark, upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

*Burial Ground Light*—A fixed red light upon a pile, in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

*Fort Augusta Light*—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters Light on Two Sisters Stake—a fixed white light 10 feet above water.

Position:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

*St. Alban's Light*—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

*Mammee Light*—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

*East Horse Shoe Light*—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

*Pond Mouth Light*—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	80° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Alban's," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes marked upon the Chart and the Angles between the different points are as follows:—

	Angles.
<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and South end	
Gun Cay .. .. .	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay ..	83° 50' 0"
<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and	Angles.
Clock Tower, Port Royal .. .. .	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson ..	62° 23' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N. Tangent, Fort Augusta, and	
Inner House, Port Henderson .. .. .	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point ..	29° 0' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta .. .. .	21 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson ..	29 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Kingston .. .. .	Comdr. C. C. Dix, R.N. (ret), C.M.G., D.S.O.	£ 800 s. 0 d
Morant Bay .. .. .	G. L. Facey .. .. .	20 0 0
Port Morant .. .. .	H. L. Murray .. .. .	15 0 0
Manchional .. .. .	O. W. Grossett .. .. .	6 0 0
Port Antonio .. .. .	W. C. Gauntlett .. .. .	25 0 0
Annotto Bay .. .. .	R. H. Nicholas .. .. .	20 0 0
Port Maria .. .. .	D. G. Archer .. .. .	20 0 0
Ocho Rios .. .. .	A. J. dePass .. .. .	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay } .. .. .		20 0 0
Dry Harbour } .. .. .		6 0 0
Rio Bueno } .. .. .	F. G. Burrowes .. .. .	6 0 0
Falmouth .. .. .	J. J. M. Fonseca .. .. .	15 0 0
Montego Bay .. .. .	C. S. L. Hogarth .. .. .	12 0 0
Lucea .. .. .	D. T. Seaton .. .. .	12 0 0
Green Island .. .. .	A. J. McKenzie .. .. .	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar .. .. .	A. P. Williams .. .. .	15 0 0
Black River .. .. .	J. C. Whyte .. .. .	12 0 0

## RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interest of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wrecks and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.



Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.  
 Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.  
 Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.  
 Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.  
 Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.  
 St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.  
 Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.  
 Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western Side of Long Bay.  
 Montego Bay—Western Side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.  
 Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.  
 Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.  
 Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.  
 Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wrecks for the several districts:—

Kingston	..	G. S. Shaw
Morant Bay	..	G. L. Facey
Port Morant	..	H. L. Murray
Port Antonio	..	W. C. Gauntlett
Annotto Bay	..	R. H. Nicholas
Port Maria	..	D. G. Archer
St. Ann's Bay	..	A. J. Depass
Dry Harbour	..	F. G. Burrowes
Falmouth	..	J. J. M. Fonseca
Montego Bay	..	C. St. L. Hogarth
Lucea	..	D. T. Seaton
Savanna-la-Mar	..	A. P. Williams
Black River	..	J. C. Whyte
Milk River	..	V. H. DeV. Fonseca

The duties of the receivers of wrecks may be briefly classified as follows:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding .. .. .	£1 0 0
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents	
For every report required to be sent by the receiver to the Governor the sum of .. .. .	0 10 0
For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed twenty pounds.	
In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a percentage, that is to say:—	
If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.	

## LIGHT HOUSES.

The care and management of all light houses are by Law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

*Morant Point.*—This light house is situated at the extreme east end of the island and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1839, in place of the original apparatus.

The position of the light house is in latitude  $17^{\circ} 55'$  north, and longitude  $76^{\circ} 12'$  west.

*Plumb Point.*—This light house, built in the year 1853 stands on the Palisados, at Great Plumb Point, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour. The tower, 70 feet in height, is built of stone and cast iron and carries a third order dioptric light. The illuminating apparatus, is of the dissolved acetylene system and the character of the light is single flashing giving a flash of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seconds duration followed by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seconds darkness. It is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light house is in latitude  $17^{\circ} 56'$  north, longitude  $76^{\circ} 47' 30''$  west.

*Folly Point Port Antonio.*—This light house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which gives a flash of two seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of  $153^{\circ}$ , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light house is in latitude  $18^{\circ} 11'$  north, longitude  $76^{\circ} 27'$  west.

*Negril Point.*—A light house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July, 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for  $57\frac{1}{2}$  seconds, with periods of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light house is in latitude  $18^{\circ} 15'$  north, longitude  $78^{\circ} 23'$  west.

*Galina Point, (near Port Maria).*—This light is situated on a concrete tower 44 feet above high water in approximately lat.  $18^{\circ} 25'$  north, and long.  $76^{\circ} 55'$  west, and is of the dissolved acetylene system giving a white flash of  $\frac{1}{2}$  second duration visible at a distance of 15 miles, followed by 5 seconds darkness.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i> Keeper .. ..	A. Sicard .. ..	£ s. d. 100 0 0	7th July, '15
<i>Morant Point.</i> Superintendent .. ..	C. Durrant .. ..	250 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Folly Point.</i> Keeper .. ..	C. Phillips .. ..	84 10 0	29th May, '21
<i>Negril Point.</i> Superintendent .. ..	J. S. Brownhill .. ..	250 0 0	25th April, '95

## PART XIII.

### ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

#### KINGSTON GAS WORKS.\*

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1927, were £13,587 12s. 7d. and the expenditure £11,938 2s. 11d., without the charges for interest, sinking fund of £1,351 0 0. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	..	..	£8 0 0
For gas consumed for illuminating purposes—per 1,000 cubic feet	..	..	0 10 0 less
15% discount for prompt payment for the first 20,000 cubic feet and 5% extra for any quantity in excess thereof.			

For coke, per ton	£3 5 0	For temper lime, per puncheon	£2 5 0
For tar, per gallon	0 1 0 retail.	For temper lime, per barrel	0 9 0

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens are lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

#### KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.†

THE City of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from four sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water, the Ferry River and the Hermitage Dam.

The Corporation construct an impounding reservoir at Hermitage in the Wag Water Valley to hold 500 million gallons for the purpose of conserving the surplus flow in the river for use during periods of drought and for augmenting the existing supply to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for water. The Dam which was opened on the 4th of May, 1927, is 142 feet high from lowest point of foundation to crest level, with a length of 700 feet approximately. The crest of the Dam is surmounted with a reinforced concrete gangway or footbridge giving access to the Valve Tower, the gangway having 31 spans each of 15 feet thus providing a spillway with a total length of 465 feet for the passage of flood water. The area of the impounded water extends to about 35 acres, the area draining to the reservoir being about 6 square miles. The Dam is situated about 12½ miles from Kingston at an elevation of 1,633 feet above sea level the highest point in the drainage area being 4,700 feet above sea level. In connection with these works a Hydro-electric Scheme is proposed to generate sufficient power to light the streets of Kingston and suburbs with electricity and to drive the pumping machinery at the Sewerage Pumping Station.

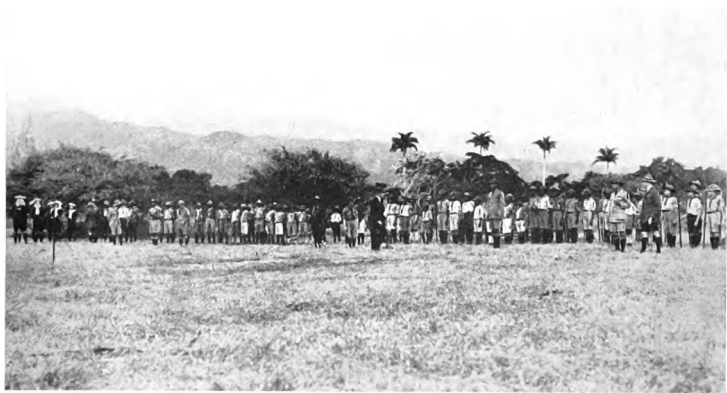
The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, and Campbell Town, are supplied with filtered water from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered, and to render the filtration even more efficient than it is at the present time the Commissioners have increased their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the continuous type, having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, at the cost of £8,500.

\* For the history of the Gas Works, see the issue of the Handbook for 1926.

† For the history, see the Handbook for 1926.



THE HERMITAGE DAM



BOY SCOUTS RALLY AT KING'S HOUSE



The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town of Kingston and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 8,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, distributed to the ratepayers through 180 miles of connecting services. A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 100 water meters installed.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analysis by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist :—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter .. ..	25.88	16.4
Chlorine .. ..	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia .. ..	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia .. ..	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates .. ..	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter .. ..	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary .. ..	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent .. ..	7.00	4.16
Do. Total .. ..	13.61	9.57

The Water Rate called the Kingston Water Rate fixed and declared by resolution of the Kingston General Commissioners passed on the 20th day of February, 1908, was increased as from the 1st day of April, 1927, by substituting as from that date for the Schedule or Scale set out in the said Resolution the Schedule or Scale following:—

Under £ 60 .. ..	1/3d. per month.
£ 60 and under £ 100 .. ..	2/4d. "
100 " 200 .. ..	3/6d. "
200 " 300 .. ..	4/8d. "
300 " 400 .. ..	5/3d. "
400 " 500 .. ..	6/6d. "
500 " 600 .. ..	7/6d. "
600 " 700 .. ..	9/4d. "
700 " 800 .. ..	11/8d. "
800 " 900 .. ..	12/ " "
900 " 1,000 .. ..	14/ " "
1,000 " 1,500 .. ..	16/4d. "
1,500 " 2,000 .. ..	18/8d. "
2,000 " 2,500 .. ..	20/- " "
2,500 " 3,000 .. ..	22/- " "
3,000 " 3,500 .. ..	24/- " "
3,500 " 4,000 .. ..	26/- " "
4,000 " 4,500 .. ..	28/- " "
4,500 " 5,000 .. ..	30/- " "

The Schedule or Scale came into force on the 1st day of April, 1927, and due and payable monthly at the Office of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following the boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westwards to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd subsection of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The following Schedule or Scale of Water Rate shall apply to the Contract which the Corporation may enter into under Section 12 of Law 18 of 1875 with any person or persons for the supply of water for domestic purposes to or for any premises not situated within the prescribed limits such rates to be revised in January, 1928, if required.

When the property shall be under the gross value of				£60	3/ per month		
When the property shall be of the gross value of				£60 and under £100	4/ per month		
"	"	"	"	100	"	200	5/
"	"	"	"	200	"	300	7/
"	"	"	"	300	"	400	8/
"	"	"	"	400	"	500	9/
"	"	"	"	500	"	600	10/
"	"	"	"	600	"	700	11/
"	"	"	"	700	"	800	12/
"	"	"	"	800	"	900	14/
"	"	"	"	900	"	1,000	16/
"	"	"	"	1,000	"	1,500	18/
"	"	"	"	1,500	"	2,000	20/
"	"	"	"	2,000	"	2,500	22/
"	"	"	"	2,500	"	3,000	24/
"	"	"	"	3,000	"	3,500	26/
"	"	"	"	3,500	"	4,000	28/
"	"	"	"	4,000	"	4,500	30/
"	"	"	"	4,500	"	5,000	32/

The term "gross value" in the foregoing Schedule shall mean the Gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 22 of 1901 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

Rate per Month.				Quantity of Water.	
1/9d. per month	..	..	..	116 gallons per day.	
2/	"	..	..	133	" "
2/4d.	"	..	..	150	" "
3/	"	..	..	200	" "
3/3d.	"	..	..	220	" "
4/	"	..	..	266	" "
4/6	"	..	..	300	" "
5/	"	..	..	333	" "
6/	"	..	..	400	" "
7/	"	..	..	466	" "
7/6	"	..	..	500	" "
8/	"	..	..	532	" "
9/	"	..	..	600	" "
10/	"	..	..	666	" "
11/	"	..	..	733	" "
12/	"	..	..	800	" "
13/	"	..	..	866	" "
14/	"	..	..	933	" "
16/	"	..	..	1,064	" "
18/	"	..	..	1,200	" "
20/	"	..	..	1,333	" "
30/	"	..	..	2,000	" "

Water for shipping is charged by the Kingston & St. Andrew Corporation at the following rates:—

For Vessels under	50	Tons	8/
“ of	50	“ and under	100 Tons 14/
“ “	100	“ “	150 “ 28/
“ “	150	“ “	200 “ 35/
“ “	200	“ “	250 “ 42/
“ “	250	“ “	300 “ 50/
“ “	300	“ “	400 “ 60/
“ “	400	“ “	500 “ 65/
“ “	500	“ “	600 “ 80/
“ “	600	“ “	800 “ 100/
“ “	800	“ “	1,000 “ 115/
“ “	1,000	“ “	1,500 “ 140/
“ “	1,500	“ “	2,000 “ 160/
“ “	2,000	“ “	3,000 “ 190/
“ “	3,000	“ “	4,000 “ 200/
“ “	4,000	“ “	5,000 “ 210/
“ “	5,000	“ “	7,500 “ 240/
“ “	7,500	“ “	10,000 “ 280/
“ “	10,000	“ “	upwards 300/

These rates to be subject to an increase of ten per cent. to cover cost to wharf owners or supplying from their wharf when the vessels requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water will be allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston, at the rate of one shilling per hundred gallon on obtaining permission from the wharf owner to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

The scale of Charges under this Resolution shall take effect on 1st December, 1926.

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

- For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.
- For a garden exceeding 600 square yds. in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yds. or fraction of 200 square yds. above 600 square yds. or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.
- For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.
- For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.



*Summary—Revenue and Expenditure, 1925-26.*

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Works ..	36,002	15	9	29,506	11	3
Gas Works ..	13,587	12	7	13,289	2	11
Markets ..	8,107	8	11	4,939	19	9
Slaughter House ..	2,590	19	10	2,111	13	5
	60,288	17	1	49,847	7	4

## VICTORIA MARKET, KINGSTON.\*

## PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority with the names of the persons in charge:—

*Kingston*—Victoria Market, (A. A. McCallum); Jubilee Market, (W. McDonald), Queen's Market (H. Gaynair).

*St. Andrew*—Cross Roads Market, (C. Bowers).

*St. Thomas*—Morant Bay, (Robert Cowell); Yallahs Bay, (A. T. Bogle); Golden Grove, (N. J. Rose); Seaforth, (J. Copeland); Easington, (C. R. Johnson); Port Morant, (M. S. Lindsay); Bath, (J. S. Thomas); Trinity Ville, (B. Whitfield).

*Portland*—Musgrave Market, Port Antonio, (S. L. Hillary); Albert Market, Buff Bay, (F. B. Francis); Manchioneal, (E. A. Dyer, Jr.); Hope Bay, (A. A. Lecky).

*St. Ann*—St. Ann's Bay, (James Bailey); Claremont, (R. A. Williams); Moneague, (T. E. Rose); Brown's Town, (Wm. Grant); Ocho Rios, (C. Cox); Cave Valley, (J. S. Black); Pedro River, (I. N. Henry).

*St. Mary*—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, (S. J. Rupert); Gale, (J. Gordon).

*Trelawny*—Falmouth, (W. D. Castle); Jackson Town, (Luther S. Campbell).

*St. James*—Montego Bay, (R. M. Arnold); Adelphi, (David Hewan, lessee); Cambridge, (Mary Whitfield).

*Hanover*—Lucea, (I. J. Connell, lessee); Green Island, (A. I. MacKenzie, lessee); Hopewell, (P. R. Scott, lessee).

*Westmoreland*—Savanna-la-Mar, (E. E. Wainwright, lessee); Little London, N. A. Anderson, lessee); Grange Hill, (L. N' Cork, lessee); Frome, (H. Wesley Jones, lessee) Barham, (S. C. Clarke, lessee); Petersfield, (T. W. J. Cotenah lessee); Bethel Town (J. H. Atkins, lessee).

*St. Elizabeth*—Black River, Malvern, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Shaws, Newmarket, (leased to individuals annually).

*Manchester*—Mandeville, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Porus, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Newport, (D. C. Haffenden, lessee); Christiana, (Mrs. F. Miller); Mile Gully (W. S. Glanville, lessee).

*Clarendon*—Chapelton, (H. Pinto); May Pen, (D. M. Brown); Four Paths, (G. E. Morant); The Rest (W. B. Duckworth); The Alley, (S. F. Manning); Hayes, (A. White); Spalding, (J. S. Henry); Frankfield, (E. A. Lewin).

*St. Catherine*—Spanish Town, (T. P. Mills Bailey); Linstead, (C. C. Henry); Old Harbour, (Peter Moncrieffe); Old Harbour Bay, (William Holt, lessee); Bog Walk, (T. P. Sawers, lessee); Caymanas, (Mrs. Hepzibah Banns); Guy's Hill, (Frank P. Newman); Glengoffe, R. E. Rainford; Gregory Park, (T. P. Sawers).

## KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1927, amounted to £2,590 19s. 10d. the expenditure to £1,611 13s. 5d. without the charge of £500 for interest and Sinking Fund.

\* For a historical account of this, see the Handbook for 1926.

The number of animals slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—  
 Oxen, 8,045; Sheep, 401; Pigs, 3,298; Turtle, 183; Goats, 1,222. Total—13,155.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Commis- sioners.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head, 1,000 lbs. weight and under ..	0 1 3	0 6 0	0 4 9
Over 1,000 lbs. for every 1,000 lbs. or fractional part of a .. hundred extra	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Calves per head ..	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Sheep ..	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 6
Goats ..	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 6
Pigs under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
“ 50 lbs. under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
“ 100 “ & “ 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
“ 150 “ & “ 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 2 6
“ 200 “ & “ 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 3 0
“ 300 “ & “ over ..	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs. ..	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
“ 50 lbs and under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
“ 100 “ “ 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
“ 150 “ “ 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 3 0
“ 200 “ “ 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
“ 300 lbs. and over ..	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 4 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each ..	..	0 1 6	0 1 0

## KINGSTON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the “Exchange.”

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds and that duty is practised twice daily.

## Staff.

1 Superintendent (William Graham) ..	£450 0 0
1 Chief Officer .. ..	200 0 0
Sergeant .. ..	130 0 0
Corporals, Chauffeurs, Firemen ..	2,263 0 0
Medical Attendance, Firemen ..	20 0 0

Annual up-keep of the Department (average)	£3,038 0 0
	2,150 0 0
Total Cost annually .. ..	5,188 0 0

## KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

*Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.*

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

Loans under the Law could be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire, or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person was precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he had prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application was made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made. The making of loans has ceased. The Board has power, however, to make a new loan on the realization of a security. Such loans are very few in number.

The defined districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be . . .	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly Payments . .	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

Loans amounting to £372,825 were made, and £368,367 received in payment to 31st March, 1927. The balance of assets over liabilities was £36,772 16s. 8d.

BOARD—Hon. Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. Attorney General, *Vice-Chairman*, Hon. E. W. Lucie-Smith, *o.b.e.*—Appointed by the Governor.

H. A. L. Simpson, *o.b.e.*, Philip Stern, J. M. Nethersole—Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council. *Secretary*, W. M. Fraser.

## AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

*Public Buildings, Kingston.*

A LAW for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £48,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were

approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground .. .. .	£ 2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations	£14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the Banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917 was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new law of not over £200 to planters.

The following is a summary at 31st December, 1926, of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

Total loans .. .. .	£122,076 1 4
Repayments .. .. .	108,858 19 0
Balance .. .. .	£13,217 2 4

The Land Settlement Scheme, started in 1920, whereby a Loan Bank is enabled to purchase a property for re-sale to small settlers has been taken up enthusiastically. Advances amounting to £56,641 3s. 11d. to nine Banks have been made under this head, and £32,163 7s. 9d. was repaid to 31.12.27.

BOARD—J. M. Nethersole, *Chairman*; A. Spooner, Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc. (Edin.), Hon. P. W. Sangster, W. B. Isaacs, I.S.O., Hon. E. W. Lucie-Smith, C.B.E.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of appointment to Public Service.
Secretary ..	C. J. Hay (a) ..	£500	5th May, '08
Inspecting Officer ..	E. L. Jack ..	£400	1st August, '15
Assistant ..	Miss M. L. Hyman ..	£160	1st March, '17

(a) The Kingston Loan Board contributes £275 towards the salary of the Secretary.

#### AGRICULTURAL LOAN BANKS.

Of the Industrial and Provident Societies, registered under Law 33 of 1902, the People's Co-operative Loan Banks, form the largest class. The objects of the Banks, as set out in their Rules, are "to carry on the business of banker and bill discounter and of dealer in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, mortgages and other securities, and to make advances for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects." The following particulars have been obtained from the Banks.

## Particulars of Loan Banks operating

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
Above Rocks ..	Above Rocks ..	18.4.21	E. Frankson	S. J. West
Alexandria ..	Alexandria ..	31.12.12	J. H. Wynter (Mgr.)	..
Bath ..	Bath ..	7.12.21	R. L. Hollinsed	R. L. Hollinsed
Broughton ..	Broughton ..	29.5.13	Major J. B. Thursfield	Rev. Robt. Johnston
Chapelton ..	Chapelton ..	23.10.12	R. A. Thomas	S. S. Bailey
Central Portland ..	St. Margaret's Bay	23.1.13	A. A. Bowyer	J. D. Brown
Central Manchester*	Mandeville ..	1.10.27	W. G. McCaus- land	W. G. McCaus- land
East Portland ..	Manchioneal ..	12.5.22	J. P. Nosworthy	T. A. Howell
Eastern St. Thomas	Port Morant ..	6.6.18	P. D. Clarke	P. D. Clarke
Frankfield ..	Frankfield ..	2.11.12	U. Theo. McKay	R. S. Grant
Glengoffe ..	Glengoffe ..	25.1.13	Alex. Carey	W. N. Gabay
Guys Hill* Carron Hall	Windsor Castle ..	20.1.13	H. A. Fowler	Mrs. K. J. Gellatly
Hanover ..	Lucea ..	20.12.12	Rev. D. A. Rothnie	Rev. D. A. Rothnie
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavern	23.12.20	Fred. Reynolds	B. Spalding
Long Bay ..	Black Rock ..	12.3.13	J. McKenzie	J. Panton
Lower Trelawny ..	Falmouth ..	16.5.21	J. C. Cadien	R. S. M. Cook
Manchester ..	Ebenezer ..	8.2.24	Rev. Q. R. Noble	Rev. Q. R. Noble
May Pen ..	May Pen ..	20.6.13	T. B. Thompson	R. O. Terrier
Metcalfe ..	Annotto Bay ..	..	H. R. Cargill	H. R. Cargill
Mocho ..	Brixton Hill ..	13.3.13	Isaac Rattigan	Isaac Rattigan
Mount Industry ..	Mount Industry ..	7.9.14	T. E. Lawrence	Mrs. E. A. Anglin
Northern St. Catherine	Cedar Valley ..	12.12.19	A. M. Walker	Nath. Baxter
Port Antonio ..	Port Antonio ..	12.10.16	L. A. Scott	E. L. Shelton
Port Maria ..	Port Maria ..	21.1.13	Rev. W. D. Henderson	E. A. DaCosta
Patrick Town† ..	Patrick Town	12.5.12	—	Alex. Thompson
Red Hills ..	Red Hills ..	9.1.22	H. G. T. Drew	N. D. McKay
Richmond ..	Richmond ..	20.1.13	Hon. & Rev. H. B. Wolcott	H. S. Schliefer
St. George ..	Buff Bay ..	21.1.13	B. F. McCalla	C. S. Martin
St. James ..	Montego Bay ..	15.5.12	F. M. Hoyt (mgr.)	In Liquidation
Southern St. Mary	Scotts Hall ..	24.1.13	M. E. Henriques	Rev. E. W. Hunt
St. Thomas-ye- Vale	Bog Walk ..	20.5.12	Hon. J. H. McPhail	Hon. J. H. McPhail
Spaldings ..	Spaldings ..	18.10.12	R. L. Chisholm	W. Hyde Macaulay
Stewart Town ..	Stewart Town ..	1.1.13	John Stock- hausen	John Stock- hausen
Stony Hill ..	Stony Hill ..	26.9.16	G. W. Byrnes	G. W. Byrnes
Trinityville† ..	Trinityville ..	27.10.16	B. Whitfield	W. T. Hall
Ulster Spring ..	Ulster Spring ..	31.12.12	D. J. Scott	E. A. (Mrs.) South
Upper Trelawny†	Albert Town ..	23.3.21	R. R. Linton	S. A. Powell
Upper Westmore- land	Lamb's River ..	20.12.12	S. A. Powell	S. A. Powell (Acting)
Western St. Mary*	Gayle ..	28.1.13	S. M. Roche	C. S. Boyd
Western St. James†	Anchovy ..	..	Rev. G. B. Verity	A. McKenzie

\*Figures for 1927.

†Figures for 1925.

‡Figures for 1924.

in Jamaica at 31st December, 1926.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Shareholders.	No. of Shares issued.	Issued Share Capital. £	Paid up Share Capital. £	No. of acres already or being cut up for Land Settlement.
J. H. Martin ..	55	55	275	88	..
..	43	81	405	387	579
M. G. Beckford ..	41	295	295	208	..
J. S. Gunter ..	94	94	470	353	198
T. S. Robinson ..	320	399	1,995	1,658	..
F. W. Bragg ..	587	612	3,060	2,211	930
T. A. Gray ..	77	116	580	385	..
G. E. Juley ..	191	378	1,890	826	..
Jas. S. Cameron ..	69	129	645	623	..
Mrs. C. I. Bourne ..	170	196	980	818	56
Rev. Jas. Macnee ..	328	694	694	694	..
R. S. Hogg ..	216	225	1,125	854	2,799
Chas. Hynds ..	55	58	290	112	..
J. W. Munro ..	115	143	715	560	254
Rev. R. A. L. Knight ..	166	260	1,300	830	725
J. H. Lewison ..	46	52	260	124	764
C. L. A. Rennalls ..	183	192	960	457	..
Rev. E. J. Touzalin ..	250	252	1,260	758	..
J. Theo. Wint ..	107	115	575	491	..
H. C. Anglin ..	146	160	800	708	..
Rev. J. G. Peterkin ..	431	441	2,205	1,350	44
W. A. O'Sullivan ..	356	374	1,870	1,394	..
A. J. B. Wilson ..	550	592	2,960	2,217	..
A. J. Nelson ..	21	21	105	70	..
H. Leo Brown ..	68	80	400	208	..
N. Leo. Porter ..	487	487	2,435	1,895	..
Rev. W. J. Thompson ..	372	402	2,010	1,446	426
..	..	..	..	..	650
Rev. E. W. Hunt ..	440	457	2,285	1,027	..
Wm. Henry Wood ..	1,435	1,927	9,635	5,847	..
N. A. L. Campbell ..	195	257	1,285	901	..
Josiah Johnson ..	48	322	1,610	1,559	590
E. B. Rodgers ..	254	281	1,405	748	..
J. T. Edman ..	161	163	815	472	..
A. B. South ..	100	120	600	354	..
Rev. H. S. Lynch ..	141	171	855	431	..
Rev. H. S. Lynch ..	195	217	1,085	585	..
W. B. Cummings ..	956	1,370	6,850	4,930	6,268
D. W. Daly ..	68	86	430	51	..
R. A. Gordon ..	185	222	1,110	133	..
	9,750	12,511	58,599	38,674	14,283

## WATER SUPPLY.\*

## RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chain.		Miles.	Chain.
Main Canal ..	5	73	Cumberland Pen Branch	4	32
Subsidiary Channels	0	35	Subsidiary Channels	7	63½
Old Harbour Branch	9	28	Caymanas Branch	3	66
Subsidiary Channels	5	35	Subsidiary Channels	3	20
Port Henderson Branch	4	35		—	—
Subsidiary Channels	2	7½	Total ..	46	75½

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 17,300 and the aggregate quantity of water supplied 16,000 cubic yards per hour.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 30.12.24.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas ..	7,162	8,740
Sugar ..	6,187	5,487
Guinea Grass ..	2,883	914
Mixed cultivation ..	199	264
Oranges and coconuts ..	900	436
Machinery and domestic use, &c. ..	..	159
Totals ..	17,331	16,000

The gross revenue in 1926-27 was £15,991 6s. 5d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works from the sale of fruit, &c. grown on the canal banks. A number of coconut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

*Superintendent*.—F. E. Taylor, £400, travelling allowance £130, appointed 1st October, 1897, and £100 as Secretary R.C.I. Advisory Board.

## VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.†

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed under Law 39 of 1897.

The Vere Irrigation Commission consist of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—Main Canal, St Jago to Raymond's Reservoir 16m. 14c.; Branches 7m. 55c. Total 23m. 69c.

The water for the Cockpit scheme is derived from the Cockpit river, a never failing spring-fed river which issues from the Brazilletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere, have a total length of about 7½ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal. The low level channel, about 2½ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant is erected.

COMMISSIONERS.—A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*; Clarence Lopez, Conrad Watson, Percival H. Lindo, Theophilus Harty; *Secretary*: E. C. Joysey, 87 Barry Street, Kingston; *Superintendent, Cockpit Scheme*, H. R. Demetrius, Salt River P.O.

\* For the history of Water Supply see the Handbook for 1926.

† For further particulars see the Handbook for 1926.

## SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.\*

THE Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

## WATER RATES.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny-half-penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

*Collector*—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

*Superintendent of Works*—F. E. Taylor, salary £40 per annum.

## OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.†

THE following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district:—monthly in advance.

1. On all properties of the gross value of £40 and below a monthly rate of 2/.
2. 3d. for every additional £10 in gross value or fraction thereof per month.
3. The maximum rate to be collected from any one property for each single connection to be 20/ per month.

## Linstead Water Works.‡

THE works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is for the 4-inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. Linstead is now supplied by both streams.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 360, each having a ½ inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £525 per annum.

## FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.§

## THE DORNOCH WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

THIS scheme, commenced in January, 1925, is designed to give a domestic supply of water to certain areas in Upper Trelawny. It consists of the utilization of certain falls on the Dornoch River at a point about three miles from its source where turbine-driven pumps raise water to a high level reservoir on the summit of Baron Hill, an elevation of about 900 ft. above the river. From this reservoir the water is distributed by gravity through some 13 miles of steel water mains serving the districts of Duncans, Clarks Town, Jackson Town and Kinloss.

The work was completed in 1927.

\* For a further account see the Handbook for 1926.

† For history see Handbook for 1926.

‡ For history of the Works see Handbook for 1925.

§ For the History of these Works see the Handbook for 1926.



## MILK RIVER BATH.

THE mineral water of the Milk River Baths is one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world. The Baths are situated at the foot of the Round Hill in Vere, Clarendon, which is of limestone formation, and are about 50 yards from the edge of the Milk River and about two miles from the sea. The water, which is extremely saline, issues from a crevice in the rock direct into the baths through which it flows at a rate of 240 gallons per minute, or 345,600 gallons per day. The temperature of the water maintains a uniform 92 degs. Fah. throughout the year. Besides being rich in mineral salts it possesses a high radio-activity which renders it of the utmost therapeutic value, which is not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, kidney and liver troubles are the complaints for which this water is specially recommended.

The Chemical analysis, made in 1923 by Mr. Barnett, is as follows:—

Parts per 100,000.

Calcium	..	..	..	60.03
Magnesium	..	..	..	69.49
Sodium	..	..	..	784.77
Sulphate	..	..	..	189.30
Bicarbonate	..	..	..	10.06
Silica	..	..	..	1.20
Chloride	..	..	..	1375.00
Total	..	..	..	2489.85

Besides traces of Potassium, Lithium, Iodine and Bromine. Radio-activity equal to 160.2 x 10-10 curies per litre, or 43.25 Mache units.

There is a Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made: weekly rate for boarding for one person, £4 4s. 0d., and for two persons, £8 including bath. For each bath taken by a visitor, 1/. Bath disconnected from main building, 6d. Boarding 10/ per day. Guests are allowed to board themselves at their own expense with a charge of 1/ per day for each person for the services of the domestics; for three persons in a family, 6d. each after the first two.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. Pleasure boats are kept by the Directors for the use of visitors at a charge of 1/- per hour or fractional part thereof. There is a fine tarpon fishing. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles, and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person 12/, for 2, 20/ by motor car, or about 9d. per mile each way.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take a motor car at May Pen Station. Motor cars may be also obtained at Milk River. The buildings of the Bath have been renovated, and the main building has been thoroughly overhauled and modernised, and an annex is added to same. From Clarendon Park to the Bath, the fares are, for 1 person, 15/, for 2, 20/.

Vehicles are run from Milk River to Clarendon Park Railway Station and also to May Pen Station. From May Pen the charge for motors is 9d. per mile.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—The Custos of the parish (*Ex-officio Chairman*), the Superintending Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Member for the parish. *Three Members nominated by the Parochial Board*—W. F. March, W. E. C. Buchanan, J. G. Miller. *Actg. Secretary*—E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P.O.; *Manager*—Arthur Linton, Milk River P.O.; *Matron*—Mrs. M. Weise, Milk River P.O.

## BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THESE waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed as early

as 1703, and were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *elite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the Corporation has taken it over. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the Corporation is 179½ acres.

The thermal springs at Bath issue from rocks of an igneous character above the level of the Sulphur River in a gorge about one and a half miles from the town of Bath. The waters are conducted through covered channels into a storage tank, known as the "Kettle," where it has a temperature of 122 degs. Fah. The water is drawn off through pipes as required for use in the baths where the temperature is reduced to a suitable degree by water which is obtained from a cold mineral spring. The waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments and especially for the treatment of skin diseases.

The Chemical analysis taken by Mr. W. I. Barnett, B.Sc., Deputy Island Chemist, in 1923, is as follows:—

Parts per 100,000.			Parts per 100,000.
Hot Tank.			Cold Spring.
Calcium	..	2.60	5.02
Magnesium	..	0.15	0.98
Sodium	..	14.80	10.45
Sulphate	..	11.10	3.41
Bicarbonate	..	1.68	10.98
Carbonate	..	0.60	Nil.
Silica	..	3.70	4.90
Chloride.	..	18.00	19.00
652.63			54.74
Radio-activity in curies per litre			
4.9 x 10-10			0.09 x 10-10

Two bedrooms have been added on the ground floor for invalids who find it difficult to get up and down stairs and a sewerage system has been installed.

**Board**—From 7/- to 10/6 per day or from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week. These rates vary according to the number of meals supplied.

**Lodgings**—One person in a room 4/- per night, one bath included, or £1 6s. 0d. per week, one bath per day included.

Two persons in a room 7/- per night, two baths included, or £2 5s. 0d. per week, two baths per day included.

Extra baths—1/- each.

A reduction of 25% is allowed on baths and lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. Further information can be had from the Matron.

**DIRECTORS**—Col. L. G. Harrison, *Chairman*; Hon. J. H. Phillippis, R. L. Hollinsed, Rev. A. H. Smythe, J. M. Lewis.

**Matron**—Miss M. Evans; **Clerk**—M. G. Beckford; **Bath Attendant**—C. J. Hamilton; **Address**—Bath P.O.

## MAY PEN CEMETERY.\*

MANY of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monument, over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

\* For History see the Handbook for 1926.

For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult

irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions .. £0 8 0

For digging of graves for children not exceeding 8 years .. 0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

#### TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault .. £1 0 0

“ the construction or placing of any Mausoleum .. 3 0 0

“ the construction of any Monument .. 1 0 0

“ Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone .. 0 10 0

“ Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset .. 0 5 0

“ Simple Cross .. 0 1 0

“ setting up a railing .. 1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.

For any vault .. £1 0 0

For any other tomb or grave .. 2 0 0

The office, which is at 24 Church Street, Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, except Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Superintendent—Ivan U. Vaz, salary, £160.

Clerk—L. Foster Davis.

#### KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

SINCE May Pen Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th Section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the subjoined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
Parish Church	.. Parade
Strangers' Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	.. Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	.. Corner of West St. and Spanish Town-rd.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Fletcher's Land
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto
Private Ground for the Mission of the East	
Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	.. Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. and Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

## JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.\*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law of 1872; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years.

Any civil servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association, as to allow its division every third year among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £5,233 4s. 2d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the Association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1921, a period of nearly forty-nine years, guarantees to the amount of £695,890 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £3,908 12s. 9d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the Association on 31st March, 1927, amounted to £10,748 5s. 7d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £7,752 7s. 6d.; War Loan £1,235; Jamaica 5% Inscribed Stock £500, Government Savings Bank £883 4s. 10d., Treasury £377 13s. 3d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of forty-seven years have been under £80 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS—Hon. A. E. V. Barton, J. M. Nethersole, *appointed by the Governor*. Alan O. Ritchie, R. H. Fletcher, *elected by the Associates*. Secretary—John W. Gayner.

\* For further information see the Handbook for 1926.

## JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.\*

THE Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded on the 6th May, 1919, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the service and contentment among the officers, and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—*Honorary President*—The Hon. W. M. Fraser, Treasurer. *Vice-Presidents*—A. O. Ritchie, Deputy Administrator General and L. B. Bicknell, Supt. Public Works Stores. *Honorary Secretary*—C. H. Dickson, Revenue Department; *Honorary Asst. Secretary*—R. R. Facey, Revenue Department; *Honorary Treasurer*—Miss H. Morris, Institute of Jamaica; G. C. Gunter, J. L. Pietersz, W. A. Logan, G. D. Goode, E. Poulle, A. Burke, Inspector R. C. Waters, L. C. Roberts, H. Barry, V. A. Bird, P. M. Cooper, C. G. C. Kerr, C. C. Sandford, D. C. Mais, A. E. Fielding, W. H. B. Cathcart, H. A. D. Noad, G. C. Foster, A. J. Taylor, C. R. Campbell, A. E. Morris, Miss A. Douglas.

\* For further information see Handbook for 1926.

## PART XIV.

### BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

#### RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1927 was £8,744 1s. 9d. on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of Law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1923, paid the following rates:—widows, £72; first class orphans, £46 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1927-1928, amounted to £463 1s. 2d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The capital on March 31st, 1928, was £8,802 5s. 0d. *Secretary*—R. Foster.

#### ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1928, was £22,901 7s. 6d. This existing capital will be gradually reduced by payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of seventy-one pounds per annum and to children £41 per annum. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1927-1928, amounted to £1,919 0s. 7d. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*—Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen; by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund, by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions, or individuals, and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only, his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions:—If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow, the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergy (whether they were associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 95 on the 31st December, 1927. A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 31 have died, three as bachelors and twenty-eight leaving widows and children. Eighteen widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year, 1927, amounted to £364 13s. 1d., the interest on the money invested yielded £644 6s. 3d., a grant from the Guarantee Fund in aid of interest £239 6s. 3d.; and the Interest on Ice Shares £1 11s. 0d. The expenditure included £44 16s. 4d. for Insurance Premiums, £929 7s. 8d. for Pensions, £25 7s. 0d. for Surrender Payments, leaving a balance on Dec. 31st., 1927. of £14,891 2s. 1d. to the credit of the Fund.

The lives of 8 clergymen are insured for £150 each in the Jamaica Mutual, and 1 in the Standard Assurance Company, on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £4,620 13s. 8d. on Guarantee Account.

Six churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1927, giving a total of £13 6s. 11d.

From this Fund £10 was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and there is a credit balance of £46 1s. 4d.

A valuation of the Fund as it stood on December 31st, 1923, showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,613, of which £1,313 was allocated in making additions to some existing and all prospective pensions.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882, the Widows and Orphans branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., J. M. Nethersole. *Honorary Secretary*—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ropley, Gordon Town P.O.

## PENSION AND ANNUITY FUNDS FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THE Pension Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £2 for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed £60.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service. There were eleven pensioners on the roll on January 1st, 1928.

The Fund opened the year 1927 with a credit of £7,880 7s. 7d. This, with a grant of £200 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £477 4s. 7d. for interest and £3 6s. 11d. from Synod Offertories, gives a total of £8,660 19s. 1d. Pensions amounting to £488 1s. 4d. have been paid leaving £8,172 17s. 9d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1927.

The Synod in 1926 by resolution created an Annuity Fund in order to provide an addition to the small pensions granted from the Pension Fund. The Fund is to be provided by a fixed annual payment of £4 compulsory on all Clergy, present and future

of the Diocese except those who may be exempted on the ground of age or for other sufficient reason.

The rate of annuity for those that may begin before the first valuation of the Fund has been fixed on the advice of the Actuary; but may be increased or diminished in the case of those that may begin during each future quinquennial period on the advice of the Actuary given in accordance with his valuation of the Fund. The receipts during 1927 have been £278 13s. 4d. from payments by the Clergy and £25 11s. 10d. for interest. The balance of the Fund on December 31st, 1927, was £592 3s. 8d.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

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#### FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½%.

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#### SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which after making several bequests, she bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount of credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

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#### D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris, on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief



of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

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#### WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. Wood, bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year.

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#### GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, coming to St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, and to portion orphan girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 38 distressed persons receive help.

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#### FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prisons.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorised the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

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#### GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the Island Securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4 should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poor house for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 6d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this Law, appointed as trustees the Auditor General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poor house, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity is, Jamaica 4% Debentures, £2,400; Jamaica 4% Inscribed Stock, £8,376; Jamaica 4% Local Inscribed Stock, £3,700; Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme, 4½% Debentures, £402; War Loan Stock, 5%, £760; National War Bonds at 5%, £500; Jamaica Loan Inscribed Stock, 1912-1972 at 4½%, £500, Deposit in Government Savings Bank £106 15s. 8d.—Total, £16,743 15s. 8d.

*Trustees*—A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon, J. H. H. Graham, H. B. Wolcott, T. McLean Gray, A. C. Westmorland, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Rev. W. T. Graham. *Clerk*—Daniel H. Jackson.

#### VERLEY HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

THIS Institution was established in May, 1902, by Mrs. Eliza Jane Verley, widow of the late Louis Verley and endowed by her with £3,000 for its maintenance and up-keep. It was again enriched by a bequest of the benefactress of a sum of £2,000 at her death. The deed of settlement declares the uses to be a "Home for respectable Gentlewomen (Widows and Spinsters) of indigent circumstances irrespective of Creed." There are rooms for 30 inmates almost always occupied.

*TRUSTEES*—Dr. F. H. Saunders, *Chairman*; Colonel A. H. Pinnock, *Vice-Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Honorary Treasurer*; Thos. N. Aguilar, J.P., R. W. Bryant, J.P., R. S. Gamble, J.P., Canon J. L. Ramsden, M.A.

*LADIES COMMITTEE*—Mrs. F. H. Saunders, *Presiding Lady*; Miss Fanny C. Burke, *Honorary Lady Secretary*; Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Lady Morrison, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. Carpenter-Smith, Mrs. John Crook. *Secretary*, Colin G. Campbell.

#### HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society which was established in 1851, immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year, was in 1925 merged into the United Congregation of Israelites.

#### GEMILUT HAZADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 200. The objects of the Society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the Jewish faith and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month. The funds amount to about £650.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

Since the 1st October, 1925, this Society was amalgamated with the United Congregation of Israelites as the governing body.

*President*, O. K. Henriques; *Vice President*, B. Alberga; *Treasurer*, Cecil DeCordova; *Secretary*, G. Alexander, 10 Lower Elletson Road, Kingston.

## NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

THE Building at No. 3 Hanover Street used as a Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary was destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at 86 Hanover Street. There is a Country People's Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street, at a charge of 1d. each per night.

## JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances, by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a vice-president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1927 was £524 7s. 4d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1927, amounted to £349 0s. 0d.; educational £68 0s. 0d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £25 14s. 7d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1927, of £1,555 9s. 6d.; of this amount there are in Government Debentures £500, Island Debentures £500 0s. 0d.; Inscribed Stock £393 2s. 6d.; English Bonds £277 6s. 0., Bank of Nova Scotia £207 2s. 0d. Masonic Asst. £170 0s. 0d.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*President*—R. W. Bro. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C.; *District Grand Master, E.C.; Vice Presidents*—R. W. Bro. R. Gillies, D.G.M., S.C.; W. Bro. Fraser, D.D.G.M., E.C.; R. W. Bro. H. Cocking, D.D.G.M., S.C.; W. Bro. Rev. F. Bavin, P.D.D.G.M., E.C.; W. Bro. A. de C. Myers, P.D.D.G.M., E.C.; R. W. Bro. Lt. Col. C. Mc. Ogilvie, P.D.D.G.M., S.C.; *Honorary Vice Presidents*—W. Bro. C. H. B. Armstrong, M.D., J.P., W. Bro. F. E. Lyons, W. Bro. R. K. Nunes.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

W. Bros. His Honour Justice H. I. C. Brown, A. de C. Myers, L. Ashenheim, H. Brenon, E. V. Clark, A. H. DaCosta, W. L. M. Garsia, F. W. Hunter, W. J. Palmer, M. H. Segree, and Bro. G. W. Scotland.

## KINGSTON AND SAINT ANDREW DIRECTORS.

W. Bros. O. P. L. Abraham, Altamont Delgado, S. M. A. DeSouza, A. L. Evans, G. C. Gunter, R. A. N. Gordon, C. G. C. Kerr, W. A. Logan, H. A. Lake, E. S. Murray, D. G. Parsons, Fred. George Sale, J. Tapley, D. C. Vaz, J.P.

## COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

W. Bros. L. M. Clark, M.D., J.P., H. E. Crum Ewing, J.P., A. Davidson Goffe, J.P., W. Hyde McCauley, J.P., C. D. Neilson, W. J. Norton, J.P., A. R. Soares, J.P., Rev. A. N. Thomson, J.P.

Presiding Masters and I.P.Ms. of the contributing Lodges:—

W. Bro. G. C. Gunter, *Hon. Treasurer*; W. Bro. Fred George Sale, *Hon. Secretary*.

## CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free, and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £250, and married persons £400 are eligible for admission to membership. Married women whose husbands and children are members are attended in midwifery free after one year's membership. Employees may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee, one shilling; and one shilling for four weeks subscription. Subscriptions payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1925.
Number of Members attended at their homes ..	478
“ Visits paid to them ..	602
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them ..	921
“ Members attended at Surgery ..	1,058
“ Prescriptions dispensed to them ..	1,470
“ Deaths (certified) ..	13

Four Obstetric cases were attended during the year at a cost to the Dispensary of £4 4*p* for nurses fees. None of these cases required medical attendance.

Members on roll 30th June .. ..	630	
“ admitted during the year .. ..	120	650
“ discontinued during the year .. ..	..	
“ struck off being 12 months in arrear ..	18	
“ died during the year .. ..	13	31

Total number on roll 30th June, 1927 .. ..	619
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## SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP.

Members adults paying threepence per week .. ..	355
“ children under 10 years half price .. ..	159
“ children under 2 years old free .. ..	30
“ children under D'Espinose Bequest free .. ..	75
“ very old allowed by order of Board .. ..	
	619

The D'Espinose bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the Trust. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. towards which a grant of £500 was made by the Assistance Committee.

*President*—J. M. Nethersole, J.P.; *Vice President*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.

*Hon. Secretary*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Treasurer*—A. J. Miller.

**DIRECTORS.**—A. J. Miller, M. M. Alexander, J.P., J. M. Nethersole, J.P., Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., D. C. Vaz, J.P., Rev. C. M. Watler, Major Barrill, S.A. *Trustees*—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Clerk and Collector*—H. Prendergast Fisher; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne; *Solicitor*—H. H. Dunn, *Offices*—14 and 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

### CO-OPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

**GREAT** advances have been made in the prevention of disease in the Island during the past ten years. In the development of its programme of public health Government has had assistance from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.\* The first work was the control of hookworm disease which was financed by the Foundation, but during the past five years Government has assumed each year an increasing proportion of the expenditures, until at the present time the greater part is provided locally. This co-operative work began in 1919 and has enjoyed greater progress with each succeeding year. This is true both as regards the number of people reached and the interest displayed by the Local and Central Boards of Health in providing more thorough programmes of health education and disease prevention.

The present co-operative health work consists of the following units; 1. The Control of Hookworm Disease through Sanitation and Treatment; 2. A Bureau of Health Education; 3. School Hygiene Work; and 4. A School for Sanitary Inspectors. In addition, provision has been made for a Malaria Survey and a Tuberculosis Survey; these will be begun early in 1928. These various activities are largely an outgrowth of the hookworm campaigns which were begun in 1919, and which have been conducted by an intensive method, the object being to educate the people in disease prevention as well as to inaugurate sanitation and treat hookworm disease. Such an intensive method has proved very suitable to Jamaica where sanitation and epidemic control are in the hands of fourteen Parochial Boards elected by the people. Education in public health is cumulative and at present the results of the intensive method are shown in a very lively interest in health work extending to all parts of the Colony.

1. *The Control of Hookworm Disease*—Is undertaken by a unit engaged in sanitation work and two units of treatment work. These three units form the Jamaica Hookworm Commission.

The sanitation staff consists of a Supervising Inspector and from six to eight Sanitary Inspectors, who inaugurate latrine systems in areas selected for demonstration hookworm campaigns. No treatment is undertaken except in areas which have been sanitized in advance, and the Inspectors trained by the Supervising Sanitary Inspector are left as a permanent sanitary staff in the parish. It should be stated that the sanitation work is conducted from an educational standpoint, and that the cost of latrines is borne by the home owners, except in the case of paupers. The latrines are of a substantial type and practically every home is reached, though less than four per cent. of the homes were found to have latrines of any type at the opening of the campaigns.

When an area has been sanitized and a permanent staff has been provided for the maintenance of the latrines, a treatment campaign is conducted. In these campaigns every home is visited and an effort made to examine for hookworm disease every person residing in the area; and the aim is to treat until cured every person found infected. Such an intensive campaign, conducted from headquarters located in the area and with the staff members residing in the districts where they work, offers abundant opportunities for imparting health education. Public lectures, illustrated with magic lantern and moving pictures, are given in the different districts and demonstrations are made with the microscope and with charts and photographs; also, there is individual instruction at the homes by means of leaflets and handbills.

The hookworm campaigns, as well as the other units of co-operative work, are conducted under the supervision of Dr. B. M. Wilson, the Superintending Medical Officer. The Director of the Hookworm Commission is Dr. B. E. Washburn, Director for Jamaica for the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. J. R. Walker is Supervising Sanitary Inspector. Each treatment unit has a staff of sixteen: a medical officer, three clerks, two microscopists, nine dispensing nurses, and a caretaker. During 1927, Drs. J. M. Hall and I. J. Cruchley were the Medical Officers.

Up to the end of 1927 hookworm campaigns have been conducted in the parishes of Clarendon, St. Catherine, St. Mary, St. Andrew, Portland and St. Ann. More than 130,000 people have been examined for hookworm disease and those found infected have been treated. All of these parishes have permanent staffs of sanitary inspectors and are providing permanent and increasing programmes of health work.

2. *The Bureau of Health Education* was organized in June, 1926 to meet the demands of the people for an extension of the educational work of the hookworm campaigns. The Bureau issues a publication, *Jamaica Public Health*, which has a monthly circulation of 10,000 copies and is used as a text-book in the schools of the Colony. Also, the Bureau supplies moving pictures on health subjects, as well as magic lanterns and slides. Placards have been prepared on the subjects of sanitation, typhoid fever, hookworm disease, tuberculosis, and malaria and these have been posted in court houses and other Government buildings. Also, special bulletins have been issued on the subjects of latrine construction, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and hookworm disease. An important part of the work of the Bureau of Health Education is to keep in touch with parochial boards and interest them in sanitation and hookworm control and other public health measures.

Dr. B. E. Washburn is Director of the Bureau of Health Education and Mrs. F. E. Passingham, Chief Clerk.

3. *School Hygiene Work* is being conducted in the parishes of Kingston and Saint Andrew, both of which have whole-time Medical Officers of Health. This work consists of examination of pupils and the correction of physical defects, including the treatment of hookworm disease. Great success has attended the correction of dental defects. Six clinics held at the schools in order to educate the children regarding the care of their teeth and to remove an inherent fear of dentists which is found among Jamaicans. In connection with the dental work, lectures and demonstrations are given at each school by the dentists and the medical officers of health. It is planned to extend the school hygiene work to other parishes during 1928.

4. *The School for Sanitary Inspectors*.—To meet the demands of the parishes for efficient sanitary officers, a School for Sanitary Inspectors was organized during 1927, and the first session was opened on September, 1919, under the direction of Dr. G. C. Strathairn, the Senior Sanitary Medical Officer of the Island. Students from twelve of the fourteen parishes attended the school and, in addition, a number of young men who plan to engage in public health work registered for the course. The curriculum included lectures by members of the Government Medical Service, the Medical Officer of Health of St. Andrew, the Entomologist and the Veterinary Officer of the Government, the Director for Jamaica for the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Chief Sanitary Officer and the meat Inspector of Kingston. In addition to the lectures, there was laboratory work in examination of water, foods, and the technique of collecting specimens. Practical work was given in the inspection of meat and other foodstuffs, and visits were made to the sewage disposal plants.

Ten of the students passed the examination and received certificates from the Royal Sanitary Institute.

## KINGSTON SAILORS HOME,

42 Church Street.

This Institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government:

grant, has been amended by Law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday, the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January, 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

Hours—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—*Chairman*—Vacant. *Managing Director*—Commander C. Dix, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.; G. S. Shaw, H. McCauley Orrett, C. A. Gay, R. S. Gamble, H. V. Myers; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne. *Secretary*—R. R. Facey. *Resident Superintendent*—A. D. Graydon.

## SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM,

18 Duke Street.

This Institution was founded by the late Mrs. Denniston in 1898, to give sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read papers and books, play games and have music and write letters home. Cool drinks, cigars and cigarettes, tea, breakfast, dinner, lunch and supper are provided at reasonable rates. Soldiers are also made welcome.

This Institution was taken over by the British Sailors Society after Mrs. Denniston's death in 1917. A Sailors Brotherhood has been organized: the object being to uplift seamen physically, morally and spiritually.

Clean and comfortable beds are provided for any mercantile marine, naval men or soldiers having night liberty.

During 1919 the Rest was thoroughly renovated, and there are now fifty beds available, and with mattresses on the floor 100 men have been accommodated.

### LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

E. B. Hopkins;—*Chairman*; G. A. Jack, *Secretary*; R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., W. P. Clark, A. V. Kingdon; W. J. Palmer. *Manager and Port Missionary*—

## KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION POOR HOUSE.

This Institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 8½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The Institution is managed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

*Master*—E. M. Cresser, salary, £325; *Matron*—M. Bowen, salary, £110; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—E. A. Martin, salary, £156.

### MAXFIELD PARK.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House, accommodates 74 inmates.

*Matron*—Miss F. E. Henry, salary, £84; *Schoolmistress and Assistant to the Matron*—Miss M. R. Markland, £60.

## DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then Resident Magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the Society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the bi-monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payment of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued, and the Parochial Committee in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the Society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task for getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the Society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties.

Last year the Secretary interviewed 900 prisoners.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Rev. Dr. Reinke, D.D., *President*: Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Vice President*; Brigadier Charles Smith, J.P., *Secy.-Treasurer*; Rev. F. Cowell-Loyd, A.T.S., Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. Geo. Hicks, B.A., Dr. Phillips, Sister Madeline, Sister Miriam, A. V. Kingdon, Rev. W. L. Brown, E. B. Hopkins, B. T. Josephs, Rev. Goldstone Edwards, Rev. Father Semmes, Major Allan, Mrs. Agar.

## KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the Poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.



2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendacity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matter as
  - (a) Free Registry of all classes of labour; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening or any other light agricultural work.

**OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY**—*President*, M. M. Alexander, J.P.; *Vice-President*, W. J. Palmer, J.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. Herbert Harris; *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.; *Secretary*, Mrs. G. P. Vernon.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—The Officers of the Society, together with Rev. P. Heyworth, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. M. H. Solomon, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. V. Desnoes, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Rev. J. Hunt, H. J. Rushie Grey, Miss Fanny Burke, Sister Madeline, Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. A. S. Jelf, the Rector of the Kingston Parish Church, Mrs. Aston Simpson, Miss Myers, Miss May Thompson, Mrs. F. S. Edmunds, Mrs. K. Nunes, Colonel Cloud, S.A.

### LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also be found.

The premises at 8 Church Street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

The Society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

*Patronesses*—Lady Norman, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke, Lady Wilson.

*President*—Lady Stubbs.

*Vice Presidents*—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders.

*Committee*—Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Arthur Farquharson, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Jelf, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. Hector Josephs, Lady Barrett-Lennard.

*Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Burke.

## JAMAICA NURSES UNION.

**THE** Jamaica Nurses' Union and District Nurses' Fund was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop of the West Indies, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information at the Deaconess Home, 93 Hanover Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

**MANAGING COMMITTEE**—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; the Rev. Canon Wortley, *Vice-Chairman*; Mrs. Bourne, Miss F. C. Burke, *Honorary Secretaries*; *Committee*—Lady Stubbs, Lady Barrett-Lennard, Mrs. Jelf, Mrs. Wilson, Sister Emily, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. A. H. D'Costa, Mrs. W. Gamble, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. A. Moore, Miss Hope, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. VanCuylenburg, Mrs. Gartshore, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Karl Nunes, Mrs. Ansel Hart, Mrs. Goldsworthy, Mrs. Charles Levy.

## JAMAICA DIOCESAN BRANCH OF THE MOTHERS UNION.

There are 30 branches of the Mothers Union in Jamaica with about 1,130 members and 179 associates. Twenty-four branches are linked with branches in England.

*Diocesan President*—Mrs. Gruchy.

*Hon. Diocesan Secretary*—Deaconess Lillian C. M. Blake, Deaconess Home, Kingston.

## JAMAICA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

**THE** object of the Society, which was founded in 1903 as "the Society for the Protection of Animals in Jamaica," is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership. A donation of £3 to life membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the Society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, *President*; Frank Cundall, *Chairman*; Hon. F. E. Reed, *Vice-Chairman*; Lady Stubbs, Hon. Sir W. Morrison, F. N. Isaacs, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, N. W. Manley, Lady Cuffe, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Frank Lyons; Mrs. Bourne, *Honorary Secretary*, *Half-Way Tree P.O.*; J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*; Dr. G. Rushie Grey, M.R.C.V.S., *Honorary Veterinary Surgeon*. Mrs. Cocks, *Honorary Local Secretary for St Ann*.

## UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

**THIS** Society was started in 1903. Its objects are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

Through the efforts of this Society, the Y.W.C.A. decided to begin work in Jamaica, the branch in Kingston has merged into that Society, but the Branches in the country are continuing their work on previous lines.

The Manchester Union of this Society has branches at Ridgemount, Nazareth, Ebenezer, Porus, Fairfield, Mount Olivet, New Broughton, Mizpah in Manchester, Wesley Mt., and at Ritchies.

The Office Bearers of the Manchester Union are:—

*President*—Mrs. Westphal; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Baillie; *Secretary*—Mrs. Isaacs; *Treasurer*—Mrs. Lopez; *Librarian*—Mrs. Godfrey.

There is an Upward and Onward Magazine, edited by Miss May T. Jeffrey-Smith Stewart Town P.O.

*Secretary and Treasurer of Magazine*—Miss Walter.

## MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP.

**THE** Montego Bay Self Help was started in 1906, with the object of helping the women and girls of the island.

There are a limited number of girls in residence. Some of these girls, on leaving the Home, have taken situations as servants.

The incomes of those who are in the Home, are supplemented by taking orders for mattress making, upholstering, chair caning, laundry work, preserves, needlework, etc.

There is a sales room where native curiosities, baskets, plain and fancy needlework, can be purchased.

In connection with the Self Help, there is a Creche, Soup Kitchen, Relief and Dorcas work, and a library. During 1927 a District Nurse was employed by the Society, to visit and aid those who owing to their circumstances are unable to help themselves during a time of illness. Twelve children are received at the Creche daily. Two of the elder boys have been sent to the Broughton Home in Manchester. These children are supported by voluntary contributions, and a small fee given weekly by the mothers.

*Patroness*—Lady Stubbs. *President*—Mrs. E. Hart; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. D. Mills, Mrs. W. Coke Kerr. *Secretary*—Miss Belle Mills.

## MANCHESTER MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME.

**THIS** hospital was founded and was incorporated by law in 1927 at Mandeville, for the purpose of affording assistance and treatment in Maternity cases, and where necessary such cases to be treated free of charge. All of the funds necessary for its erection, equipment and maintenance and for the purchase of land necessary were voluntarily subscribed and the land was the gift of the Parochial Board of the parish. The cost of maintenance is also largely met by voluntary subscriptions.

*President*—Lady Stubbs, c.v.e.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**—Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos*; Thomas Kemp, L. P. Kerr, Cortland MacGregor, M, M. Meikle, J. M. MacGregor, Percy Junor, C. F. Pengelly.

## CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

**IN** 1926, this Association took the place of the Child Saving League.

Visits are paid to the homes of all newborn infants by voluntary workers in order to give advice and help, and invite them to bring their babies to the Well or Sick Clinics. (2,603 homes were visited from May 1st, 1925, to April 30th, 1926.)

Visits are also paid by trained nurses to the homes of infants who are reported seriously ill. 860 homes were visited from May 1st, 1925 to April 30th, 1926.

*Clinics*—A Sick Clinic to which all sick babies are invited is held daily for two hours, at which well-known medical practitioners give their services. There was an attendance of 4,409 cases from May 1st, 1925 to April 30th, 1926. Simple drugs are given, and special nourishment provided where necessary, a well clinic is also held once monthly, to which well babies are invited, and at which infants are weighed, and a short talk given to the mothers on the care and feeding of their infants. This Clinic is greatly enjoyed by the mothers; started in July 1925, the total attendance to date is 471.

*Creche*—A Day Nursery for children up to five years old has been established for some time.

*Children's Homes*—A Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen visit Maxfield Park Home twice a month.

The Association also provides for an affiliation officer whose duty it is to assist mothers to collect maintenance fees from the fathers of their children.

A pre-natal clinic has been started.

The Child Welfare Magazine is now incorporated in the Health Bulletin.

*Patroness*—Lady Stubbs. *President*—His Worship the Mayor of Kingston; *Vice-Presidents*—The Bishop of Jamaica, Mrs. A. S. Jelf, R. W. Bryant, Mrs. Frank Saunders, Mrs. G. V. Lockett, Dr. B. M. Wilson; *Chairman*—Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S.; *General Secretary*—Mrs. Latrielle; *Hon. Treasurer*—C. Costa; *Asst. Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. G. V. Lockett.

## WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

- a. To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible.
- b. To improve the health of the Womanhood of the Island.
- c. To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing Child Welfare.
- d. To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement.
- e. Better housing for the poor.

The Association has a work room for girls at the old Public Works Building, Parade, Kingston, with the object of teaching girls who leave school at the tender age of 14 a trade and so fitting them for the battle of life and giving them a chance to remain decent and self-respecting. Many girls have been sent out equipped with knowledge to earn a living. There is a work room at Mavis Bank with Mrs. Beryl as President.

Any woman may become a member of the Association. Names are sent to the Secretary by some member of the Association, and presented at the next meeting for confirmation; the payment upon enrolment of a membership is a fee of half a guinea. No one shall be a member in good standing until she has paid her annual fee, such fee being due and payable to the Treasurer before the annual meeting in each year.

*President*—Mrs. Michael DeCordova; *Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. L. DeMercado, Sister Madeline; *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. DeCordova.

## JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement.

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. where the United Society of Christian Endeavour, has offices at Tremont Temple.

**OFFICERS**—The business of the Union is managed by the following officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

*President*—Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S., *Vice-President*—Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Kingston; *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. S. Phillips, c/o Jamaica Times, Kingston; *Superintendent Junior Department*—Miss R. F. DaCosta, Kingston.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—The officers above-mentioned, together with Rev. Jno. Reinke, D.D., Miss Myrle Ward, I. J. Adams, Rev. Geo. Hicks, B.A.

## JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

In December, 1920, a special Joint Committee was formed to organize a special programme throughout the Island in connection with Venereal Disease; Government grants being given to the Association from time to time to carry on this work.

Publicity campaigns through literature and lantern lectures are carried out.

The annual subscription is two shillings and sixpence; Associates, 1s.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE**—Rt. Rev. Bishop De Carteret, D.D., *President*; Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., *Vice-President*; Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. C. Lloyd, Rev. S. H. Bartlett, Dr. J. Geoghegan, N. B. Livingston, E. B. Hopkins, Hon. F. E. Reed, O.B.E., B.A., Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E., W. J. Palmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; E. B. Hallett, *Hon. Secretary*.

## CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith.

The Admission fee to the Association is one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits.

A general meeting of the members is held once a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association is under the patronage of The Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

*Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. Francis Kelly, S.J.      *President*, Wellesley Bourke.  
*Treasurer*, A. J. Falla.      *Secretary*, O. A. Leake.

## ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December, 1903, by the late Rev. John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Generally relief is not given in money, but by tickets issued to the purveyors of groceries, and also for clothing. All bills are met by means of contributions from charitable persons and by collections at the weekly meetings. The current expenses of the society are defrayed by the members of the Conference. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary or out-of-pocket expenses for his work. The Conference meets every Thursday evening at Winchester Park, Kingston, at 7.30.

OFFICERS—*Spiritual Director*—Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J.; *President*—H. A. Thomas; *Vice-President*—S. E. Phillips; *Secretary*—Livingstone Lewis; *Assistant Secretary*—Geo. V. Aarons; *Treasurer*—Joseph L. Pietersz.

## NUTTALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE Nuttall Memorial Hospital, in memory of the late Archbishop Nuttall, situated off Caledonia Avenue, was opened in 1923. It superseded the Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home.

The Hospital, which is built of reinforced concrete, is a one story building with a 10ft. verandah on all four sides.

There are 17 private rooms, and two wards with three beds in each ward, accommodating in all 23 patients.

There are two thoroughly equipped surgical theatres. *Matron*—Miss Hope.

## ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

THE St. Joseph's Sanitarium at Deanery Park, Kingston, was opened in 1916 for the reception of Surgical, Medical, Gynaecological, Obstetrical and Eye cases.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sister in charge is a fully trained and competent nurse.

Visiting hours from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m.

Terms payable weekly in advance.

## PART XV.

### PUBLIC COMPANIES.

#### JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

**THIS** Society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the Society is its "Proprietary Shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules passed in October, 1917, make provision ensuring bonuses of £3 and £2 per share, respectively, to borrowers on matured 10 year and 7 year advanced shares. Loans are made at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest; repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4, 7 or 10 years at  $7/6$ ,  $4/$  and  $2/6$  respectively, and interest  $2/6$  per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans to the end of the year, 1926, was £76,212 0s. 1d., and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £28,381 14s. 3d.; deposits at 5% per annum, £29,019 6s. 5d.; interest payable half-yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds to non-members as well as members of the Society.

**DIRECTORS:** Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; John MacDonald, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; Edmund Haughton Sanguinetti, J.P., Otto Crowden, J.P., Reginald Melhado, J.P.; *Secretary and Accountant*, Colin G. Campbell; *Cashier*, Donald Campbell; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

*Office*, 133 Tower Street, Kingston.

#### JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first Policy was issued, on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's Funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society during the past eighty-four years has been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. It has also always declared a bonus every three years. The early supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of the deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society in 1921, reached over one and a half million sterling.

**Security.**—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary including a Valuation of liabilities, and the surplus is divided among the policy-holders.

**Protection**—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

**Investment**—The Bonuses paid compared favourably with those of the best Offices in the world.

**DIRECTORS**—Col. A. H. Pinnock, v.d., *Chairman*; Leonard deCordova, *Deputy Chairman*; Hon. Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., T. N. Aguilar, A. H. D'Costa, W. Baggett Gray, L. P. Downer, Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison, Hon. J. H. Philipps. *Secretary*—Ernest B. Nethersole, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*—G. C. McCormack, E. G. Nixon and E. L. Newman, C.P.A.; *Actuary*—Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E. *Head Office*—The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 and 83 Barry Street, Kingston.

### VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of "The Benefit Building Societies Act, 1855," and was incorporated December, 1898, under "The Building Societies Amendment Law, 1897."

The object for which the Victoria Mutual Building exists are twofold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of Mortgage on Freehold Property; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments. The system adopted by this society of requiring loans to be repaid by equal monthly instalments is such that, as each repayment includes a portion of the capital sum, the margin of security is ever increasing and the possibility of risk is ever diminishing.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds (exclusive of bonus), realisable by monthly payments of two shillings and sixpence during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  payable monthly, but in return the Society awards interest and bonus. Thus one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be granted. Loans on Mortgage of Freehold Property are granted for a period of ten years, but if at any time the Mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This means smaller payments for shares and interest, with the result that the capitalized loan continues for a further ten years period. This arrangement does not entail any additional Law charges.

The Law Charges vary from 50/- on a loan of £60 to £10 15/- on a loan of £800, and thereafter 20/- extra for every additional £100.

The Society affords a means for investment of capital at an adequate rate of interest combined with absolute security, at 5% per annum, payable half yearly on 1st June and 1st December. The Receipts for the year ended 30th November, 1926, amounted to £161,482 2s. 11d., and the Assets were £416,209 12s. 11d. The Permanent Guarantee Fund amounted to £22,731 0s. 10d.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—T. N. Aguilar, J.P., *Chairman*; M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; V. E. Manton, LL.B.; H. E. Bolton, J.P.; Leonard deCordova, J.P.; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., J.P.; N. B. Livingston; H. MacCaulay Orrett, J.P.; Col. A. H. Pinnock, v.d., J.P.; Hon. A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E., J.P.; W. Baggett Gray. *Auditors*, John Tapley, F.C.I.S., F.A.A., F.I.C., Eng.; Bowman, Chartered Accountant; *Secretary*, Sidney C. McCutchin, M.B.E., J.P.; *Asst. Secretary and Accountant*, G. N. Morand. *Office*, 6 Duke Street, Kingston.

### ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month, for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

*Acting Chairman*, J. G. Marshalleck; *Secretary*, J. H. Williams.

## ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874, and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary and Founder the Revd. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the Society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the Society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the Society is a special plan whereby Loans from £300 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

The Society has also a Depositors Branch on which 4% interest p.a. is paid on Deposits from £1 upwards, which has been steadily increasing yearly.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF—J. J. Lyons, *Chairman*; A. B. Rerrie, *Vice-Chairman*; H. G. Tennant, S. M. Roche, J. A. Dickenson, C. F. L. Matheson, Dr. A. D. C. Robb, H. P. Stephenson, Dr. F. W. Hunter; *Secretary*, Ernest G. Watson; *Solicitor*, Daniel Hart; *Auditors*, C. S. Kelly, and Rev. A. N. McDonald; *Bankers*, Barclay's Dominion, Colonial and Over Seas, and Bank of Nova Scotia, St Ann's Bay.

## BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893, and incorporated in 1899. The Reserve Funds at the end of its thirty-fourth financial year stood at £5,674 13s. 7d; the assets were £68,952 18s. 10½d. The net gain for the year was, £1,582 17s. 7½d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A 22%; Class B, 32%, and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This Society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid-up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon a 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount. Loans are made on landed security under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS—Chas. Costa, *Chairman*; C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, E. S. Lindo, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris, Leo. Levy; *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover. *Office*—Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Solicitor*, J. H. Allwood; *Bankers*, Barclay's (Colonial) Bank.

## TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz.—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The Society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares; but balance must be met by half-yearly payments, each half yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200, and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered. An entrance fee of 1s. is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book, 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.



Sums of any amount from 1s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest at 5% per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals always waived.

**DIRECTORS**—P. E. F. Robertson, *Chairman*; Geo. Taylor, J.P., J. C. Cadien, H. V. Young, V. Gentles, A. E. Muschett, J.P., Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D.; John Scott, J.P., Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Auditors*, C. M. Clark, H. A. Smith; *Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke.

*Office*—Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3 except on third Tuesdays of each month, and Saturdays when office is closed at 2 p.m.

#### ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874 (incorporated in 1906). At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on the 31st July, 1927, 5,730 shares. The amount at credit of Reserve Funds is now £5,200. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalment of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they became perfected and matured.

The Board of Directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £51,060 13s. 8d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly.

The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1927, was £92,181 16s. 10d. Cash in hand £11,737 12s. 3d.

**DIRECTORS**—Austin H. Browne, *Chairman*; Walter Fletcher, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, O.B.E., Edmund Hart, S. P. Davidson, H. A. Aarons, David Mills, F. M. Kerr Jarrett, G. Phillpotts Brown; *Auditors*, G. A. L. Mair, Clifford M. Clark; *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt; *Assistant Secretary*, Frank Smith.

#### WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the fifty-three years ended in 31st March, 1927, its receipts have amounted to £2,012,962 14s. 4d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in the parish of Westmoreland, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards, 7 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This Society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from five shillings upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £250,779. The gross reserve fund amounts to £39,404 with a clear net surplus of £26,291, after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the period was £451, while for the past 29 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares.

**DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**—Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman and Manager*; Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*; Messrs. A. W. Aguilar, J.P., Stainton Clarke, J.P., Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, J.P.; Eric Clarke, Richard F. Williams, J.P. *Auditors*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Rev. R. C. Young, B.A.; *Solicitor*, John S. Nash; *Secretary*, H. A. Tate, J.P.; *Cashier*, Eric H. Clarke.

#### ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general, and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1923, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £15,747, Deposits £6,085, Profit and Loss £884, Loans £21,582.

**DIRECTORS**—*Chairman*, A. N. Williams; E. T. Forrest, C. H. A. Iver, T. E. Levy, C. E. Isaacs, W. G. Hendriks, John Clarke, F. B. Bowen; *Auditors*, C. M. Farquharson, Septimus Nash; *Solicitor*, J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. N. C. Farquharson; *Ass. Secretary*, J. Connacher. *Office*—Black River.

#### HANOVER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Society was established in 1893, and was incorporated in September, 1918.

The rate of interest on Loans under £250 is 9%. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½%. The price of a paid up share is £15 with interest at 4%. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of one shilling and upwards are received on deposit at 4%. The Reserve Fund amounts to £1,071 19s. 10d.

**DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**—Hugh Sanftleben, *Chairman*; H. C. L. Sanftleben, R. Hogg, Frederick Emanuel, snr., L. N. Clare, Dr. A. A. Myers; *Auditors*, James Caseley, Frederick Emanuel, jr.; *Arbitrators*, Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., J. G. Robertson; *Secretary*, D. W. Talbot. *Office*—Luca.

#### ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1916. Its founder was the Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P.

**DIRECTORS**—Hon. A. C. Westmorland, J.P., *Chairman*; Dr. H. Joslen, J.P.; *Vice-Chairman*, G. A. Purcell, Major T. A. Roxburgh, J.P., Rev. W. S. Taylor, H. R. Cargill, J.P., C. M. Pringle, J.P., M. E. Henriques; *Auditors*, Rev. T. J. Lloyd, B.A., C. L. Marzink; *Bankers*, Barclays Bank; *Solicitors*, Messrs. Robnison & Lyons; *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin, J.P.; *Ass. Secretary*, C. A. Touzalin; *Arbitrator*, Rev. H. B. Walcott, J.P.

#### WESTERN SAINT MARY BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society, formed in 1925, has its office located at Gayle, the chief township in Western St. Mary.

The Society issues shares in two classes—7 year and 10 year, the monthly subscriptions whereon are 4/ and 2/6 respectively, maturing to £20 in each case. It also has a Depositors Branch yielding interest at 4% or 5% according to the amount kept on balance; and takes a limited amount of Special Deposits on interest at 6% per annum.

**Directors**—Dr. J. J. Edwards (*Chairman*), J. H. Jefferson (*Vice-Chairman*), S. M. Roche, E. A. McNeil, D. H. Silvera, T. R. B. Vermont, W. E. Schleifer, S. M. Walker, A. E. Silvera, H. S. Schleifer, W. B. Cummings, W. S. Robinson; *Auditors*, Gerald A. Mair, A.L.A.A., A.C.I.S., R. C. Young, M.A.; *Solicitor*: J. A. Dickenson; *Secretary*: J. A. Dickenson, (pro tem.); *Cashier*: V. B. Roche.

#### MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

The Model Dwellings, Limited, was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864, to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The Company is in liquidation with a view to transferring the buildings and assets to the Kingston Charity Organization Society.

#### JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company which is incorporated under the Companies Act, (Jamaica) 27 Vic. Sec. 2, Chap. 4, acquired the undertakings and property of The West India Electric Company, Limited, and The Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited, (of Canada) in June, 1923.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock .. ..	\$750,000	\$750,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares "B" (£1 Shares) ..	250,000	248,580 (ap.)
Common Stock .. ..	1,000,000	750,000
Bonds 1st 6½ Series "A" and Divisional 5% ..	1,200,000	1,170,500

The company operates the **Tramways Electric Light and Power Systems in the City of Kingston and Saint Andrew**, and in addition the **Electric Light and Power Systems of Saint Catherine**.

There are two Power Stations, one a steam plant at Gold Street, Kingston, and another a Hydro-Electric Plant on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk, from which power is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the Trolley lines through Kingston and Saint Andrew for tramway purposes.

There are twenty-six miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the City, but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring to the north, to Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the North-east and out to the Rockfort Gardens towards the East. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

The management of the Company is under the executive management of Stone and Webster, Inc., who operate about sixty Public Utilities throughout the North American Continent and the West Indies. The registered office is at 151 Orange Street, Kingston. Down Town Store—56a King Street, Kingston.

**OFFICERS**—*President*—Russell D. Bell; *Vice-Presidents*—Abner Kingman, Jr., Marcy L. Sperry; *Secretary*—William T. Crawford; *Treasurer*—Henry B. Sawyer; *Executive Managers*—Stone & Webster, Inc.; *Resident Manager*—Alfred S. Nichols; *Asst. Treasurer*—Jas. McIntosh Clark; *Railway Superintendent*—David N. Barr; *Supt. Electrical Dept.*—R. S. Nelson; *Steam Engineer*—C. W. Humphris; *Electrical Engineer*—Henry A. Campbell; *Superintendent of Transportation*—David Peat; *Sales Manager*—V. C. Sutton.

#### PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited), was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

**DIRECTORS**—*Chairman*, Thomas N. Aguilar; *Vice-Chairman*, Leonard deCordova; M. M. Alexander, Noel B. Livingston, V. L. George, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, and L. V. D. Samuel; *Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, P. A. George. Office—1 Orange St., Kingston, P.O., Box 198.

#### HOTEL COMPANIES.

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed:—

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour Street, Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood Street, Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

These Hotels were taken over by the Government under Section 10 of the Law, on failure to fulfil the conditions of the contract.

A stimulus was given to hotel development by Law 15 of 1904 which enabled personal erecting an hotel of more than 40 bedrooms to obtain an important license from the Governor whereby they might obtain the importation free of duty of all materials, fixtures

and furniture necessary for the building and equipment of the hotel and were exempt for 10 years from increased taxation—attributable to hotel buildings. This law expired on the 30th June, 1907, but was renewed by legislation to extend the facilities thereof (except as regards taxation) to the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio and to the Myrtle Bank and South Camp Road Hotels in Kingston.

The Constant Spring Hotel was leased for some years, but was finally bought by the Elder Dempster Co., who closed it as an hotel. It was re-opened in March, 1920, but was burnt to the ground in 1923. The Rio Cobre Hotel has been offered for sale by the Government (1914).

The Myrtle Bank Hotel was also leased to the Elder Dempster Company, but it was completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and the lease fell in. The site was sold to a local Company who have erected a modern hotel thereon. It is now the property of the United Fruit Company.

In 1904 a large and commodious hotel was built at Port Antonio known as the Hotel Titchfield. This was destroyed by fire in January, 1910, but it was rebuilt in 1911.

#### KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was established in 1884. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was installed. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. The Company sells ice at 1/6 per 100lb. wholesale, and retail one farthing per lb. The present capital is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s.

**DIRECTORS**—*Chairman*, E. Haughton Sanguinetti; M. M. Alexander, Otto Crowden, Lionel deMercado, Hon. L. A. Isaacs, Dr. F. H. Saunders, W. Baggett Gray; Hon. A. E. daCosta; *Secretary*, E. R. Surridge; *Auditors*, A. A. Samuel, and W. G. Surridge; *Office*—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

#### JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS Company works a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to Llandilo Ruins and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and south-easterly to a point in Dublin Castle, where the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence south-westerly to the Mona Great House, thence to the Police Station at Rock Fort and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above-mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates was granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Telephone Law, 1893, as amended by Law 12 of 1923 and dated 18th May, 1925.

*Central Exchange and Office*, 65 Duke St., Kingston.

L. Ashenheim, *Chairman*; B. D. Maguan, *Secretary and Manager*.

#### CABLE COMMUNICATION.

##### "IMPERIAL CABLE ROUTE."

THERE are two Imperial Cables working direct from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to London.

These cables provide a "no delay" service across the Atlantic. The Halifax Office of the Imperial Cable is situated in the same building as the Direct West India Cable Company's Office, so that no delay takes place in transferring messages from one Cable to the other.

The "Via Imperial" route is at present the most direct route between Jamaica and Great Britain and Europe, and is the only British owned Cable route crossing the North Atlantic.

In order to obtain the advantage offered by this direct and expeditious route, senders of cables should always specifically mark their cables "Via Imperial" for which indication no extra charge is made.

The rates "Via Imperial" are the same as those via other routes, with the exception of W.L.T. messages.

## DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Office—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston—  
Superintendent—A. G. Blackwell.

## Rate per word from Jamaica to—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
United Kingdom ..	2	4	Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas,	}	2 5
Canada:—			“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-Prince ..		
Halifax ..	1	6	“ Other Places ..		2 7½
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,			San Domingo:—		
Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island ..	1	8	San Domingo City and Puerto Plata ..		2 5
Manitoba ..	1	11½	La Romano ..		2 9
Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan and West ..	2	1	Other Offices ..		2 6½
Newfoundland ..	1	11	West Indies:—		
Miquelon ..	1	11½	Antigua ..		1 3
United States:—			Barbados ..		1 3
New York City, New Orleans and Key West ..	1	6	British Guiana:—		
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State (other than New York City), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont ..	1	8	Georgetown ..		1 3
Maine ..	1	9	Berbice ..		1 4
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, W. Virginia, and Wisconsin ..	1	10	Other stations ..		1 8
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida (except Key West), Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, (except New Orleans) Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, Wyoming ..	1	11½	Dominica ..		1 3
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington State ..	2	1	Grenada ..		1 3
Bahamas ..	2	9½	St. Kitts ..		1 3
Bermuda ..	1	6	St. Lucia ..		1 3
Turks Island ..	1	0	St. Vincent ..		1 3
Cuba ..	1	2	Trinidad:—		
			Port of Spain ..		1 3
			Other stations ..		1 4
			Tobago ..		
			via Trinidad Wireless ..		1 6
			Europe and beyond:—		
			Australia ..		4 2
			Austria (German) ..		3 0
			Azores ..		2 10
			Belgium ..		2 8½
			Denmark ..		2 9½
			France ..		2 8½
			Germany ..		2 9½
			Gibraltar ..		3 3
			Greece ..		3 2½
			Holland ..		2 9
			India ..		3 10½
			Italy ..		2 10½

## Rate per word from Jamaica to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Europe and beyond—			Rhodesia, Southern ..	4	5½
Japan ..	5	5	Spain ..	3	1½
Madeira ..	3	8	Sweden ..	2	9½
New Zealand ..	3	10	Switzerland ..	2	10½
Norway ..	2	9	Syria ..	3	11
Portugal ..	3	1½	Union of South Africa ..	4	3½
Rhodesia, Northern ..	4	9½			

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

## DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half-rate are accepted with very few exceptions for all parts of the world and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

The sender must write before the address one of the following indications which is charged for as one word:—

L.C.F. French.

L.C.O. Language of the Country of Origin.

L.C.D. Language of the Country of Destination.

Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted. Only plain language may be used.

Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address.

#### WEEK-END-LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Week-End-Letter Telegrams at quarter rate, with a minimum of 20 words, are accepted for Great Britain and Ireland, Halifax, Bermuda and Turks Island by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd.

These messages must be entirely in plain language and must bear the paid prefix "W.L.T." which must appear as the first word in the address. Such telegrams must reach the office of the Company before closing hour on Saturday, and are deliverable at destination on the following Monday morning. Otherwise than as noted above W.L.Ts. are governed by the same conditions as deferred telegrams.

1. The Bermuda route is practically an All-Cable Connection between Jamaica and New York, Jamaica and Boston, and Jamaica and Ireland. There are two transmissions only, viz., at Halifax and Canso, and (high speed automatic) direct working from Jamaica to Halifax is secured by a special arrangement at Bermuda.

2. The Companies' arrangements secure to them several Atlantic cables, and telegrams to Canso for Great Britain pass over British territory only.

3. A complete landline and cable connection to all parts of Canada and the United States, etc., and the above Companies' working arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph (Head Office: Montreal), and the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies (Head Office, New York), provide them with collecting offices and agents in all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe.

4. The Joint Telegraph Systems are the most complete in the world. They are entirely free of all outside control, and have established a name for accuracy, speed and economy.

To their combined efforts is due the existence of the present low rates now charged on telegrams passing between Great Britain, Canada, the United States and the West Indies.

#### WIRELESS.

The Company have a ship to shore licence for wireless working from their offices at Kingston, Jamaica (call sign "VQ.I.") for communication with ships at sea. Rate, 10d. per word.

#### COMBINED CABLE AND WIRELESS ROUTE.

Messages routed "Via Bermuda-Marconi" are accepted by the Direct West India Cable Co. for transmission to Halifax, where they are handed over for direct transmission to London by the Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Circuit.

Telegrams for Switzerland, Spain and France are transmitted beyond London to Country of Destination by High-Speed Automatic, Duplex Wireless Circuits, thus providing remarkably rapid and accurate route.

Full particulars in regard to this service and rates may be had on application at the office of the D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd.

A modern high-powered Wireless Station has been erected by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., near Stony Hill, 12 miles from Kingston, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

The station, which opened for traffic on January 1st, 1928, comprises a Marconi 25 K.W. Continuous Wave (Independent Drive) Valve Transmitter, working on a fixed wave-length of 2,880 metres, and is designed to work by remote control from the Cable Office of the Company in Kingston. The Receiver is a Marconi apparatus using Note Filter Circuits and other means for eliminating "static." A working range of 2,500 miles can be maintained by this station.

The Aerial comprises a multiple T cage system supported on two lattice steel towers 300 feet high 600 feet apart. Ships at sea fitted with continuous wave apparatus may be communicated with at long distance at stated periods of the day, namely 1400/1430, 1800/1830 and 0030/0130 G.M.T. (9-9.30 a.m., 1-1.30 p.m. and 7.30-8.30 p.m. local Jamaica time).

This service is run in conjunction with the Kingston (VQI) Station.

Point to point communication is also maintained between the new station and Bermuda, Nassau and Belize.

## WEST INDIA AND PANAMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The West India and Panama Company operates cables to Santiago de Cuba (connecting with the Cuba Submarine Company's lines to Havana, at which station traffic is handed over to the Western Union Company) and to Porto Rico and other West Indian Islands.

*Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.*

Per word.		Per word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
Antigua .. ..	1 3	Martinique (via French Com-	
Barbados .. ..	1 3	pany Guadeloupe) ..	3 11
British Guiana, Georgetown	1 3	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	1 4
Do other stations	1 4	do other stations	1 6
Cuba—Santiago ..	1 2	Sto. Domingo City and Porto Plata	2 5
Caimanera and Guantanamo	1 2	do La Romano	2 9
" Havana, Cienfuegos, Casilda,		do Other stations	2 6½
Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz		do (via Ponce and Wireless)	3 0
and Manzanillo	1 2	St. Kitts .. ..	1 3
" Inland Telegraph Station—		St. Lucia .. ..	1 3
Via Santiago	1 2	St. Vincent .. ..	1 5
Via Havana, &c.	1 2	St. Thomas and St. Croix	1 9
Curacao .. ..	4 11	Trinidad, Port of Spain	1 3
Dominica .. ..	1 3	do San Fernando ..	1 4
Dutch Guiana and French Guiana	6 3	Tobago (by "Wireless" from	
Grenada .. ..	1 3	Trinidad) .. ..	1 6
Guadeloupe .. ..	3 5	Venezuela .. ..	4 11
Haiti, Mole, St. Nicolas	2 5	" via Trinidad Radio	2 3
Haiti, Port-au-Prince and		Colon .. ..	2 5½
Cape Haitien		Deferred messages, half rate to Br. Colonies.	
Haiti, Other Stations ..	2 7½		

*Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c.*

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
United States:		New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, } Ontario, Quebec and Prince }	1 8
New York City, Brooklyn, New Orleans and Key West ..	1 6	Edward Island	
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State (other than New York City,) Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont	1 8	Manitoba .. ..	1 11½
Maine .. ..	1 9	Alberta, British Colombia, and Saskatchewan ..	2 1
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin	1 10	Newfoundland—All places ..	1 11
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida; (except Key West) Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, (except New Orleans) Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming	1 11½	Mexico—All Places	3 0
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington State	2 1	United Kingdom ..	2 4
Canada:		France .. ..	2 8½
Halifax (Unchanged) ..	1 6	Germany .. ..	2 9½
		Belgium .. ..	2 8½
		Holland .. ..	2 9
		Switzerland .. ..	2 10½
		Italy .. ..	2 10½
		Austria .. ..	3 0
		Hungary .. ..	3 1½
		Norway .. ..	2 9
		Denmark .. ..	2 10
		Sweden .. ..	2 9½
		Spain, all .. ..	3 1½

Deferred Messages are accepted at one-half the above Rates.

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, via England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America are forwarded *via* Santiago or New York by the All America Cable Company's System.

## STAFF.

*Manager*—G. E. LeDieu, Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.

*General Superintendent*, St. Thomas—M. Petit.

*Manager, Jamaica*—N. MacLeod, the Royal Mail Co.'s Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

## JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE &amp; GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

This company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. Authorised Capital, £200,000; Claims Paid exceed £300,000; Assets £224,400.

*DIRECTORS*—Hon. L. A. Isaacs, B.A., J.P.; *Chairman*, Leonard de Cordova. *Deputy Chairman* J. MacDonald, J.P.; Dr. F. H. Saunders, J.P., E. Charley, J.P., E. H. Sanguinetti, J.P., T. N. Aguilar, J.P., H. H. Dunn, Hon. E. W. Lucie Smith, O.B.E.

*Manager & Secretary*—Lt. Col. H. M. Burke, v.d.; *Senior Clerk*—A. K. Butler; *Office*: 8 Duke Street, Kingston.

## JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company established in 1877, was incorporated in September, 1923, with the object of effecting insurance against loss on merchandise, coastwise and foreign.

The articles of association enable the company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are taken to cover imports and exports and coastwise shipments. Policies on goods coastwise, include fire risk for a limited period while on Docks in Kingston.

Policies on shipments to or from United Kingdom, Continent, United States and Canada include fire risk for a limited period at the Port of loading and a similar period at the port of discharge.

*DIRECTORS*—*Chairman*, Lewis Ashenheim; Lionel deMercado, Reginald Melhado, O. K. Henriques.

*Secretary and Manager*—Cyril D. Melhado. *Office*—7 Church Street, Kingston. *London Agents*—Samson Menzies, Ltd.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

## I.—LIFE.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston.

Confederation Life Association—J. B. Kilburn, Kingston.

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co.—U. Desnoes, Kingston.

Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada—Gerald Mair, Kingston.

Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers, Kingston.

Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.

London Assurance Corporation—Robert B. Barker, Kingston.

Manufacturers Life Assurance Co.—H. P. Coleman, Kingston.

North American Life Assurance Company of Canada—Livingston & Alexander.

North British and Mercantile.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

Royal Insurance Co.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston. J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.

Standard Life Assurance Co., W. A. Potter, Kingston.

Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

Crown Life Insurance Co. of Canada—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.



## II.—FIRE.

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Morrison and Morrison, Kingston
British America Assurance Coy.	“ Livingston and Alexander, Kingston
Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Manton & Hart.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., (including Burglary, Earthquake and Hurricane.)	“ Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston Manton & Hart.
Jamaica Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Co., Limited	<i>Secretary</i> —H. M. Burke, Kingston.
Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
London Assurance Corporation.	“ Robert B. Barker.
London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston
London and Scottish Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milling & Desnoes.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	“ R. E. Bonitto, Kingston
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Samuel & Samuel.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	“ Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd. of London	“ George & Brandy.
Queen Fire Insurance Co., of England	“ John Tapley.
Queen Insurance Co., of America	“ Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd., Kingston
Queensland Insurance Co.	“ Manton & Hart.
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Montego Bay, Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
United British Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Lindsay, Swan, Hunter, Ltd.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ H. Macaulay Orrett.

## III.—MOTOR CARS.

Army, Navy and General Assurance—J. B. Kilburn, Attorney.
Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.
London and Lancashire Insurance Coy., Ltd.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.
London Guarantee and Accident.—Harvey & Bourke.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Kingston.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
Northern Assurance Co.—A. DeC. Myers.
United British Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.
Accident and Fidelity Guarantee, Norwich Union— <i>Agents</i> , Livingston & Alexander.
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn.

## IV.—LIVE STOCK.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.
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## V.—MARINE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
World Marine and General Insurance Co. of London. <i>Agent</i> —J. S. Webster & Sons; <i>Local Underwriter</i> , B. W. Boyd.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.

## VI.—ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.
Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.—V. A. Desnoes.
Commercial Union Assce. Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
Northern Insurance Co.—A. deC. Myers.
London and Provincial and Marine General Insurance Co. <i>Agents</i> —J. S. Webster & Sons; <i>Accident Superintendent</i> , B. W. Boyd.

# PART XVI.

## CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

### FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston, and Moore-Keys in Kingston; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea, the Friendly, at Montego Bay, St. Thomas, at Morant Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge the R. Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th December, 1913, the late Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. On the 25th March, 1924, His Honour Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., was appointed Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges. There is one Craft Lodge working under the Irish Constitution. The South Carolina.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston" under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

#### DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., Dist. Grand Master.  
Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden	..	Bro. Revd. M. H. Solomon
District Junior Grand Warden	..	" J. A. Miller
" Grand Chaplain	..	" Revd. A. N. Thomson
" " Chaplain	..	" Rev. E. S. Harrison
" " Registrar	..	" L. V. D. Samuels
" " Treasurer	..	" P. L. Abrahams
" " President Board General	..	
Purposes	..	" A. L. Evans
" " Secretary	..	" Fred. George Sale, (P.G. Stan. Br. Eng- land), D.G.W.
" " Director of Ceremonies	..	" J. L. Campbell
" " Deacon	..	" R. S. Lyndale Biscoe
" " Deacon	..	" G. V. Brandon
" " Super. of Works	..	" C. W. F. Wickers
" " Asst. Director of Ceremonies	..	" H. S. Campbell
" " Sword Bearer	..	" F. H. Rae
" " Standard Bearer	..	" F. W. Aris
" " Standard Bearer	..	" Alex. Lowe
" " Organist	..	" Astley Clerk
" " Assistant Secretary	..	" C. J. Gillies
" " Pursivant	..	" H. R. Reid
" " Asst. Pursivant	..	" W. Hyde Macauley
" " Steward	..	1. R. L. A. Wood
	..	2. N. G. Silvera
	..	3. J. J. Simpson
	..	4. E. A. Tomlinson
	..	5. O. Foote
	..	6. James Thompson
" " Tyler	..	" Vacant

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

District Grand Master	..	Wor. Bro. Robert Gillies
District Grand Master Depute	..	" " Harold Cocking
Substitute District Grand Master	..	" " Walter A. James
District Grand Senior Warden	..	" " A. S. Byles
" Junior Warden	..	" " W. Gillies
" Secretary	..	" " Randolph Lopez
" Assistant Secretary	..	" " J. J. Mills
" Treasurer	..	" " A. J. McGregor
" Chaplain	..	" " E. Armon Jones
" Director of Ceremonies	..	" " W. A. Logan
" Senior Deacon	..	" " T. R. B. Vermont
" Junior Deacon	..	" " J. W. Hutton
" Bible Bearer	..	" " A. Chambers
" Sword Bearer	..	" " F. W. Hunter
" Standard Bearer	..	" " D. E. Stewart
" Jeweller	..	" " A. E. Burke
"	..	" " McIntosh Clarke
"	..	" " L. A. Henriques
" Stewards	..	" " F. C. H. Green
"	..	" " C. H. Scott
"	..	" " Kenneth McCarthy
" Inner Guard	..	" " W. W. Hibbert
" Tyler	..	" " J. F. Lauther

Meetings are held in the Masonic Temple during the third week in February, May, August, and November 30th (installation).

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONS.

Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, District Grand Master.

Wor. Bro. Dr. C. H. B. Armstrong, Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden	..	Wor. Bro. A. L. Evans
District Junior Grand Warden	..	" " P. L. Abrahams
District Grand Master Overseer	..	" " A. Moore
" Senior Overseer	..	" " A. E. Delgado
" Junior Overseer	..	" " Dr. E. V. Smith
" Treasurer	..	" " C. G. Campbell
" Secretary	..	" " E. S. Murray
" Registrar	..	" " S. M. A. DeSouza
" Deacon	..	" " W. A. Logan
" Deacon	..	" " Dr. F. W. Aris
" Director of Ceremonies	..	" " Dr. L. M. Clark
" Asst. Director of Ceremonies	..	" " A. T. Rowlands
" Sword Bearer	..	" " A. M. Davis
" Standard Bearer	..	" " C. J. Gillies
" Inner Guard	..	" " O. L. Samuels
" Stewards	..	" " E. A. Levy
"	..	" " E. Delgado
" Tyler	..	" " J. E. Duncombe

## UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	Wor. Bro.	G. P. Stephenson	Master
Royal Lodge	207	"	K. V. Samuel	"
Friendly Lodge	239	"	A. E. Costa	"
Sussex Lodge	354	"	Edmund Hart	"
Friendly Lodge	383	"	H. G. DeLeon	"
Phoenix Lodge	914	"	G. Baxter	"
Hamilton Lodge	1440	"		"
Collegium Fabrorum Lodge	1836	"		"
Kingston Lodge	1933	"		"
Moore-Keys	2519	"	A. H. Cappe	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	2813	"	E. B. Spiers	"
Ewing, Mandeville	3258	"	E. M. Lewis	"
Harmony, Lucea	3603	"	G. Levy	"
St. Thomas Lodge	4338	"	A. N. Thompson	"

## UNDER THE IRISH CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina Lodge, No. 390—Wor. Bro. W. H. F. Sidley, B.A., Master.

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

	Most Excell.	Compn.	S. M. A. DeSouza	Principal
Royal Friendly	do	do	O. L. Samuel	"
Sussex	do	do	R. Marley	"
Phoenix	do	do	C. W. F. Wickers	"

## ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica—No. 48—E. & P. Bro. R. Gillies  
Recorder Bro. A. T. Rowland  
Kingston—No. 80—Bro. D. G. Parsons.

## UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

## CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	346	Rt. Wor.	E. M. Lewis	Master.
Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	"	530	"	Claud E. H. Scott	"
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	"	554	"	J. T. Paisley	"
Caledonia, Port Maria	"	623	"	T. Kemp	"
St. John, Kingston	"	978	"	F. C. Green	"
Imperial Service, Kingston					

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 62. Most Ex. Comp. R. Gillies.

## MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 1, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. J. W. Sheridan, Master.  
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240 Dist. No. 2, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. C. J. Gillies, Master.  
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 3, Kingston—Bro. E. Delgado, Master.  
Kingston, Keystone, No. 368, Dist. No. 4—Bro. L. M. Clark, Master.

## UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

*Preceptory in Jamaica.*

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.  
Preceptor—The Em. Kt. R. Gillies.  
Registrar—The Em. Kt. H. Cocking.

## RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Vacant.  
The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the 4th Tuesday in February, May, August and November.  
M.P.S.—Bro. D. C. Vaz, J.P.  
Recorder—Bro. S. C. Strachan.

## DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &amp;C.

## GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March and September.
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	Fourth Wednesday in February, May and August, and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master	..	Second Monday, in January and July.

## CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	..	..	First Monday in every Month
South Carolina	..	..	First Tuesday
Kingston	..	..	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	..	First Thursday
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	First Thursday
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	..	First Thursday
Friendly, Kingston	..	..	Second Tuesday
Friendly, Montego Bay	..	..	Second Thursday
Glenlyon	..	..	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	..	..	Second Thursday
Phoenix	..	..	Third Tuesday
Sussex	..	..	Third Wednesday
Moore-Keys	..	..	Third Thursday
Harmony, Lucea	..	..	Third Thursday
St. John's	..	..	Fourth Monday
Ewing, Mandeville	..	..	Fourth Wednesday

## HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix	..	Second Friday in January, April, July, and October.
Friendly, Kingston	..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	..	Second Monday in January, April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon	..	Fourth Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

## MARK LODGES.

Sussex	..	In March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	..	Third Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Phoenix	..	Second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone	..	Second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Benevolence meets once a month on the third Thursday.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month, on the third Tuesday.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges in that year were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Pearl of the Antilles," and the "Lily," meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays and Tuesdays; "Pride of the North," every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every 1st and 3rd Thursdays, respectively.

The regular meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, May and September. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, May and September. The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges..

## JAMAICA DISTRICT.

<i>Provincial Grand Master</i>	..	C. J. St. L. Henry, Falmouth.
<i>Provincial Deputy Grand Master</i>	..	A. Carney, Kingston.
<i>Past Provincial Grand Master</i>	..	T. A. Ewart, Kingston.
<i>Provincial Corresponding Secretary</i>	..	F. V. Sale, P.P.G.M., Kingston.
LILY LODGE.— <i>Permanent Secretary</i> , A. Carney, 34 Brae St. (B.T.), Kingston.		
ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.— <i>Permanent Secretary</i> , E. D. Soutar, Orange St., Kingston.		
PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.— <i>Permanent Secretary</i> , C. F. Gray, Montego Bay		
PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.— <i>Permanent Secretary</i> , C. J. St. L. Henry, Falmouth.		
GEM OF THE WEST.— <i>Permanent Secretary</i> , J. S. Bernard, Lucea. Opened 1919.		
LUZ DOMINICA LODGE, opened 1921.— <i>Secretary</i> , J. A. Lockward.		

## ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THE following are the number and names of the several courts in the Island:—

8663 Pringle, Annotto Bay; 9857 Edwards, Bog Walk; 9273 Clarendon, May Pen; 4188 Hinds, Kingston; 6211 Union, Kingston; 8791 C. J. Ward, Kingston; 8878 Robinson, Kingston; 9272 Star of Ire, Kingston; 6336 Kerr, Montego Bay; 9074 St. Thomas, Morant Bay; 9740 W. H. Manning, Port Antonio; 8891 Atkinson, Port Maria; 6086 Vickers, Savanna-la-Mar; 6419 Jackson, Spanish Town; 8975 Albert, Spanish Town.

## GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are three Households of Ruth, one Past Grand Masters Council, two Patriarchie, one District. 7 Subordinate Lodges in the Island ("Jamaica"). These Subordinate Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica") a Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management in England.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, No. 16, G.U.O. OF G.F.

*District Grand Master*—Bro. Chas. McDonald, 35 Bond Street, Kingston.

*District Deputy Grand Master*—Bro. I. Morris, 63 Rose Lane, Kingston.

*District Grand Secretary*—Bro. Richard N. Byfield, 78 King Street, Kingston.

*District Grand Treasurer*—Bro. Deonnor Betty, 3 Alton Villa, Kingston.

*District Grand Director*—Bro. J. W. McLeod, 20 West Street, Kingston.

The District Grand Lodge, No. 16, meets annually.

Grand Secretary Office, 78 King Street, Kingston.

The following is a list of Lodges and their location:—

Surrey Lodge, No. 1954, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Kingston Lodge, No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Concordia Lodge, No. 2174, 39 Beeston Street, Kingston.

Northern Rose Lodge, No. 3834, Montego Bay.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 4073, Port Antonio.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 4244, Oddfellows Hall, 78 King Street.

Rio Cobre Lodge, No. 4576, Spanish Town.

Patriarche, No. 111, 78 King Street.

Patriarche, No. 261, 39 Beeston Street.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the Order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

Concordia Household, No. 215, 39 Beeston Street.—Rose of Concordia.

Beauty of Surrey Household, No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall.

Past G. M. Council, No. 112, 78 King Street.

Juvenile Household of Ruth, Future Hope, No. 78 King Street.

" " " " No. 39 Beeston Street.

Rio Cobre Household, No. 6280, Light of Rio Cobre, Spanish Town.

Beauty of the North Household of Ruth, Montego Bay.

## LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS (ASHTON UNITY).

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

THE Jamaica branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886, and consist of a District Grand Lodge and nine subordinate lodges with a registered membership of over 700 at a value of £1,000, with a number of Lodges in the Republics of Panama, Colombia and Cuba also operating under this District. The objects of the

Society are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members and a grant of a certain sum of money on the demise of a member, his wife and children under 16 years of age.

The principal Officers of the Jamaica District for the year are:—

*Provincial Chief Shepherd*, Bro. W. O'Brian. *Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd*, Bro. D. N. Laughman. *Prov. District Secretary*, George T. Allen, Kingston P.O. *Provincial District Treasurer*, Bro. W. L. Chamberlain. *Past Provincial Chief Shepherd*, Bro. J. L. Lawrence.

#### LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston. Rose of Kingston, (Female) No. 2451, Kingston. Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja. Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Old Slipe Road, St. Andrew. Sunflower, No. 2617, Old Slipe Road, St. Andrew. Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston. Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston. Bethlehem Lodge, No. 2577, Spanish Town. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, (Female) No. 2775, Spanish Town.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, etc.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, 9 Subordinate Lodges, three Juvenile Lodges, 6 Subordinate Degree Lodges and one Past Officers Encampment Council.

Bro. Ernest N. Richards, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 74 West St., Kingston.

Bro. Alfred Jas. Myers, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 26 Spanish Town-rd., Kingston.

#### *List of Subordinate Lodges in the District.*

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13. St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15. St. Matthews Lodge, No. 16. St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18. St. John's Lodge, No. 19. Euodia Lodge, No. 23. St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33. St. Michael's Lodge, No. 58. St. Anthony Lodge No. 64. Port Antonio.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

### THE INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF ENGLISH MECHANICS, ENGLAND. JAMAICA DISTRICT, No. 1.

THIS Order was established in Jamaica during the reign of the late Queen Victoria. The following are under the jurisdiction of the No. 1 District:

No. 12—The "Royal Invincible," No. 19 North Parade, Kingston. *Secretary*—C. J. Miller.

No. 14—"Star of the West," Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—James A. McDonald.

No. 15—"Star of Bethel," Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—G. A. Atkins. *Officers of the District No. 1*:—I. A. Morris, D.G.M., W. P. G. Clarke, *Secretary*.

#### THE QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, I.U.O.M. (ENGLAND).

A female section of the I.U.O.M. was instituted in Jamaica in 1926, and known as the "Queen Esther Chapter," as an adjunct to the many other societies for ladies in the uplifting of the sex and there are now two Dispensations of the "Queen Esther Chapter of the Independent United Mechanics, England, operating with a fairly sound membership in the Island, viz:—

No. 1—"Loyal Morris" Court, No. 19 North Parade, Kingston. *Secretary*—E. Angus (Sis.).

No. 2—"Loyal Saint James" Court, Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—W. Soley (Sis.). Wm. U. Marks—*Guardian*.

These Courts are under the immediate directions of P.W.D.G.M., I. A. Morris, 63 Rose Lane, Kingston.

There are seven Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge, viz.:—Royal York, No. 1; Prince of Wales, No. 2; Loyal Providence, No. 4; Mystic Rose, No. 5; Royal Phoenix, No. 21; Pearl of St. Jago, Spanish Town, No. 16; Loyal Gideon, Port Antonio, No. 24.

### ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

(Under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Council of America.)

THE Jamaica Branch of this Order was inaugurated October, 1908, and has recently been granted the Charter for a Grand Council with seven Subordinate Lodges (3 male, 2 female and 2 union of a membership of 600) with 2 Cadet or Juvenile Lodges of over 100. The G.C. of the Order constitutes a local Board of Appeal and is made up of active members who have passed in the Sublime Degree.

The objects of this Order impose on the branches to seek employment for its members, to give relief in time of distress, when sick, lame, blind or otherwise disabled and cannot attend at their daily avocations, and for ensuring a sum of money to assist in defraying the burial expenses of its members, their wives and legitimate children.

#### LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Star of Kingston, No. 9, 114 King Street; Yule Tide, No. 2, 94 Church Street; Star of Beauty, No. 3, 114 King Street; Morning Star, No. 4, 94 Church Street; Star of Surrey (Union), No. 5, 27 Sutton Street, Kingston; Star of Clarendon, May Pen, No. 6 (Union), and the Cadet Juvenile Lodges, Kingston and May Pen, Clarendon.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Eminent Grand Legate*—Isaac A. Morris; *Lodge Legate*—Robt. A. Matthews, P.C.; *Worthy Scribe*—R. R. Redwood, P.C.

### KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

*Aims and Objects*—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such Members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its Members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 10/ and 2/6 per month after passing medical test for 6/.

*Benefits*.—After a membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: 12/ per week for 8 weeks, 8/ for another 8 weeks, and if illness continues 3/ per week till death.

Upon the death of a Member in good standing the amount of £10 is paid for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second Sunday, 4 p.m., and fourth Wednesday, 7 p.m., in each month. The Administrative Officers are:—

*Patron*: Rt. Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, s.j., d.o.; *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. J. M. A. Kelly, s.j., *President*, C. A. Livingston; *1st Vice-President*, C. A. McPherson; *2nd Vice-President*, I. J. Bramwell; *Recording Secretary*, I. J. Livingstone; *Fin. Secy.*, H. F. Burke; *Treasurer*, W. W. Thompson; *Commandery's Physician*, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson.

#### LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914, and known as St. Ann's Auxiliary, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 6/ and 2/ per month after passing medical test for 4/.

*Benefits*.—6 weeks at 8/ per week; 6 weeks at 6/ per week; then a further 6 weeks at 4/ per week; and if illness continues, 2/6 per week until death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Thursday in each month, 6.30 p.m.

*OFFICERS*: *Patron*, ———; *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. Roddy, s.j.; *Lady President*, Mrs. H. Lopez; *1st Vice-President*, Miss O. Johnson; *2nd Vice-President*, Miss C. A. Clarkson; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. M. Allen; *Financial Secretary*, Miss F. Robinson; *Treasurer*, Miss Amy Ross.



## JAMAICA CLUB.

**THE** Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1813 in North Street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at a temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £6 6s. and the annual subscription is £6 6s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £3 3s. 0d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

*President*, Hon. E. W. Lucie Smith; *Vice-President*, W. Baggett Gray; *Treasurer*, A. H. DaCosta.

**MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**—Hon. E. W. Lucie Smith, Arthur W. Farquharson, William Baggett Gray, Leonard J. Stone, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, Hon. Sir William Morrison, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Alfred H. daCosta, N. B. Livingston, C. S. Morrison, Percy Lindo, Dr. Chas. Levy, Lindsay P. Downer, Lewis Ashenheim, Capt. S. D. List, Ellis Levy, J. B. Kilburn, Dr. J. G. Moseley, K. M. Pringle. *Secretary*, E. A. Poole.

## ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms, a reading room, a committee room and a ladies' room with verandahs. The grounds afford space for seven tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, £1 1s. entrance fee, and £1 1s. subscription for country members, and £1 1s. entrance fee and £1 1s. subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—*President*, H. V. Alexander, V. A. Desnoes, L. de Cordova, B. DeS. Bell, N. B. Livingston, J. M. Nethersole, E. G. Nixon, A. C. Mais, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire, W. Gamble, T. P. Evelyn, W. A. Martin, R. B. Harris, S. C. McCutchin, Dr. D. J. Williams; *Secretary and Treasurer*, A. R. Dignum.

### ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CLUB.

THIS Club was formally opened on 1st December, 1920. The Club premises are situated at Winchester Park, Kingston, and consist of about five acres of land with a club house, which contains a lounge, card, billiard, and reading rooms. There are six lawn tennis courts, and cricket and football fields. There is also a gymnasium. The Club is purely social, and non-catholics are admitted to membership. Entrance fee, £1 1s. Subscription: Kingston members, £2 2s.; country members, £1 1s.; associate or junior members (under nineteen years of age), £1 1s. per annum; lady members, £1 1s. 0d. per annum without entrance fee.

Over-seas members, officers of H. M. ships, U. S. ships, and other ships calling here, as well as visitors to the island are provided for.

*President*—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. N. Dinand, D.D.; *Vice-President*—Very Rev. Father Francis Kelly, S.J.

MANAGING COMMITTEE—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., *Chairman*; J. L. Pietersz, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. Fr. L. T. Butler, S.J., H. R. Bryant, H. L. Vendryes, F. L. Duquesnay, E. Poulle, A. V. Armond, L. H. D'Aguilar, L. Hitchins, A. Martinez, A. W. Burke, H. Duval, D. P. Cotter; O. A. Burrowes, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

### LIGUANEA CLUB.

THIS proprietary Club, formed in the early part of the year, 1910, is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of Saint Andrew, and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, lounge accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with tennis courts, and a twelve-hole golf course.

Ladies are admitted as members.

The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies, £2 2s.; those residing outside the radius of 14 miles, £1 1s. No entrance fee.

There is an open swimming bath, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide with a depth of from 3 to 8 feet.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom shall be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—A. W. Farquharson, *President*; A. L. Keeling, *Vice-President*; M. M. Alexander, A. W. Bourke, Wellesley Bourke, G. H. Deerr, J. G. Young, A. A. McInnes, B. Edwards, L. J. Stone, L. V. D. Samuel, V. E. Manton, J. B. Stiven, K. M. Cocking, W. E. O. Turvill, A. S. Nichols, R. S. Nelson, W. Alexander, Dr. G. C. Strathairn, G. F. Webb, M. C. Solomon. *Secretary and Treasurer*, H. E. Kindersley.

## ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 200 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and two guineas entrance fee and £1 is. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats which are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

*Commodore*—His Excellency the Governor; *Vice-Commodore*—W. Baggett-Gray; *Rear Commodore*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Hon. Secretary*—B. O'Toole; *Hon. Treasurer and Asst. Secy.*—G. Hart; *Trustees*—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., E. B. Nethersole.

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT**—Captain J. Johnson, J. A. B. Clarke, R. P. Simmonds, V. C. Alexander, J. A. Burger, F. E. Lyons, O. K. Henriques, E. E. C. Henriques, R. Marley, Eugene Desnoes, C. M. daCosta, G. V. Livingston.

The following is a List of the Club Craft:—

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Owner.</u>	<u>Rig.</u>
Royal ..	W. Baggett Gray ..	Sloop
Feather ..	O. K. Henriques ..	"
Joyette ..	Dr. O. D. F. Robertson ..	"
Corinthian ..	Capt. J. Johnson & R. P. Simmonds ..	"
Sirene ..	Eugene Desnoes ..	"
Viper ..	C. F. Henwood ..	"
Ivy ..	Capt. J. H. Scudamore, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R.	"
Babs ..	W. P. Thomson ..	"
Joyce ..	R. G. Thwaites & W. G. Parkinson ..	"
Swallow ..	L. J. Feurtado ..	"
Ynes ..	E. A. Brooks ..	" (Aux.)
Esmeralda ..	Douglas Brooks ..	"
Marion ..	V. C. Alexander ..	Motor Boat
Una ..	Eugene Desnoes ..	" "
Iris ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	" "
Zulu ..	F. H. A. Abrahams ..	" "
Dorothy ..	J. H. Baker ..	" "

## KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica, and keeps its library on the upper floor of 137 Tower Street. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. except on Public Holidays. On Wednesdays the closing hour is 2.30 p.m. It now contains over 6,000 volumes. There are 1,093 members. A reading table with the latest magazines is provided in the library.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one month in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is twelve shillings per annum payable monthly.

*Hon. President*—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.; Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *President*; Mrs. E. A. Rouse, Dr. Solomon, *Vice-Presidents*; J. L. Pietersz, *Secretary*; Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *Treasurer*; Miss Rose Geddes, *Librarian*; *Committee*, Miss S. Constantine, Mrs. L. H. Nash, A. C. Thomas, M. L. Levy, Miss O. Tomlinson, V. Morris.

## BOYS SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

## JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

THE Scout Movement Incorporated by Royal Charter, and its Founder, Sir Robert Baden-Powell (Chief Scout) are known all over the world. Local information is to be found in previous issues of the Handbook of Jamaica together with a brief historical resume.

The Local Census returns give a total of all ranks for the year ended 30.9.27. 942 inclusive of 27 Troops of Boy Scouts, the 1st Jamaica Sea Rovers, the Y.M.C.A. Sea Rovers and 1st St. Andrew Rovers.

The following appeared in the Jamaica Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 12th, 1915:

"In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the Military Authorities and offers of further service which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts (B—P hat or Sea Scout cap and Fleur-de-Lys badge essential) is recognised by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The uniform, badges, tokens or emblems are now protected in Jamaica by Law 38 of 1920.

The main purpose for which the Association exists, as recited in the Charter, is that of "instructing boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship."

The Committee of the Council meets monthly at Scout Headquarters.

<i>Chief Scout for Jamaica</i>	His Excellency The Governor.
<i>President</i> ..	The Colonel Commandant.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i> ..	Rt. Rev. G. F. Cecil de Carteret, Bishop of Jamaica, Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, Geo. McGrath.
<i>Commissioner</i> ..	Lt.-Colonel Adrian Clark, O.B.E.
<i>District Commissioner for Kingston and St. Andrew</i>	T. St. P. Molony.
<i>Hon. Secretary</i> ..	A. Moore.
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> ..	C. E. Mellish.

## GIRLS GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

THERE are four Brownie Packs: St. Michaels, (Miss H. Reid); St. Luke's (Miss Ormsby); St. Hilda's, (Mrs. Wilson) and St. Mary's, (Miss Scott).

The Country Companies are: First St. Ann's Bay, (Miss W. Fisher); St. Mary's (Miss Scott); First St. Mary's, (Miss Stuart); First and Second St. Hilda's (Mrs. Cocks and Miss Anderson); First and Second Brown's Town, (Miss V. Allwood and Miss P. Kelly); Second Jamaica (Miss May Jeffrey-Smith); Second Montego Bay, (in abeyance); First Hanover (Mrs. Simpson) First Sav-la-Mar, (Miss Elworthy); First Jamaica (Miss D. Jeffrey-Smith). First Hampton, (Miss D. Gosden); First St. Elizabeth (Miss Finlay); First Portland (Miss Brown).

The Kingston and St. Andrew, are 2nd Kingston (Miss McPherson); 5th Kingston, (Miss Soulette); 6th Kingston, (Miss Gyles); 3rd St. Andrew.

There are 3 Ranger Companies: Y.W.C.A., St. Mary's and St. Andrew's.

*Island Commissioner*—Lady Stubbs; *Island Secretary*—Mrs. Bourne; *District Secretary*—Mrs. Richardson; *District Captain*—Miss M. Thompson.

## CHURCH LADS BRIGADE.

THE Church Lads Brigade was founded in 1891 and has its Headquarters at Aldwych House in London.

It combines military organization with moral and religious instruction. A quarter of a million of the Brigade served in the Great War and gained 21 Victoria Crosses.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is the President the Field Marshal Lord Horne the Governor and Commandant.

It was re-introduced into Jamaica in 1914, by the Right Revd. Bishop deCarteret after a lapse of about ten years, and is now known as the Jamaica Regiment Church Lads' Brigade. It is governed here by a Governing Body under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Jamaica. This Body has authority from the English Governing Body to organize and control the work in Jamaica, and to issue Commissions to Officers. The strength at present lies in Kingston, the country companies in the main, having to be in abeyance owing to the lack of officers. The Kingston Company is composed of Platoons from Parish Church, All Saints' Church, St. George's Church, St. Michael's Church and St. Matthew's Church, Allman Town, with approximately 200 members and ten officers. A Platoon is attached to Lucea. An annual Camp is held, the 12th having been held in 1926 at Bog Walk. Sports are held every year. A Miniature Rifle Club has been recognised by the Governor. Physical Training forms part of the work of the C. L. B., and being definitely a Church movement, religious training is carried out by the Platoon Chaplains.

The Rector of the Church to which a platoon is attached is Ex-officio Platoon Chaplain.

A Training Corps has been started for boys between the ages of 10 and 14.

*Governing Body*—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica (Chairman), Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., Rev. H. G. Lovell, The Battalion Correspondent; The Regimental Correspondent.

*Officers*—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Regimental Chaplain*, The Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., *Asst. Reg. Chaplain*, The Assistant Bishop, *Chaplain to the 1st Battalion*, Major E. S. Harrison as *Commanding Officer*, Capt. L. A. Henriques, *Commanding the Kingston Company*, Capt. V. E. Johns, M.M., *Adjutant, Kingston Company*.

*Platoon Commanders*—Capt. H. G. Scott, C.L.B., Capt. N. M. Reid, C.L.B. Capt. A. H. Webb, C.L.B., Lieut. Calame, C.L.B., Lieut. W. M. Seivright, C.L.B., Lieut. A. B. E. Cunningham, C.L.B., Lieut. E. M. E. Cupidon, C.L.B., Lieut. Gaynier, C.L.B., Lieut. Maxwell, C.L.B.; *Regimental Correspondent*, Rev. Canon E. S. Harrison, Spanish Town P.O.; *Battalion Correspondent*, Lieut. E. L. Maxwell, C.L.B., St. Peter's College, Cross Roads.

The Church Lads Brigade being an incorporated Body, the title and uniform are its exclusive property, and no Body unrecognised by the C.L.B. Governing Body in Jamaica can use either. The uniform consists of a khaki peaked cap, khaki tunic and shorts, belt, putties and boots, and khaki shirt. The Badge is St. Paul's description of a Christian armour:—Shield (oval) with a helmet on cross swords, with the Brigade Motto; "Fight the Good Fight" round the edge of the shield. The object of the Brigade is "The advancement of Christ's Kingdom among lads of all classes, the promotion of Charity, Reverence, Patriotism, Discipline and Self-respect, and all that tends towards true Christian Manliness."

## LIFE-SAVING SCOUTS OF THE WORLD.

This is a Salvation Army Organization for boys, with Headquarters in Kingston. Lads between the ages of eleven and eighteen are eligible for enrolment as Scouts. The uniform is grey with red facings.

## LIFE-SAVING GUARDS OF THE WORLD.

This movement is along similar lines to the Life-Saving Scouts, and has been organized on behalf of young girls from the ages of eleven to eighteen. The uniform, like that of the Scouts, is grey with red facings. There is also in connection with this movement an organization for the younger boys and girls between the ages of eight to eleven, and these are known as the Chums and Sunbeams.

*Chief Superintendent*—Brigadier Charles Smith.

## JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

(ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.)

*Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King Street.*

THERE was a Society of Merchants of Kingston which acted in a corporate capacity as early as 1766. In 1839 there was a Kingston Chamber of Commerce, of which

Robert Hibbert was Treasurer. A Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed about 1840. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view of an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers over 350 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded and are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the West Indies, and the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

In February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. In the year 1895, the Chamber had the honour to receive through the Secretary of State for the Colonies the consent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to add the prefix "Royal" to its title. To-day the Chamber's official name is "The Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce," but when a re-organization took place in 1922, it was decided for the purposes of convenience that the ordinary designation should be "The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange."

In 1923 Monthly Luncheons were inaugurated, and in 1924 a Monthly Journal was started which is circulated throughout the Island of Jamaica and amongst the principal Chambers of Commerce in England, Canada, United States and other countries abroad.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom, by steamers, etc. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is two guineas. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is one guinea.

**PATRONS**—Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.

**COUNCIL AND OFFICERS**—*President*, Hon. H. V. Myers, M.B.E., J.P.; *Vice-Presidents*, R. S. Gamble, C. A. Gay, J.P., and R. Cushman, Lewis Ashenheim, Frank Lyons, Hon. Alt. DaCosta, M.B.E., J.P., Ansel Hart, F. W. Kennedy, Ellis Levy, J.P., A. S. Nichols, S. R. Reuben, J.P., F. H. Robertson, W. E. O. Turvill, G. C. Wainwright, R. V. Butt, Wm. Wilson, O.B.E.

*Hon. Life Members*—Hon. E. W. Lucie-Smith, P.C., R. Nosworthy, C.M.G.

*Hon. Members of Council*—The Collector General and the Island Treasurer; *Hon. Treasurer*, Jas. B. Stiven; *Hon. Secretary*, F. H. Robertson. *Secretary & Offices*—J. L. Ashenheim, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Kingston.

## JAMAICA BEE KEEPERS UNION.

THE Jamaica Bee Keepers Union owes its origin to the discovery of foul brood in Jamaica in December, 1918.

In January, 1919, the Kingston and St. Andrew Bee Keepers and the Bee Keepers throughout the Island with the Government's assistance overcame foul brood, and in March, 1919, the Union was formed. The Union was registered on the 23rd January, 1924. Its objects are:—

1. To further the Industry in Jamaica in all respects.
2. To consider measures necessary for the prevention of diseases among bees.
3. To promote a spirit of co-operation and unity among individual Bee Keepers for the common good.
4. To protect the name of Jamaica honey in the foreign market.
5. To issue publications to the members from time to time on all matters concerning the industry.

OFFICERS: *President*—J. N. Alves; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Theodore A. Gayle, Kingston.

#### JAMAICA PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1920. Its objects are to unite the Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists (Dispensers) of the island with a view to concentrated action in matters affecting the interests of the profession.

OFFICERS: *President*, R. E. H. Nelson, J.P.; *Vice-President*, T. H. Grant; *Treasurer*, S. R. Malvaney; *Trustees and Auditors*, E. H. Hewitt, J. H. Barnes, T. A. Andrean; *Secretary*, C. H. Cole, 1a Duke Street, Kingston.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

A JAMAICA Association of Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society was founded on the 4th of October, 1924. On the 15th of October, 1925, the title was changed to "The Geographical Association of Jamaica."

The objects of the Association are:—The reading of papers and discussion on matters of Geographical research, or kindred subjects, *e.g.*, Geology, Hygiene, Climatology, Flora and Fauna, History, Politics and Sociology.

*Patron*: Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.—COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Major E. T. Dixon, F.R.G.S., *President*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., *Vice-President*; Dr. R. M. Stimpson, F.R.G.S., *Secretary*; W. Anthony Baker, F.R.G.S., *Treasurer*; Hon. Alfred Nash, F.R.G.S.; Frank Cundall, F.S.A.; Dr. C. A. H. Thomson.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

THE Agricultural Produce Law of 1926, came into effect on April 26th, under the administration of the Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., then Acting Governor of the Island. The Law provides for the inspection of all classes of island produce exported from the Island, and is intended to secure a uniform and high grade export trade. The actual work of inspection of produce started in July, 1927, and the value of this inspection has been fully borne out by the general support which the Law has received from all sections of the island and from all branches of our island produce trade.

A systematic inspection has taken place of all produce buying depots, which has resulted in a more sanitary condition of these houses. Produce intended for export has been carefully examined, and in several instances where produce was not considered by the Inspector as fit for export, such produce has been condemned and destroyed by the Police. Such condemnation was, in effect, a valuable lesson to all growers, and has resulted in greater care being exercised by the entire trade which has had a very healthy effect on the island's export trade.

In the administration of this Law, there is provided an Advisory Board to the Government, a staff of Inspectors and a Secretary. The office is in the West Block of the Public Buildings.

*Advisory Board*:—Hon. F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C., M.A., Attorney General of Jamaica, (Chairman); Hon. T. J. Cawley; Hon. D. T. Wint; H. H. Cousins, M.A., Director of Agriculture; John Barclay, O.B.E., Secretary, Jamaica Agricultural Society; A. H. D'Costa, V. L. George.

*Inspectors of Produce*: P. W. Murray, Chief Inspector; H. G. Coote, Mandeville P.O.; R. Lamb Constantine, Highgate P.O. *Secretary*: Miss U. E. Davis.

## JAMAICA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Central Council and sub-division Representatives of the Jamaica Producers Association held in the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica, on January 27th, 1926, the office-bearers and Council were elected.

It was decided that the entrance fee should be 4/- and that there should be an annual subscription of 2/6 per member.

The objects of the Association re—

(i) Consolidating the producers of Jamaica into one body for joint protection and co-operative action.

(ii.) Promoting and developing the agricultural resources of Jamaica on the most improved methods; and to this end co-operating and affiliating with the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Department of Agriculture, and other associations and organizations which have for their object the welfare, development and progress of Jamaica.

(iii.) Inaugurating and establishing internal and external means of transportation.

(iv.) Conducting advertising and publicity campaigns in any country for increasing consumer demand for any products of its members.

(v.) Seeking the most suitable and best markets for the disposition of the various articles of agricultural produce grown in the island in general and by its members in particular.

(vi.) Endeavouring to introduce systems of grading, inspection and protection of all agricultural produce.

(vii.) Negotiating with prospective purchasers for the sale of fruit or other produce of members of the Association at such prices and on such terms as the Executive Council shall consider most advantageous and to enter into contracts with such purchasers which shall be binding on the members of the Association.

viii.) Procuring or making from funds of the Association if available, loans or advance of money for its members;

(ix.) Doing all such things as may be desirable to promote and give effect to the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In August, 1927, the Association formed its first subsidiary commodity association for the marketing of members bananas called the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, and is now engaged on the organisation of growers of Citrus Fruit and other agricultural crops.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. A. C. Westmoreland, *Acting President*; Hon. T. J. Cawley, *Vice-President*; Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, Ken. Robinson, R. F. Williams, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, F. H. Robertson, Graham Hawkins, A. Davidson Goffe, G. D. Robertson. *General Manager and Organiser*—F. H. Robertson.

## JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

THIS Association was formed in August, 1927, by the Jamaica Producers Association, Ltd., for the purpose of marketing banana growers' production on co-operative lines. It carried through a campaign for the signatures of growers contracts and met with a great amount of success signing up to the end of 1927, an acreage sufficient to yield a production of more than seven million bunches of bananas per annum.

Negotiations are proceeding for the marketing of members fruit, the principal feature of which will be the provision of direct transportation to the English and European markets.

The President and Manager of the Jamaica Producers Association are *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors.

## DIRECTORS.

Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, J. M. Nethersole, Kenneth Robinson, A. W. Farquharson, C. E. Johnston, A. B. Lowe, Hon. T. J. Cawley, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, F. R. Williams, Chas. Pringle, Capt. S. D. List, F. H. Robertson, (Manager, Jamaica Producers Assn.); Hon. A. C. Westmoreland (Acting President, Jamaica Producers Assn.)

The Offices are at Bank of Nova Scotia Building, King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

## TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Tourist Trade Development Board was established under the Tourist Trade Development Board Law, 1922, and revived in 1925.



The object of its establishment is to promote and increase tourist traffic to Jamaica. The duties and powers of the Board are to make enquiries and to collect such information as the Board may think necessary for the purpose of promoting the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a Tourist Resort, and for such other purposes as in the judgment of the Board will materially facilitate and increase the tourist traffic to and from Jamaica.

Power is conferred on the Board to adopt all such measures as it may think necessary for thoroughly advertising Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and to appoint agent or agents; to make such contracts as it deems necessary, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make any contract for the provision of steamship communication.

The Law provided for a contribution not exceeding £3,000 from the Government for the year 1922-3 subject to the condition that a similar amount was contributed by any Hotel or Steamship Company or any Mercantile Company or by any person, but no amount was to be contributed out of the public revenue for the year 1922-23 unless contributions from private sources amount in the aggregate to at least £2,500.

The amount actually received by public subscription was £2,642, the Government contribution being £2,629 18s. 0d. In 1924-25 and 1925-26, further sums of £1,000 each year, were provided for, and for the years 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, the Government Grants were £1,250.

The Board has made to the Government a number of recommendations aiming at the development of internal needs, such as the erection of new hotels, the development of the mineral baths and the modernising and beautifying of Kingston, etc.

It has published and distributed large quantities of literature. In January, 1924, motion picture films were taken by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau—by arrangement with the Board, and these films were shown in Jamaica; in London at the British Empire Exhibition and in Canada. Other measures have included advertising in newspapers and magazines abroad, press articles, the entertainment of distinguished visitors to Jamaica, broadcasting cables, lantern lectures and personal work through the Board's Official agents—The West India Committee, in London, and the Canadian-West Indian League in Montreal. In 1926, the Jamaica Tourist Association was amalgamated with the Board.

BOARD—Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C., *Chairman*; Hon. Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E., J. R. Smith, F. H. Robertson, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. W. Coke-Kerr, Alfred S. Nichols, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.; *Secretary*, Philip P. Olley, A.C.I.S., (Lond.).

Address—Tourist Bureau, 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

#### PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

THE Permanent Exhibitions Committee was appointed in 1911, with the object of arranging for the participation of Jamaica at Exhibitions held abroad. It was desired to form a collection of exhibits of a two-fold nature; (1) as an index of the products and industries of the Island, suitably displayed for the information of the public and of visitors to the Island; (2) as a nucleus of a collection to be drawn upon when Jamaica is participating in exhibitions in order to supplement the exhibits sent by merchants and others; but a total lack of funds of recent years has prevented such action being taken.

The Committee has undertaken and carried through representations at various Exhibitions abroad from 1901. From January, 1923, the Committee was actively engaged in organizing a representation at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, for which purpose the Legislative Council voted £12,000. This representation was successfully carried through. When it was decided that the Exhibition should be continued for another year, Jamaica's representation was renewed, with a grant of £5,000. This was a decided success, due in a great measure to its having been possible to enlarge the Court to show the exhibits to better advantage.

The Committee was also represented at the Toronto Exhibition in 1927, and at the Imperial Fruit Show, Manchester, England, in 1927, where the Gold Medal for grapefruit was won by an exhibit of grapefruit from Jamaica.

#### COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. T. Graham, J. L. Ashenheim, (Chamber of Commerce); F. Cundall, (Institute of Jamaica); W. Cradwick, M. S. Goodman, (Department of Agriculture); A. W. Farquharson, P. C. Cork, (Imperial Association); C. A. Gay, (R.M.S.P. Co.); J. G. Kieffer, (United Fruit Co.); F. H. Robertson, (Chamber of Commerce); Archd. Spooner, (Agricultural Society); Hon. A. G. Nash, *Chairman*. (Legislative Council); John Barclay, O.B.E., *Secretary* (Agricultural Society).

## JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891, are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island, and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers, to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers. In August, 1926, the Union held a Vacation Course for the first time. Over 250 teachers attended.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present 38 associations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 552.

OFFICERS.—E. M. Ebanks, *President*; H. B. Monteith, *Ex-President*; J. J. Mills, *Vice-President*; E. S. Jarrett, *Treasurer*; B. O. Johnson, *Assistant Secretary*; P. A. Williams, *General Secretary*.

## NORTHSIDE PLANTERS AND TRELAWNY PENKEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in March, 1922. Its objects are the development of the culture of all Products and Stock-Breeding, as well as the manufacture of Sugar, Rum, and all other products in all their branches; to furnish such statistics and facts as will justify favourable legislation on the part of the Jamaica Government.

## COMMITTEE.

Geo. Taylor, *President*; D. O. Kelly-Lawson, *Vice-President*; H. P. Sewell, *Treasurer*; G. P. Dewar, Louis Lazarus, Victor Gentles, A. E. Muschett, Chas. Costa, A. L. Delgado, E. U. Wooler.

## FRANKFIELD CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Frankfield Citizens Association was originally founded in 1918, and was resuscitated in 1920.

The object of the Association is:—

1. To deal with all Social and Economic questions affecting the Parish in particular and the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS.—U. T. McKay, J.P., *President*; A. M. Gayle, *1st Vice-President*; N. P. McKay, *2nd Vice-President*; E. A. Lewin, *Treasurer*; Mrs. J. L. A. Grant, *Acting Secretary*.

## SPANISH TOWN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Spanish Town Citizens Association was formed on Armistice Day, the 11th November, 1925.

Its objects are as follows:—(i) The encouragement of Tourists and Visitors. (ii) To improve and beautify the Town. (iii.) To assist the local authorities in the discharge of their various duties, more especially in so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. (iv.) To bring to the notice of the Government our needs and to lay our claims before them. (v.) To so conduct our operations that we may gain the confidence of the entire community, more especially the Government.

OFFICE BEARERS.—A. E. Lopez, J.P., M.P.B., *President*; G. E. Ellis, *1st Vice-President*; A. D. Mowatt, *2nd Vice-President*; C. H. Rodrigues, J.P., *Treasurer*; C. Storcks Soares, M.P.B., *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—L. A. Prendergast, R. B. Francis, N. G. Silvera, W. G. Soares, E. DaCosta, B. F. Isaacs, I. L. Nicholson.

## WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens' Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916, when a representative gathering of the People of Gayle and the surrounding districts met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the Association on the third Wednesday of every month at noon. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the Association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Land Settlement Scheme by which over 6,000 acres of land have been bought and sold in lots to the people; a Housing Scheme by which advances are made to purchasers of land to enable them to build better homes; organized social work among the girls of the community; Post Office at Gayle, Lucky Hill and Pembroke Hall; the inauguration of a Motor Mail Service between Gayle and Linstead; the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill Schoolroom; the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the Association.

The Association lost by death two of its outstanding leaders within a period of seven months.

The death of the indefatigable founder and Secretary, Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay, took place at the Goshen Presbyterian Manse on the 3rd November, 1926, and that of the Treasurer, Henry Lindo, at his residence Felixstowe, Lucky Hill, on the 4th June, 1927.

OFFICE BEARERS—Rev. C. S. Brown (*President*); S. M. Roche, J. A. Dickenson, O. M. S. Rankin, C. S. Boyd (*Vice-Presidents*); W. B. Cummings (*Secretary*); Mrs. R. S. Roche (*Treasurer*); Miss M. T. Thompson (*Asst. Secretary*).

*Executive Members*:—A. E. Silvera, C. S. Cadien, W. S. Robinson, W. A. Hardie, E. F. Burton, H. J. Crooks, M. V. McClure, C. G. Evans.

## MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—(a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for tourists and visitors. (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

The Committee of Management makes representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the association has assumed the functions of a vigilance committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place have resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

OFFICE BEARERS—Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.B.E., *President*; G. P. Brown, *Vice-President*; C. M. Clark, *Secretary*.

## EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, on the 15th November, 1917, by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kingston via Morant Bay has been established; a Public Works Department pay station set up at Manchioneal, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road completed, and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

The Association has also secured the establishment of a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the Hector's River P.O., and started the East Portland Co-operative Loan Bank with its office in Manchioneal.

The action of the Association induced the Government to abandon the idea of discontinuing the Motor Mail Service in the district.

During 1925, the Association established an East Portland scholarship, open to children of this division of the parish and tenable at one of the Training Colleges of the Island.

OFFICERS—F. M. Jones, J.P., M.P.B., *President*; E. Henry, *First Vice-President*; T. A. Gray, *Second Vice-President*; D. J. Powell, *Recording Secretary*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Corresponding Secretary*; T. A. Howell, *Treasurer*.

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#### WESTMORELAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Westmoreland Citizens Association was formed on the 29th September, 1921. Its object is to stimulate a healthy public opinion in all matters that concern the welfare of Savanna-la-Mar, the parish of Westmoreland and the Island of Jamaica generally, and to co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, and the Government for public good.

The Entrance Fee is 1s., and the Annual Subscription 2s. 6d. The Headquarters of the Association is Savanna-la-Mar; branches at Grange Hill and Darliston.

OFFICE BEARERS—*Presidents*, Hon. Hugh Clark, Rev. I. A. Dell; *Vice Presidents*, C. B. Wesley-Gammon, Rev. H. W. Cope; *Secretary*, Albert Hylton; *Assistant Secretary*, W. A. Young; *Treasurer*, W. J. Tomlinson.

The Committee of Management consists of the aforementioned officers, along with twenty others elected at annual general meetings and the officers of the various Branches.

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#### SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens Association was formed on the 11th November, 1921. Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular, and the Island in general.

OFFICERS—Rev. E. P. Williams, J.P., *President*; E. J. Smith, J.P., L. C. Hibbert, A. N. Finlayson, W. H. Pincock, *Vice-Presidents*; *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. W. O'Neill Speid, Southfield P.O.

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#### NORTH-EAST ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1923. Its aims are the fostering and developing of the industrial, educational, social, moral and spiritual interests of the district concerned in particular, and of the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*, Cecil Wright; *1st V.P.*, A. Francis Berry; *2nd V.P.*, J. A. Parnell; *Treasurer*, R. A. McFarlane; *Secretary*, J. A. Jones.

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#### NORTHERN ST. CATHERINE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*, Rev. J. G. Peterkin; *Secretary*—Rev. A. A. McKenzie, L. Th.

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#### HANOVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Hanover Citizens Association was formed in August, 1920, at Lucea. Its aim is to co-operate with other Citizens Associations in fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Hanover in particular, and of Jamaica in general.

OFFICERS—*President*, Rev. E. S. Harrison; *Vice Presidents*, *1st*—L. N. Clare; *2nd*—F. Emanuel; *3rd*—G. Levy; *Secretary*—Rev. F. Gordon Veitch, M.D.; *Asst. Secretary*, M. N. Christie; *Treasurer*—G. Levy.

## ST. DAVID'S CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE St. David's Citizens Association was formed in 1923 by Rev. B. E. Siley and Rudolph Burke, for the purpose of protesting against the tapping of the Green and Yallahs Rivers to augment the Kingston Water Supply, and to bring to the notice of the Government the undesirable conditions of the Banana market and the Allan Spring fording.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a strong healthy public opinion on matters concerning the St. David's District in particular, and the Island of Jamaica in general.

A People's Co-operative Bank has been founded in connection with the Association.

OFFICE BEARERS—Leslie J. Burke, J.P., *President*; Rev. A. Cole, J.P., C. N. Walker, J. G. Barrant, M.P.B., *Vice-Presidents*; S. B. Williams, *Acting Treasurer*; Rudolph A. Burke, *Hon. Secretary*.

## TRELAWNY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

THE present Association was formed on the 5th February, 1927, at a public meeting held in Falmouth. It succeeded a society which had been formed in 1908. The aims of the association are:—(a) to stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the Island of Jamaica generally; (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies such as School Boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the Legislative Council and the Government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable, are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS—H. V. Young, *President*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Secretary*.

## RICHMOND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Richmond Citizens Association was formed in May, 1925. Its object is the fostering and developing of the sanitary, industrial, educational, social, moral and civic interests of the inhabitants of the district concerned in particular and the parish in general.

*President*—H. S. Schleifer; *Secretary*, C. Fraser.

## JAMAICA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association, which was founded in 1922, is to form a closer union among those who are working in this colony to secure the highest good.

OFFICERS—*President*, Hon. A. G. Nash; *Vice President*, W. Fitz-Ritson; *Secretary*, Hon. D. Theo. Wint; *Treasurer*, Dr. Oswald Anderson.

There is also an Executive Council of 28 members. *Adviser to the Association*, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

## SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

THE attempt to create a healthy public opinion against Prædial Larceny was started by the Revd. F. Wilson Coore at Caneheap, Lewisburgh, St. Mary, in June, 1918, with the support of the late Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., and the assistance of Mr. T. McLean Gray, J.P.

The local peasantry themselves took up the work and laboured to bring out the prædial thieves to daylight and public rebuke.

The movement readily developed, and in 1920 the above Society was inaugurated for the purpose of checking and suppressing the evil of prædial larceny in the Island by sustained efforts; and to this end to apply means for the domestic, industrial and social advancement of the people and thereby create a higher standard of morality among them, and to co-operate with other organisations which have for their objects the well-being of all Jamaica.

In furtherance of the aims and objects of the movement a Board of Management with its headquarters in Kingston has been established.

The Society aims at grouping all classes of the reputable residents of each district in the Island in branch societies, operating under rules, as a voluntary force arrayed against the prædial thief, and demonstrating publicly their strong disapproval of the crime and determination to suppress it.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*President*—Hon. W. A. S. Vickers; *1st Vice-President*—G. D. Robertson; *2nd Vice-President*—Rev. Hon. W. T. Graham; *3rd Vice-President*—Major E. T. Dixon; *Treasurer*—E. B. Hopkins; *Field Secretary*—Rev. E. Wilson Coore; *Assistant Secretary*—T. S. Phillips; *Secretary*—H. A. Stephenson.

*Committee*.—Kingston, J. M. Nethersole; St. Andrew, Rev. J. Gordon Hay; Kingston, Rev. E. Armon Jones; Trelawny, Rev. T. Gordon Somers; St. Mary, Dr. J. J. Edwards; Portland, C. Lyon Hall; Manchester, D. D. Phillips; Manchester, Hon. A. G. Nash; St. Andrew, A. E. Jarrett; St. Catherine, J. Hume Stewart; Hanover, Oscar E. Donaldson; Kingston, Dr. D. J. Phillips; Clarendon, Manly T. Lopez; St. James, Rev. I. N. D. Gordon; St. Thomas, Rev. A. N. Thomson. Four members of the parent society; a representative of the Salvation Army; a representative of the Y.M.C.A., a representative of the Y.W.C.A.

## TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

This Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the island, encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1918, when Captain Blagrove sold a run of 381 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Brown's Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers; and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntarily, and without individual gain, to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston main road with the Buxton parochial road a distance of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Five acres of land is reserved for communal purposes. Public tanks to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine have been built by the Parochial Board on lands given for the purpose.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. W. Levy, *Chairman*; Rev. G. E. Henderson, C. O. Cover, R. E. Bowerbank, J. A. Samuels, J. B. Gabbidon. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Rev. S. A. McFarlane.

## THE MANCHESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In August, 1926, the supporters of the Manchester Horticultural Exhibition, who, for many years have promoted what was popularly known as "The Mandeville Flower Show," associated with others as foundation members, formed themselves into a duly constituted voluntary association called the "Manchester Horticultural Society."

The objects of the Society are, briefly:—

- (1) To foster and encourage (i) Every branch of Horticulture, ornamental as well as useful, (ii) Dairying; (iii) The domestic industries.
- (2) To collect and disseminate information respecting the propagation, cultivation and treatment of all plants and trees in Jamaica.
- (3) To hold exhibitions and offer and award prizes, medals and certificates.
- (4) To afford facilities for the delivery of lectures.

The Society has been affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society of England and the Bronze Banksian Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, will be annually applied for and procured from the Mother Society for competition.

*Patrons*—Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Lady Stubbs.

*Officers*—E. W. Muirhead, J.P., *President*; Dr. M. M. Meikle, J.P., *Vice-President*; *Committee of Management*—L. C. Carvalho, W. Cradwick, C. S. Farquharson, G. G. Gunter, W. V. Heron, J.P., W. G. McCausland, J.P., L. P. Purton, R. J. Wynne, J.P., Mrs. J. A. Godfrey, Mrs. G. G. Gunter, Miss O. Muirhead, Miss A. Wheatle; W. G. Clark, *Treasurer*; Mrs. M. M. Meikle, *Secretary*; C. L. Lewis, *Auditor*.

## KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September, 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part music. The Subscription is eight shillings per annum.

*Conductor*—George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston; *Secretary*—S. M. Kitchin, 29 Highholborn Street, Kingston.

## JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE POETRY LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Empire Poetry League, founded in 1917, was inaugurated in September, 1923. The objects of the League, which have been adapted by the various centres to meet local needs and conditions, may be stated generally as follows:—(i) To bring the various literary centres throughout the Empire into closer touch with one another and to develop mutual knowledge of the contemporary poetry which is published not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions and Colonies also; (ii) To promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members; (iii) To hold lectures and meetings for the discussion of poetic, literary and allied subjects; (iv) To give guidance and encouragement to young and inexperienced writers; (v) To encourage and foster the teaching of poetry in schools.

The subscription of £1 1s. per annum, includes a supply of "Poetry and the Play" a quarterly magazine of verse, comment and criticism, and containing news of the activities of the various centres throughout the Empire.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sir William Morrison, *President*; T. H. McDermot, *First Vice-President*; Astley Clerk, *Second Vice-President*; J. E. Clare McFarlane, F.R.S.A., *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*; Miss Constance Hollar, *Chairman of the Publicity Committee*; Miss M. L. Morris, *Chairman of the Schools Work Committee*; Miss Phyllis M. Myers, *Hon. Asst. Secretary*.

## VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

THE Victoria League is a non party Association of British men and women, founded in April, 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, for the purpose of promoting closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world.

This League in Jamaica, founded in February, 1910, has the same aims, and works for the same ends as the parent League. Management is vested in an Executive Committee, elected annually. Each sectional committee has its own Chairman and Secretary, all being subordinate to the General Executive.

The every-ready committees comprise the making of clothes for school children, hospital visiting, children's correspondence, school correspondence, also a free lending library to members and the Renown Club.

The Renown Club exists for the purpose of showing hospitality to the personnel of all ships of the British Navy and of our late Allies.

*Patrons*:—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents*:—Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Mrs. Neville Roots, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Moulton Barrett, Lady Swettenham, Sister Madeline, Miss Fanny Burke.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Mrs. A. S. Jelf, *Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Mrs. Geoghegan, Mrs. Basil Wilson, Mrs. G. Wainwright, Mrs. K. N. Phillips, W. J. Palmer, J.P., E. B. Hallett, John Tapley, *Hon. Auditor*; G. D. Few, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mrs. Spooner, *General Organising Secretary* (Constant Spring P.O.).

*Secretaries for Sectional Committees*:—

Hospital Visiting—Mrs. C. G. Kerr, Half-Way Tree P.O.

Renown Club—Miss Zona Facey, Cross Roads P.O.

Ever-Ready—Mrs. Spooner.

Library—Mrs. Gold, Beechwood Avenue, Cross Roads, P.O.

Distribution of Clothes—Mrs. Van Cuylenburg and Mrs. W. B. Powell.

## WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

*Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 4th, 1904.*

THE West India Committee, which was established prior to the year 1750, is the oldest body representative of any Colony or group of Colonies.

It is an Incorporated Association of British subjects whose object is, by united action, to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the entire British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

Candidates for admission must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the West India Committee.

There is no entrance fee. The minimum Annual Subscription is, for an individual, twenty-five shillings or six dollars, and for a firm, company or association, three guineas. Subscriptions become due on January 1st, except for new members, whose subscriptions for the current year become payable on election. Subscriptions from new members elected during the last three months of any year are held as on account of the year commencing on the following January 1st. Annual Subscriptions of twenty-five shillings or six dollars may be commuted by *individuals* by payment of the sum of ten guineas or fifty dollars for life membership.

The West India Committee Circular, containing a review of the work of the West India Committee, notes on West Indian affairs, statistics as to all the West Indian Industries; births, marriages and deaths; home arrivals and departures by the mail steamers, etc., is posted to members fortnightly, free of charge.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms, which are situated at 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3, behind Mark Lane Station (Underground Railway). The rooms form a useful rendezvous for visitors from the West Indies. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian Papers are filed. There is also a comprehensive library of the West Indian books for the use of members. Telegraphic and Cable Address—Carib, London.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Harewood, G.C.V.O., *President*; The Right Hon. The Viscount Elibank, The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H., The Right Hon. The Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G., The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir R. Rutherford, *Vice-Presidents*; E. A. de Pass, *Chairman*; Lt.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E., *Deputy Chairman*; Thomas Greenwood, H. F. Previt , H. J. J. Freeman, *Hon. Treasurers*. *Executive*—R. Bryson, O.B.E., R. Campbell, J. W. Clark, Sir Edward Davson, Bart., H. de Pass, A. Duckham, H. Crum-Ewing, Alastair Clark, M. Garnett, W. A. Griffin, Christopher Gurney, T. Harrison Hughes, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G., Lt.-Col. G. A. O. Lane, N. Malcolmson, O.B.E., E. Luxmoore Marshall, J. G. Miller, R. M. B. Parker, F. R. Phillips, Lauchlan Rose, Sir Robert Rutherford, J. H. Scrutton, Sir Alfred Sherlock, G. Moody Stuart, C.B.E., J. A. Tinne, M.P., H. A. Trotter, R. S. A. Warner, K.C., Charles F. Wood.

*Secretary*—Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E.

*Offices*—14 Trinity Square, London, E.C., 3.

## WEST INDIA ASSOCIATION OF GLASGOW.

THE West India Association of Glasgow, which was instituted in 1807, is an Association of Scottish Firms, Companies and Individuals interested in the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The objects of the Association are to promote the general welfare of the British West Indies and British Guiana, and by united action to further the interests of those Colonies.

*Chairman*: H. Crum Ewing; *Vice-Chairman*—G. W. Service; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. W. Donald; *Hon. Secretary*—R. I. Muir, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow.

## WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W., 1.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Honduras together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social. 3. To afford facilities for



organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and public schools. 4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

#### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	..	..	1 11 6
Entrance fee	..	..	3 3 0

Subscriptions are payable on election, and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year, cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the local correspondents, or to any member of the Committee. Subscriptions can be paid at any branch of the Barclays Bank, (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

*President*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, *a.c.v.o.*; *Vice-Presidents*, The Right Hon. the Lord Kysant, *a.c.m.g.*; Sir H. Hesketh Bell, *a.c.m.g.*; H. E. Sir Horace Archer Byatt, *k.c.m.g.*; Sir Charles T. Cox, *k.c.m.g.*; Sir Edward Davson, Sir Walter Egerton, *k.c.m.g.*; The Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, *c.h.*; H. E. Sir Frederick Seton James, *k.b.e.*, *c.m.g.*; J. Rippon, *o.b.e.*; Sir Robert Rutherford, H. E. Sir Graeme Thomson, *k.c.b.*; The Hon. Sir Alfred Sherlock.

*COMMITTEE*—Sir Robert Rutherford, *Chairman*; Sir Algernon Aspinall, *c.m.g.*, *c.b.e.*; E. H. Cunningham Craig, E. A. dePass, Alexander Elder, Sir William Goode, *k.b.e.*; Sir Gilbert Grindle, *k.c.m.g.*, *c.b.*; Gilfred N. Knight, A. N. Lubbock, Capt. G. Hudson Lyall, *m.b.e.*, Eric L. H. Macleod, Allan E. Messer, Capt. F. F. C. Messum, L. W. L. F. Moore, J. Morris, W. H. Parratt, H. F. Previt , J. Rippon, *o.b.e.*; C. W. O. Rochs; *Hon. Treasurers*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, *c.m.g.*, *c.b.e.*, Alexander Elder; *Hon. Secretary*, Captain F. F. C. Messum; *Baukers*, Barclay Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Messrs. Coutts & Co.

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#### WEST INDIES PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE West Indies Parliamentary Committee consists of a number of Members of Parliament both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of the Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, *c.h.*, which was formed in England in 1923, on the suggestion of the Jamaica Imperial Association to watch over the interests of the British West Indies and to give special utterance to British West Indian affairs in Parliament.

Since its formation, this Committee had done valuable work for the West Indies in voicing West Indian interests.

The original Committee consisted of fourteen members which are being added to from time to time. The title to membership is a personal knowledge or association with the British Caribbean.

The Honorary Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Percy Hurd, *m.p.*, House of Commons, London, England.

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#### WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The first West Indian Conference was held in the House of Lords in May, 1926; the next is to be held at Barbados in 1928-29.

## CRICKET.

CRICKET is played during the Season all over the Island and marked strides in the game both as regards keenness and actual playing, is noticeable in all the country parishes particularly St. Mary, St. Catherine, Portland and St. James.

The principal Clubs in Kingston are the Kingston C. C. established in 1863, with their ground at Sabina Park, the Garrison C.C. who play at Up Park Camp; the Melbourne C.C., who also have a social branch attached to their Club at Melbourne Park, the Kensington C.C., who play at Kensington Park on the Windward Road, the Clovelly C.C., who play at Clovelly Park, and the Lucas C.C., who at the moment have no ground. All of these Clubs take part in the Senior Competition and either the Junior Competition or the Minor Cup Competition, as also do the St. Catherine C.C., who have their ground at Spanish Town. All the grounds have improved considerably as to condition, and particularly the pitch. The climate and nature of the wicket tend to make very fast pitches.

The principal Clubs outside of Kingston are the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. of St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C., the Brown's Town C.C., the Montego Bay C.C., the Port Maria C.C. and the St. George's C.C. of Buff Bay, and the grounds have improved considerably, particularly the Middlesex C.C. at Palmer's Park.

Cricket is played at all the Secondary Schools, and it is a great pity that a Coach cannot be got for the boys regularly and permanently.

The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 to govern Cricket in Jamaica, and all the principal Clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control which has assumed the duties formerly carried out by the Jamaica Cricket Council and the Managing Committees of the several Cup Competitions.

Keen rivalry is shown in the competitions, the principal one being the Senior Cup Competition, which was won in 1927 by the Clovelly Cricket Club.

The M.C.C. Team, which toured in the West Indies the winter of 1925-26, and visited Jamaica in March, was captained by the Honourable F. S. G. Calthorpe and was probably the strongest side which has ever visited the West Indies. Three Matches were played, the first was won by the visitors and the other two were drawn. A team captained by the Hon. L. Tennyson visited the Island early in 1927. All the Matches were drawn.

The Board of Control consists of:—

Sir William Morrison, *President*; C. H. Burton, *Vice President*; J. M. Nethersole, *Hon. Treasurer*; Dr. J. J. Cameron, *Hon. Secretary*; D. P. Lacy, *Assistant Hon. Secretary*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, Major G. S. Cox, *m.c.*, L. V. D. Samuel, R. K. Nunes, V. C. McCormack, P. L. Carder, R. H. Fletcher, Dr. E. D. Gideon.

## FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL is very popular in Jamaica. The official Season lasts from 1st September to 31st March, but the game is really played from October to February. It has been thought advisable to permit the game to be played for a duration of 60 minutes, not including the interval.

A Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893, and for some years played against Military teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

The Jamaica Football Association Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as the "League") was inaugurated in 1898, and for many years the Military team proved too strong for the civilians. To stimulate play amongst the local clubs, a civilian league called the F. N. Martinez Cup Competition, after the name of the donor, was commenced in 1906. Kingston C.C. won this trophy outright in 1913-14, when Mr. Martinez again placed another cup at the disposal of the Association.

A Junior League was formulated in 1920, Messrs. Wilson & Co. (Chicago), offering a trophy for competition, the league to be known as the "Wilson Junior League."

A fourth competition to be competed for (at the end of each season) by the winners, and runners-up of the League and Martinez only, was started in the 1922-23 season Mr. Martinez again donating the trophy.

With the commencement of the season for 1924-25, all the competitions were revised, owing to the unwilliness of the old competitions and the abnormal popularity that the game was creating.

The competitions now number four:

## SEASON 1926-27.

1. Jamaica F. A. Shield Competition (Senior League)—Won by Kingston C.C. F.C.
2. Martinez Cup Competition (Civilian Competition)—Won by Y.M.C.A. F.C.
3. Martinez Championship (Knock-Out)—Won by Y.M.C.A.F.C.
4. Wilson Cup (Junior League)—Won by Jamaica College.

The Association is governed by a Committee consisting of the Officers and eight other members annually elected. All past presidents are ex-officio members of this committee.

Referees are examined and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses while several medical gentlemen have accepted appointments as honorary surgeons.

In 1909, the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, presented a Shield for competition confined to teams from Secondary Schools. At present it is held by Wolmers. Wolmers is the holder of a cup presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition amongst secondary schools in and near Kingston.

The following are the affiliated clubs:—

## LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS.

*Calabar Club*—Green and Black, N. G. Price, Calabar.  
*Guild F.C.*—Green and Gold, A. S. Davis, Montego Bay.  
*Jamaica College*—Blue and White Vertical Stripes, P. A. Cooper, Hope.  
*Kensington*—Red, White and Black, Dr. E. V. Smith, Kensington Park.  
*Kingston*—Purple, Green and Gold, N. N. Nethersole, Sabina Park.  
*Melbourne*—Red, White and Green, M. V. Hearne, Melbourne Park.  
*Munro College*—Blue and Gold, Major Nicholson, Munro.  
*Green Howards*—Green, Lieut. R. E. Dennys, Up Park Camp.  
*Royal Artillery*—White Shirts and Blue Shorts, E. C. Cocking, Up Park Camp.  
*Railway*—Scarlett and Green, J. N. Daley, Railway.  
*St. Catherine*—Dark Blue, C. L. Lopez, Spanish Town.  
*St. George C.C.*—White with Red V. and *St. George Dragon*, A. Armand, Winchester Park.  
*St. George's College*—Sky Blue and White—Rev. Father Leo. Butler—Winchester Park.  
*Wolmers*—Maroon and Gold—H. B. McKenzie—Wolmers.  
*Y.M.C.A.*—Light Blue with White Facings—J. S. Mordecai—Clovally.  
*Middlesex*—Navy Blue and Gold—H. G. McDonald—Palmer's Park.  
*Wembley*—Navy Blue and Gold—C. W. Campbell—None at present.  
*Port Antonio*—P. H. Gale—Port Antonio.  
*Western F. C.*—C. O. Kelly—Savanna-la-Mar.  
*Farm School*—Green and Gold—L. A. Powell—Hope.  
*Industrial School*—Black and White—A. R. Gordon—Stony Hill.  
*St. James*—A. P. Sinclair, Montego Bay.  
*Mico College*—Black and Gold, M. Beramsingh.  
*St. Andrew Police*—H. A. Sutton, Constant Spring.  
*Racton A. C.*—C. S. Irving, No ground.  
*Y.M.C.A. (Montego Bay)*—Percy Smith.  
*Technical School*—A. B. Cunningham.  
*Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders*—R. Macalfine Downie, Up-Park Camp.

## LIST OF OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Inspector W. P. C. Adam, E. Burke, H. F. Donald, H. Davidson, G. Bowen, J. Gilbert, A. D. Soutar, J. Stephenson, G. F. DaCosta, W. A. Blythen, W. A. Binnie, A. Freeman, A. D. Warren, J. M. Hall, E. Martinez, G. St. C. Scotter, C. F. Wickers, P. Forrest, R. O. Bell, E. B. Hallett, H. S. Campbell, E. L. Dunkerly, H. G. Macdonald, R. D. Streadwick, J. Soards, J. Chapman, J. Marchant.

## HONORARY SURGEONS.

Doctors J. J. Cameron, G. F. DaCosta, F. H. Saunders, H. F. Malabre, C. I. Levy, O. D. F. Robertson.

## EXECUTIVE.

Major G. S. Cox, *m.c.*, *President*; A. N. Crosswell, P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, *Vice-Presidents*; G. F. DaCosta, *Hon. Secretary*; D. P. Lacy, *Asst. Hon. Secretary*; Dr. R. H. Brandon, *Hon. Treasurer*; *Council*—H. S. Campbell, H. M. Watson, C. deS. Pinto, W. Alexander, R. Campbell, H. Paxton, Capt. A. L. Taylor, C. S. Sandford.

## LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, England, and is composed of the following Clubs:—The Kingston C.C., The St. Andrew Club, The Garrison Lawn Tennis Club, The Melbourne C.C., The Liguanea Club, The Kensington C.C., The St. George's C.C. *Country Clubs*: The Manchester Club, The Morant Bay L.T.C., The Montego Bay L.T.C., Brown's Town L.T.C., St. Catherine and Prison C.C. All these clubs, with the exception of the Manchester Club, possess excellent grass courts; the Manchester Club has good hard courts.

A yearly inter-club Men's Doubles competition for a cup, and an annual "All Jamaica" Tournament have been held since the year 1900. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island. The Tournament is also open to certain visitors to the island and advantage thereof has been taken by visitors each year. Only championship events are played.

No tournament was held in 1915 or 1916 owing to the war, but the Committee decided to hold that for 1917 late in the year, and devote the proceeds to the Red Cross Funds. Only souvenirs were given and the result of the Tournament was a success in every respect; in particular adding a sum of well over £100 to the funds. The Tournament was held in 1918 for the same object, and resulted in a sum of well over £400 being added to the Red Cross Fund.

The Inter Club Jamaica Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup is now held by the Melbourne C. C.

Towards the end of 1921, the Association decided to form a Minor Cup Competition on the same lines as the Major Competition, and a suitable Cup was obtained by the Association for this purpose. Holders: 1927, Melbourne C. C.

Tennis in the Island was given a further impetus when in December, 1927, the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association made arrangements for Mr. A. E. Beamish the leading English tennis coach to visit Jamaica. He was in the island nearly three months and gave lessons at most of the Kingston and St. Andrew Clubs and in Mandeville and Montego Bay. His wife who accompanied him gave some excellent exhibitions of tennis in matches against local players.

In 1923 the Officers of the Garrison presented the Association with a Challenge Cup for a Mixed Doubles Inter Club Competition—Holder 1927—Melbourne C. C.

Jamaica Hard Court Championships are played at Manchester Club, Mandeville. Singles Championships Cup presented by the Dunlop Company, won in 1924 by K. D. Andrews, and 1925 by B. M. Clark. 1926—B. M. Clark. 1927—B. M. Clark.

In February, 1924, the Association held an inaugural Annual Open Championship Meeting on the grounds of Liguanea Club, at which leading players from the United States of America competed:—Messrs. Vincent Richards, H. Throckmorton, Carl Fisher, R. L. Baggs, A. S. Craig and M. Goldman.

The second Open Championships was held on the grounds of Liguanea Club, February, March, 1925, when the following well known players visited the Island to compete—Messrs. Vincent Richards, H. Voshell, T. Harada, Dr. Rosenbaum and E. W. Feibleman.

The Third Open Championships were also held on the grounds of Liguanea Club, February, 1926, when the visiting players were H. Voshell (Captain), T. Harada, Beales Wright, A. H. Chapin, Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Miss Molly Thayer.

Jamaica was represented by eleven men players and five lady players.

## Results—

*Championship Singles—Men.* T. Harada (U.S.A.)

*Championship Singles—Men.* T. Harada (U.S.A.) Runner-up, A. H. Chapin (U.S.A.)

*Championship Singles—Ladies.* Miss M. Farquharson (Ja.) Runner-up, Miss Molly Thayer (U.S.A.)

*Championship Doubles—Men.* A. H. Chapin and T. Harada (U.S.A.) **Runners-up**, H. Voshell and Beals Wright (U.S.A.)

*Championship Doubles—Ladies.* Mrs. A. H. Chapin and Miss Molly Thayer (U.S.A.) **Runners-up**, Miss A. Beckwith and Miss Lucie-Smith.

*Championship Doubles—Mixed—*A. H. and Mrs. Chapin (U.S.A.), **Runners-up**, H. Voshell and Miss Molly Thayer (U.S.A.).

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE JAMAICA LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

S. R. Cargill, *President*; H. V. Alexander, *Vice President*; Capt. Davis, Capt. McKay, Garrison Officers Lawn Tennis Club; A. W. Bourke. U. B. Powell, Liguanea Club; R. B. Harris, T. P. Evelyn, St. Andrew Club; H. A. Lake, R. A. Morris, Kingston C. Club; Major G. S. Cox. O. Corbett, Melbourne C. Club; J. L. Campbell, Dr. E. V. Smith, Kensington C. Club; H. L. Vendryes, E. Poulle, St. George's Catholic Club, and one representative of each Country Club. *Hon. Secretary*, S. L. Hart.

### GOLF.

GOLF owes its introduction into Jamaica to the Mandeville Course which in 1891 consisted of six holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has since been extended to nine holes.

In 1896 the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club was formed. Their links were situated at Solomon's Pen, now known as Retreat. In 1902 the club transferred its home to Constant Spring Hotel grounds, and in 1908 the club changed its name to that of The Jamaica Golf Club. In 1910 a course was laid out in the grounds of the Liguanea Club. In 1918 the Constant Spring Golf Club was started.

Courses of varying character are to be found throughout the Island at Moneague (1923), Montego Bay (1924), Green Castle (1925), Mackfield and Port Antonio, and courses are now in the process of formation at Belmont (near Malvern), Morant Bay, and Seville (near St. Ann's Bay).

In 1925 The Jamaica Golf Association was formed with a view to fostering the progress of golf in the island. Several handsome trophies have been handed over to the Association by the Trustees of the defunct Jamaica Golf Club. The Officers of the Association are:—*President*—John Findlay; *Hon. Secretary*—W. Feurtado.

### POLO.

POLO has been played in Jamaica for many years and, as is the case in most other Colonies, was first introduced by the Officers of His Majesty's Army. The Garrison Polo Club was originally the only Polo Club in the island, and, when this was so, civilians were elected as honorary members and allowed to use the Club. The game, however, rapidly became popular and after a few years the Kingston Polo Club was formed; subsequently the game spread to the country parishes and clubs were formed in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine and St. James.

When war broke out in 1914, seven Polo Clubs were in existence in Jamaica, but they all, with the exception of the St. Ann Club, went out of existence as a great majority of the members proceeded overseas to serve in His Majesty's Forces. No Polo was played in Jamaica between the years 1915 and 1919. The Garrison Polo Club re-started in January, 1920, and the Kingston Club in April of the same year. There are now five Polo Clubs in existence:—The Garrison, Kingston, St. Ann, The Wanderers and St. Elizabeth.

The All Jamaica Polo Association was formed in 1906, it went out of existence in 1915, and was resuscitated in 1921. The Association is the controlling body for polo and polo pony racing in the Colony. A bi-annual Tournament is held under its auspices each June and December when a "Senior" and a "Junior" Cup are competed for by all the clubs affiliated to the Association.

In 1923, Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., presented a cup to be competed for by teams of young players who are members of recognized polo clubs, and this cup is competed for once a month between October and July.

The Captain and Officers of H.M.S. "Constance" have presented a cup to the Garrison and Kingston Clubs and this Cup will be competed for by teams composed of members of those clubs.

In December, 1927, Mrs. Marescaux presented the Jamaica Polo Championship Cup in memory of her husband the late Col. O. M. S. Marescaux, and this cup will be played for twice a year in June and December.

Polo teams from Jamaica have on several occasions visited the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica.

## OFFICERS OF THE ALL-JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

*Garrison Polo Club*—Major A. McD. Richie, Capt. R. G. Anderson, m.c.

*Kingston Polo Club*—A. L. Keeling, A. M. Henderson.

*Wanderers Polo Club*—C. C. Calder, K. M. Pringle.

*St. Elizabeth Polo Club*—G. G. Cooke, I. J. Calder.

*Hon. Secretary*—J. D. Lucie-Smith.

## JOCKEY CLUB OF JAMAICA.

In 1926 the Jamaica Jockey Club was divided into two parts, and the Jockey Club of Jamaica assumed control of racing in the Island.

This Club is under affiliation with the Jockey Club of England, and is the organised body for controlling and regulating all legalised racing in Jamaica.

The members of the Club elect the "Stewards of the Jockey Club"—the Stewards being the governing body.

The membership of the Club is restricted to 80.

The entrance fee is £1 1s. The subscription £5 5s. per annum for each member.

*Stewards*.—A. L. Keeling, *Chairman*; H. E. Bolton, H. V. Alexander, K. M. Pringle, Altamont Dolphy, A. R. McGrath, C. C. Calder, A. W. Bourke, Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour.

*Secretary*—J. L. Ashenheim; *Auditor*—H. E. Laidman; *Bankers*—Barclay Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia.

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H. M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are eligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets, status of range officer and other details. The following competitions have been held:

1911—winners: Barbados Volunteers; 1912—British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club; 1913—Barbados Volunteers; 1914—British Guiana; 1922—Barbados Volunteers; 1923—Trinidad Local Forces; 1924—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1925—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1926—Jamaica Local Force; 1927—Trinidad Local Forces.

The great war stopped all further progress, until 1922 when the Competition was resumed. *Secretary*—Capt. F. F. C. Messum.

## SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana, for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919.

British Guiana, 1923, 1924, 1926.

The highest team score recorded is 778 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Jamaica in 1925. The highest individual score is that of Sgt. L. Hyman, W.I.R., of the Jamaica Team, who in 1925 made 101 points out of a possible 105.

The Cup when held by Jamaica is kept in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

## JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition; this trophy has been won four times by Munro College, four times by Wolmers School, and nine times by Jamaica College.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1927, the Perkins Shield was won by Munro College and the Henderson Medal was awarded to N. Hood-Daniel of Munro College.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E., *President*; Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Vice-President*; H. C. W. Chambers, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

## MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905, amended by Law 9 of 1911 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars, the same to have the force of law, and Law 21 of 1922 and Laws 9 and 37 of 1927.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in *Gazette*, February 1, 1912, January 8, 1914, and 1st April, 1928, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have a registration letter and a number for identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered annually with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—the plates being supplied by the Collector of Taxes, as well as license receipt to be carried in metal disc at side of car.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be examined and licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 10s.—duration of license from 1st April to 31st March.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried. Spotlights are prohibited and the use of cut outs.

Motor cars are taxed £5 10s. per annum, Cars for Hire £6 10s., and Motor trucks according to weight and class of tyre.

All accidents must be reported at nearest Police Station within 24 hours.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in April, 1928:

Any person contemplating only a temporary stay in Jamaica and bringing into the Island any motor vehicle for his personal use may be permitted to use such motor vehicle on any public road under these Regulations for a period not exceeding two months under the following conditions:—

(a) Application shall be made to a Collector of Taxes setting forth fully and clearly the name of the owner of the vehicle, the address of such owner and the description of the vehicle.

(b) Such Collector of Taxes on receipt of such application and on being satisfied as to the accuracy of the statements therein contained shall issue and deliver to such applicant or to the Jamaica Automobile Association as his agent, two special registration plates designated "Tourist Plates" and a special license designated "Tourist License."

(c) Before the issue of such Tourist Plates or Tourist License, the applicant shall make a deposit equal to the *duty chargeable* on the ordinary license required by Law and the ordinary registration fee.

(d) Should such applicant sell the car in Jamaica or exceed the said period of two months, the Collector of Taxes shall transfer the sum deposited from the Deposit Account to the License and Registration Accounts, and issue a regular set of registration plates and license to the owner in the place of the "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" and such deposit shall be forfeited.

(e) The applicant shall cause such "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" to be affixed to the motor vehicle in accordance with Regulation 6 above, and shall, prior to his departure from Jamaica, or on the expiration of two months from the issue and delivery to him as aforesaid of such "Tourist Plates" and "Tourist License" (whichever shall first happen) deliver up such Tourist Plates and Tourist License to such Collector of Taxes and the Collector of Taxes shall return the sum deposited if the applicant has not exceeded the period of two months.

### JAMAICA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded in December, 1924, and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club. It takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Club which has ceased to exist.

The principal objects of the Association are: (i) to amalgamate Motorists with a common interest for the mutual benefit of themselves and the general public; (ii) to afford protection to Motorists, by advising as a body on Bills introduced in the Legislative Council and Local By-Laws; (iii) to negotiate and combine with the Local Authorities for the improvement of roads, the removal of dangerous corners; (iv) to combine with the Local Authorities in the control of inconsiderate and dangerous driving; (v) to investigate and deal with cases of misconduct of Chauffeurs and others with a view to the further protection of owners of Motor Vehicles and the public; (vi) to supply Motorists with full information on general subjects connected with Motoring; (vii) to foster a feeling of camaraderie and esprit de corps amongst Motorists for the welfare and progress of automobilism, and for the good of the general community.

There are 400 Members. Cables "Jamotor (Kingston) Jamaica," Telegrams "Jauto Kingston."

**PATRON**—His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.; **President**—Dr. Chas. Levy. **Executive Committee**—N. DeMontagnac, John Farquharson, F. E. Lyons, W. B. Powell, T. R. Dixon, John Crook, A. E. Delgado, Frank Rae, H. E. Bolton, Thomas Kemp, L. J. Stone, J. B. Kilburn.

**Secretary**—Mrs. F. S. Edmonds; **Hon. Treasurer**—F. E. Lyons.

### SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Prior to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896, the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations article clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this Island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year is published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the Solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in



the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the Island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

#### SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C., Attorney-General; G. Harvey Clarke, Crown Solicitor; Hon. Sir William Morrison, S. R. Cargill. R. W. Bryant, Lewis Ashenheim, V. E. Manton; H. H. Dunn, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*  
Address: Kingston P.O.

#### JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

IN December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:

(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure any changes of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvement in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articulated clerks of solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and (or) their families. (g) To acquire, hold and deal with such property, real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are sixty-four members. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

*Council*—A. J. Corinaldi, *Chairman*; W. Baggett Gray, Hon. Sir W. Morrison, S. R. Cargill, J. M. MacGregor, W. Bourke, C. B. Wesleygammon, Aston Simpson, N. B. Livingston, L. V. D. Samuel, L. Ashenheim, H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., H. H. Dunn, *Secretary*, H. H. Dunn.

#### BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874, and now numbering over 30,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the home association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession."

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting.

Applicants for membership are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 84.

The general meetings are held on the third Thursday of October, November, December, January, February and March, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in October, the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

The names of the Presidents since the foundation of the Branch are recorded in the 1925 issue of the Handbook.

COUNCIL—Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, *President*; Dr. B. M. Wilson, *President Elect*; Dr. G. Strathairn, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*.

BRANCH COUNCIL—Dr. L. M. Clark, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. Lescene, Dr. Hargreaves, Dr. J. Geoghegan, Dr. Lawson Gifford, Dr. Curphey.

### MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established in 1872. Its powers and duties are detailed in the consolidating Law No. 49 of 1908 and amending Law, No. 33 of 1909.

It consists of five registered medical practitioners appointed for a term of three years by the Governor. It elects its president and secretary.

The Council has power to:

- (a) Make rules for the regulation of its own business;
- (b) Consider the Diplomas, etc. of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this Island;
- (c) Require any person whom they consider has improperly obtained registration to re-register;
- (d) Direct the Registrar to remove from the Register the name of any practitioner who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour or who after due enquiry has been adjudged guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect;
- (e) Direct the Registrar to reinstate the name of any practitioner who has been struck off the Register;
- (f) Decide all questions respecting the right of any person to be registered, or the mode of registration, or the liability of any person to be struck off the Register and all questions respecting the alteration of the Register. An appeal, if made within three months to the Governor, is allowed from the decision of the Council.

The following persons are entitled to be registered:

1. Any person duly registered in the United Kingdom.
2. Any person holding Diplomas, etc. which would entitle him to be registered in the United Kingdom.
3. Any person who passes the local examination conducted by a Board appointed by the Governor.

Sections one and two of the above groups must produce to the Registrar their Diploma, etc., and a statutory declaration on Form B. made before a Justice of the Peace who must mark the Diploma, etc., at the time of the making of the Declaration. Form B. must be impressed with a twenty shilling stamp by way of registration fee.

Erasure from the Register of the United Kingdom renders the person liable to be removed from the Local Register, and no person whose name has been erased from the Register of the United Kingdom is entitled to be registered in Jamaica.

Persons referred to in section three above must apply to the Governor for the appointment of a Board of Examiners. They must produce certain Diplomas, etc., and must pay the examination fee of twelve guineas to the Secretary of the Council. A further fee of twenty shillings is paid to the Registrar on registration.

The examination consists of written papers in Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery, and these are followed by oral examination.

MEDICAL COUNCIL—Hon. L. Gifford, M.D., M.S. (Edin.), *President*; G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S., L. M. Moody, M.D. (Lond.), C. A. H. Thomson, M.B. (Cantab.), B. M. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H., G. C. Strathairn, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., *Secretary*.

### SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

THIS Society was formed in January, 1914, by Dr. Angus McDonald, then M.O.H. for Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

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Meetings are held from time to time in the different parishes of the island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in Sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

*Patron*—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.

*President*—B. M. Wilson, Supt. Med. Officer.

*Vice-Presidents*—Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G.; Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board; Dr. Strathairn, Senior Sanitary Medical Officer.

*Honorary Secretaries*—Dr. E. E. Murray, M.O.H., Kingston, and E. A. Glen-Campbell, c.s.o., Kingston; *Honorary Treasurer*—Dr. Lewis A. Crooks, M.O.H., St. Andrew.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN JAMAICA.

In September 1919, Sir Leslie Probyn, then Governor of Jamaica, invited representatives of the West Indies and of the English National Council of Y.M.C.As. to meet him at Langham Hotel, London, to discuss with him the question of establishing Y.M.C.A. Work in the British West Indies. As a result of the unanimous desire of those present, steps were at once taken to initiate Y.M.C.A. Work and Mr. R. D. Pringle, an experienced Field Secretary, was despatched to Jamaica.

Meetings of leading citizens were held and an Advisory Council was formed with the Bishop of Jamaica as Chairman. An appeal was issued and £3,570 was raised. The Government made a grant of £1,000. The Jamaica Hotel, 76 Hanover Street, was purchased and this when adapted and furnished, provided suitable and commodious headquarters in Kingston.

This building was opened and handed over to a Board of Directors as the Y.M.C.A. of Kingston on September 15th, 1920, free of debt. It affords residential accommodation for a limited number of young men and provides recreational facilities for members. An active and varied four fold programme (Spiritual, Intellectual, Social, and Physical) is carried on. Great progress has been made in athletics and educational literary work. Nearly 1,400 members have passed through its membership during the past seven years.

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Honorary.	£2 2s. upwards	or	6/- per quarter
Active	£1 1s.	"	or 6/- per quarter
Associate	£1 1s.	"	6/- "
Country	10/6	"	3/- "

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., *Patron*; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., *President*; The Hon. C. G. H. Davis, *Vice President*; Joseph Geoghegan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., *Hon. Treasurer*; W. A. Logan, *Hon. Recording Secretary*; Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D.; Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A.; Rev. Percy Heyworth, Major E. T. Dixon, Messrs. H. C. Savage, E. B. Hopkins, R. H. Fletcher, A. N. Vaz, K. N. Phillips, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A.; A. V. Kingdon; *General Secretary*, Edgar B. Hallett.

#### MONTEGO BAY Y.M.C.A.

The Advisory Council of Y.M.C.As. had reserved a proportion of its funds for country work and in January, 1926, £830 was handed over to the Montego Bay Committee to assist in furnishing a suitable building and to guarantee a Secretary's salary for two years. A house in Church Street was leased and adapted and opened on February, 1926. The membership has steadily grown. There are two tennis courts.

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE are:**—Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.P.B., *President*; F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, *Vice President*; A. Smith, *Hon. Treasurer*; C. M. Clark, *Hon. Recording Secretary*; Archdeacon J. Massiah, Rev. S. McDowell, Rev. R. Waite-Smith, Rev. J. T. Dillon,

Rev. J. F. Lightbourn, Inspector Adam, A. A. Thompson, G. A. Campbell, G. G. Lindo, W. G. Hilton, J. B. Morrison, E. B. Hallett. *General Secretary*: Percy Smith.

The Jamaica Y.M.C.A. Advisory Council still exists to develop, maintain the principles and encourage the Y.M.C.A. movement throughout the Island and its Dependencies.

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE**:—Hon. C. G. H. Davis, *President*; Rev. A. F. Blandford B.A., *Hon. Sec.*; Mr. Edgar B. Hallett, *Acting Treasurer*; Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. Currey, Hon. J. H. Philipps, Hon. T. Lawrence Roxburgh, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, Hon. Hugh Clark, Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Messrs. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, W. Fraser, E. B. Hopkins, Major E. T. Dixon.

#### JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

IN January, 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society came from England, sent by the World's Young Women Christian Association Committee. After preliminary enquiries, she at a meeting at King's House, called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world numbers over eight hundred thousand members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. An Advisory Council was appointed, and until June when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders. In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and associations, too numerous to mention, throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased in February for the sum of £1,400 out of the £2,700 collected by the efforts of Lady Probyn. In February, 1922, Miss E. Picton Tuberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W.C.A. came to Jamaica, and her appeal week resulted in the collection of £1,164.

Montague House, 1E North St., having been adapted under the guidance of Lady Probyn, for use as a hostel, was furnished by the Council and opened in February, 1923.

There is hostel accommodation for 26 residents and transients. Visitors from other countries and from the country districts of Jamaica can secure comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The ground floor premises serve the purpose of a club for business and professional girls in Kingston which has at present a membership of over 400. Additional buildings serve as club centre for some 300 industrial girls. Branches have recently been opened in Black River, Browns Town, Mandeville and Port Maria and Sav-la-Mar.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL**—Right Rev. the Bishop of Jamaica, D.D., *Chairman*; Hon. Arthur Jelf, C.M.G., *Vice-Chairman*; Frank Isaacs, *Treasurer*; Mrs. Jon. Reinke, *Hon. Secretary*. *Nominated Members*—Major Dixon, M.A., Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Ansell Hart, Rev. G. O. W. Hicks, B.A., Mrs. Lionel Isaacs, Mrs. Jeffrey Smith, Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E., Rev. John Currey, Rev. J. M. Hunt. *Elected Members*—Black River, Mrs. C. D. Johnston; Mandeville, Mrs. Nightingale; Port Maria, Mrs. Clemetson Goffe. Miss Cecil Heath, *General Secretary*.

#### JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

IN the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions were to hold Highland Games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

*Secretary*, J. G. Young Public Works Department, Kingston; *Treasurer*, J. B. Stiven, 17 Orange Street, Kingston.

## JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920, from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association," and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

*Patron and Honorary President, Lady Stubbs.*

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**—Mrs. F. M. Ross, *President*; Astley Clerk, *Vice-President*; A. C. Tomayo, *Treasurer*; G. C. Gunter, *Secretary*, Kingston P. O., *Hon. Exchange Supt.*, P. J. Fernandez, Kingston P. O.

## DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

The Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) is the clearing house for information to British traders. Trade Commissioners are at present established in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, Straits Settlements and the British West Indies. They are a part of the overseas organization of the Department of Overseas Trade which, under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, collects and distributes commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to report to the Department on the following, amongst other matters:—(a) Contracts open to tender; (b) Demand for particular goods; (c) Lists of Importers of various goods; (d) Suitable agents for British manufacturers and merchants; (e) Best methods of marketing and distribution, Credit conditions, Terms of payment, Nature of competition, and the best way of combating it; (f) Customs tariffs and regulations, etc.; (g) Statistics of imports and exports; (h) Shipping and Transport; (i) Sources of supply of raw materials and of goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

West Indian firms are invited to use the services of H. M. Trade Commissioner in obtaining from the United Kingdom quotations for their special requirements and in being placed in touch with British exporters generally. The Trade Commissioner is also glad to assist West Indian firms by obtaining information as to the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in London and Birmingham during the last week in February and the first week in March, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is a valuable means of bringing together manufacturers and buyers, and West Indian merchants are invited to time their visits to the United Kingdom so that they may have the opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Through the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders.

The aim of the department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild, and where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade.

Representatives of British firms when travelling abroad can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. The Imperial Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, was first appointed in 1918.

*Hony. Imperial Trade Correspondent in Jamaica*—The Canadian Trade Commissioner, Church and Barry Streets, Kingston.

*H. M. Trade Commissioner in the British West Indies*—J. L. Wilson Goode, 12 Broadway (P. O. Box 225) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

*Head Office of the Department*—35 Old Queen St., London, S.W. 1.

## CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Government maintains a Commercial Intelligence Service throughout the world, which assists in the marketing of Canadian Products. There are Trade Commissioners in all the principal countries of the world. The Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies (of whom there are two stationed in Jamaica and

Trinidad respectively), are under particular instructions to extend the same measure of aid to West Indian exporters as to Canadian exporters. In Jamaica, the Trade Commissioner also acts as Honorary Imperial Trade Correspondent, co-operating with the Department of Overseas Trade in London and H. M. Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies. From Kingston the Commissioner covers Bermuda, Bahamas, Haiti, and Honduras.

*Canadian Trade Commissioner*—P. W. Cook, Church and Barry Streets, Kingston, Jamaica, P.O. Box 225.

*Honorary Canadian Trade Commissioner for British West Indies*—T. Geddes Grant, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

### CANADIAN-WEST INDIAN LEAGUE AND IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF CANADA.

THE League, organized to promote Friendship and Commerce within the Empire, is affiliated to many of the Imperial organizations of Great Britain. It maintains offices in Montreal with a competent staff to answer trade enquiries, supplies members with specific information respecting openings presented for trade in the countries covered by the League; and issues a monthly publication free to its members giving much information regarding the trade and attractions of the West Indies and also the various parts of the Empire.

The League has done useful work in Canada for the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica.

Associate subscription for membership \$5.00 per annum. Active subscription \$10.00 per annum.

E. W. Beatty, K.C., *Honorary President*; T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., F.A.S., *President*; Frederick E. Robson, *Honorary Secretary*.

### ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

THE Royal Colonial Institute, founded in 1868 to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and all other parts of the Empire, and to maintain the power and best traditions of the Empire, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882, and in 1928 changed its name to Royal Empire Society. It is situated in Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., 2.

There are now 110 Fellows resident in Jamaica. On the 24th of May, 1928, they held a dinner in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Institute, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony presiding.

*President*—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; *Chairman of the Council*—Lord Stanley of Alderley, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*—Sir George Boughey, Bart., O.B.E.; *Hon. Corresponding Secretaries in Jamaica*—Frank Cundall, Kingston; A. W. Farquharson, Kingston; Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.B.E., Montego Bay.

### MUSICAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society, the object of which is to provide all music lovers with an opportunity of hearing and enjoying the best Music, was founded in 1926. The Society meets as a rule once a month, and makes every effort to provide wide and interesting programmes of music with lectures on the various Musicians and the different periods of Music, and otherwise assists lovers of music. Anyone who is interested in Music may become a member irrespective of ability to perform. The subscription is 12/- per annum and 6/- for country members (i.e., those residing more than 10 miles from Kingston) payable half-yearly in advance. Students who are still attending school may pay an annual subscription of 6/- only and become Associate Members.

Hon. A. S. Jelf, *Patron*; Frank Cundall, *President*; Rev. J. M. Hunt, *Chairman*; S. M. A. DeSouza, *Vice-Chairman*; Easton Soutar, *Treasurer*; Edna LaMont, 24 Church Street, *Secretary*.

## DIOCESAN FESTIVAL CHOIR.

THE object of the Choir is to assist the Diocesan Music Committee in its efforts for the promotion of the cause of music, by undertaking the study and performance of such choral works as the Committee of Management may from time to time select.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Rev. H. G. Lovell, *Chairman*; W. G. Heaver, H. W. Cope, Rev. G. Clinton Hedmann, *L.th.*, Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. R. L. Reid, Rev. A. N. Thomson, W. G. Aldred, H. East Dadd, George D. Goode, T. Isaac Gregory, S. M. Kitchin, G. M. Wortley, Rev. G. E. Parr, *B.A.*, *Secretary*.

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## WOMEN TEACHERS FELLOWSHIP.

THIS Fellowship was formed in 1925 under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A., Kingston. Its aim is to form a Fellowship of Women Teachers of every Grade of School for the study of Principles and Methods of Education.

The membership consists of Teachers Past and Present and those interested in Education.

Miss A. Campbell, *B.A.*, *President*; Mrs. E. F. Passingham, *Vice-President*; *Committee*: Miss Gartshore, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss Land, Miss Morris, Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, Miss Stewart, Miss Speid, Miss C. Heath, *Hon. Treas.*; Miss Iris Johnson, *B.A.*, *Hon. Sec.*

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## JAMAICA STENOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Stenographers' Association was formed in Kingston in February, 1928. OFFICERS.—Hon. A. E. DaCosta, *Hon. President*; Miss Heath, *President*; Miss Limond, *Vice-President*; Miss Marson, *Treasurer*; Miss Nunes, *Financial Secretary*; Miss Oyes, *Recording Secretary*; Miss Marson, *General Secretary*.

*Committee*:—S. Black, Miss P. Davis, Miss Braithwaite, J. Blake, G. E. Boggis, Miss Cooper, Miss Bailey.

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## PART XVII.

### MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

#### TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica, it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arncliffe Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardwar Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

#### THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Length of line in miles—210

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	..	..	..	£3,554,658
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Particulars for the year—1926-1927

Gross Revenue	..	..	..	355,951
Gross Expenditure	..	..	..	297,961



Particulars for the year 1925-1926, *contd.*—

Net Profit	£ 51,557
Interest and Sinking Fund	189,073
Deficit	137,536
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	83.97
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	74.82

*Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.*

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for .. .. £93,932		£	£	£
Repairs and improvements .. .. 107,260				
				201,192
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879) .. .. 140,000				
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains. ..	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880) .. .. £400,000				
(“ 17 of 1884) .. .. b. 183,000				
(“ 14 of 1886) .. .. 52,000				
				635,000
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions .. £30,100	(31 Dec.)			
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock .. £28,000	½ year			
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Govt. d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Rlwy. in '98.	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
	1894-95	£80,791	£56,493	£42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company which was afterwards sold to the Government.

*Railway Returns, continued.*

	Year.	Gross Anl. Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1900-01	<i>f</i> 109,128	86,482	151,646
£1,482,085 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
£198,000	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds .. £45,000 0 0	1905-06	<i>g</i> 134,569	78,470	146,308
Chapelton Extn. .. 66,055 0 0	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
Purchase of lands, W.I. .. 18,500 0 0	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
Impt. Co. .. 18,500 0 0	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
Borrowed under Law 33 of 1919 for additional Rolling Stock .. 120,000 0 0	190-10	<i>h</i> 163,847	110,564	117,691
and under Law 5 of 1920 .. 197,000 0 0	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
Under Law 18 of 1922 for Railway Capital Works including cost of issue .. 376,360 0 0	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,807
	1912-13	181,279	95,157	117,734
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,691
	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,089
	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,905
For Railway Extension to Frankfield including cost of issue .. 189,280 0 0	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,967
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,956
	1918-19	174,014	173,399	122,366
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	138,577
	1921-22	351,557	345,136	161,413
	1922-23	342,333	306,571	159,967
	1923-24	293,398	262,635	169,017
	1924-25	274,701	254,217	185,866
	1925-26	321,814	270,277	189,093
Length of Line—210 miles	1926-27	355,951	297,961	189,198

*e.* Loan exclusive of £38,000 .. .. £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company	£6,400	
“ Government	200	£6,600
		<u>£1,455,400</u>

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906).

*f* In addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores £15,097.

*g* In addition a sum of £30,417 Os. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

*h* Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton. (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April, 1921, a further length of line of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works was opened to traffic, and on March 18th, 1925, the extension from Chapelton to Frankfield, a distance of 10 miles.

## LIVERY STABLES AND GARAGES.

The general charge for distances and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horse for a period of twenty days is at the rate of 25/ per day. The hirer can arrange before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the drivers' food is usually 2/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The average price for hire of a motor car is usually one shilling and threepence per mile paying both ways for 5 seaters, and one shilling and sixpence per mile for 7 seaters.

## KINGSTON.

Buggies—H. E. Bolton, charges as under for double buggies—

## FROM KINGSTON TO—

	£	s.
Gordon Town and back	1	10
Mona " "	0	16
King's House " ..	0	12
Hope Gardens " ..	0	14
Rock Fort " ..	0	10
Constant Spring " ..	0	14
Stony Hill " ..	1	5
Castleton " ..	3	0
Bog Walk " ..	3	0
Caymanas " ..	1	0

## FROM KINGSTON TO—

	£	s.
Spanish Town and back ..	2	0
Annotto Bay " ..	4	0
Port Antonio " ..	8	0
Morant Bay " ..	4	0
Port Maria " ..	5	0
Bath " ..	5	0
Cane River Falls " ..	2	0
Port Henderson " ..	2	0
Newcastle " ..	3	0
Port Morant " ..	5	0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 8/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8/.

## GARAGES.

Messrs. Motor Car and Supplies ..	10½ Hanover Street
General Auto Supply Co. ..	47 Orange Street
Penso's Carriage and Auto Supply Co. ..	89-92 Orange Street
E. M. Martin's Garages ..	76 Harbour Street
John Crook ..	96-100 Harbour Street
B.S.A. Agency, Ltd. ..	108 Harbour Street
G. W. Serrant ..	17, 19, 21 Luke Lane
R. W. Morton ..	Corner Church and Barry Streets
J. Sutton Brown ..	162-166 Harbour Street
Electrical Repair Shop ..	Harbour Street
Rae Bros. ..	91-93 Harbour Street
Kingston Industrial Garage ..	34-38 Church Street
H. B. Garage ..	32 Sutton Street
A. C. Garage ..	60½ East Queen Street
Co-operative Auto Service and Repair Co., Ltd. ..	60 East Queen Street
H. E. Bolton ..	34 Duke Street
Allied Motors, Ltd. ..	47 Orange Street
Rugby Service Station ..	38-44 West Street
Efficient Garage ..	136½ Orange Street
Francis Garage ..	68 West Street
Rapid Vulcanising Co. ..	82 Harbour Street
Standard Garage ..	59 Harbour Street

## KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Regulations in regard to Hackney Carriages plying for hire in the Corporate Area were made in August, 1926.

The following is a brief abstract:—

"District No. 1." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the Harbour of Kingston at the foot of Darling Street (otherwise known as Kingston Pen Road) up Darling Street to its junction with the Spanish Town Road' up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with North Street, along North Street east to its junction with South Camp Road, up South Camp Road to its junction with Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road east to its junction with Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to the Kingston Harbour.

"District No. 2." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From the junction of Spanish Town Road with North Street, up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with King Street, Smith's Village, up King Street, Smith's Village, to its junction with Greenwich Street, along Greenwich Street east to Upper Regent Street, up Upper Regent Street to Trinity Lane, along Trinity Lane north to William Street at its junction with Slipe Pen Road, up Slipe Pen Road to the Bridge over Admiral Pen Gully, then up Brentford Road to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, up Lyndhurst Road to its junction with Retirement Road, along the Retirement Road to its junction with the Halfway Tree Road, down the Halfway Tree Road to Cross Roads, from Cross Roads along the Caledonia Avenue and the Road through Up-Park Camp east to the Road in Up-Park Camp which is the northern extremity of Elletson Road, then down Elletson Road to Glenmore Road, along Glenmore Road west to South Camp Road, down South Camp Road to North Street, along North Street west to the Spanish Town Road.

"District No. 3." means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From Cross Roads up the Halfway Tree Road to Retirement Road, along Retirement Road, to its junction with Lyndhurst Road, along Lyndhurst Road to its junction with the Old Pound Road, up the Old Pound Road to its junction with Hagley Park Road and King's House Road, up King's House Road to its junction with Trafalgar Road, along Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road and down and along the Old Hope Road to Cross Roads.

"District No. 4" means the area contained within the following boundaries:—

From a point in the Old Hope Road due east of the corner of the Trafalgar Road, up the Old Hope Road to Matilda's Corner, from Matilda's Corner down the road from Papine to Halfway Tree to its junction with the Trafalgar Road, along the Trafalgar Road east to the corner thereof, and thence due east to the Old Hope Road.

"Prescribed Districts" means the aggregate area of the four Districts above described.

"Hackney Carriage" means every wheeled vehicle, whatever may be its form or construction used in standing or plying for hire in any thoroughfare or place frequented by the Public within the Prescribed Districts.

No mechanically propelled vehicle shall be licensed to ply for hire or shall so apply unless it is equipped with a sufficient self starter and at least one spare tire, two inner tubes, pump, spare electric bulbs, repair outfit and all necessary tools and appliances for effecting road repairs.

Every Driver of a Hackney Carriage while driving or operating a Hackney Carriage shall have with him his License, as a Driver and shall produce the same for examination upon demand by any Constable, passenger, hirer, or any person authorised by the Corporation.

#### *Table of Fares by Distance.*

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For every person conveyed between any two points in District No. 1. .. 6d.

For every person conveyed:

(a) between any point in District No. 1, and any point in District No. 2 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the northern boundary of District 1, or ..

(b) between any point in District No. 1, and any point not more than half a mile beyond the eastern or western boundary thereof .. 9d.

For every person conveyed between any two points in Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively .. 1/

For every person conveyed:

(a) between any point in District No. 2 and any point in District No. 1 the latter being not more than half a mile beyond the Southern boundary of District No. 2, or ..

(b) between any point in Districts 3 and 4 and any point in a neighbouring District not more than half a mile beyond the respective Northern or Southern boundaries of such districts, or .. 1/6

(c) between any point within Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively and any point beyond the Eastern and Western boundaries of the said Districts respectively and in the case of District No. 4 the Northern boundary thereof ..

For each full period of ten minutes during which the Owner or Driver is required to wait .. .. .

3d.

For every child above 1 year and under 10 years of age—half the above rates.

No charge for infants under 1 year.

*By Time.*

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

	For Mechanically propelled.	For Animal drawn.
For any time within and not exceeding half an hour	4/	2/
For any time above half an hour and not exceeding one hour	10/	5/
For every additional half hour or part of half hour after the first hour	4/	2/

If the hiring by time be within the prescribed Districts, the above fares shall be in full for the hire of the whole Hackney Carriage, and the Driver shall carry if so required the full number of persons the carriage is licensed to carry.

Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the above Tables shall be increased by one-half the respective amounts thereof.

Nothing in these Regulations shall be taken or held to hinder or prevent any Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage from contracting with a Passenger for any lower fare.

25. Every person whether the hiring be by distance or time shall be entitled to take or carry with him free of charge, luggage weighing not more than 56 lbs., and occupying not more than 12 cubic feet of space, and the Driver of the Hackney Carriage shall be entitled to be paid for the carriage of luggage in excess of the foregoing an additional sum of 6d. for each 56 lbs. or fractional part thereof.

Every mechanically propelled Hackney Carriage shall be provided with and shall use the lights, horn and other appurtenances as required by the Motor Vehicles Law, and every Animal Drawn Hackney Carriage shall be provided with two approved Lamps fixed in the sides of the vehicle. Every lamp on a Hackney Carriage shall be lighted half an hour after sunset and shall be maintained properly lighted as long as the vehicle plies for hire between sunset and sunrise.

The Driver of every Hackney Carriage when conveying a passenger or passengers shall not drive such Hackney Carriage at a less speed if animal drawn, than five miles an hour, and if mechanically propelled ten miles an hour.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS.

*In No. 1 District.*

*Stands for Animal Drawn Hackney Carriages only.*

In Church and Duke Street, between Harbour Street and Port Royal Streets in forenoon on the east side, in the afternoon on the west side	4 at each
In South Parade between King Street and West Parade on the north side	6
In King Street on both sides of the Street parallel with the Victoria Market	8 on each side.
In Tower Street between King Street and Olivier Place, on the south side	6
North Street between East Street and Johns Lane, south side	4
Victoria Avenue, east of South Camp Road, south side	8
Elletson Road, north of Victoria Avenue, east side	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	4
Drummond Street, north side	4
Port Royal Street, between Picheon Street and West Street, south side	8
Rum Lane, between Harbour Street and Tower Street, east side	6
Heywood Street between King and Orange Streets, south side	6
Barry Street, west of Railway Station, south side	15
Clovelly Road, east side	6
Highholborn Street, between East Queen and Laws Street, west side	4
Hanover Street, between Laws Street and Barry Street, west side	6
Provided that no Hackney Carriage shall stand within 50 feet of the corner of any street.	

*In No. 1 District.**Stands for Mechanically Propelled Hackney Carriages only.*

In Barry Street on the south side between Church and King Streets	8
In Tower Street on the south side between Church and King Streets	8
South Parade between King Street and Peter's Lane, south side	6
Barry Street in front of Railway Station, north side	12
Duke Street, below Port Royal Street, east side	6
Church Street, below Port Royal Street, west side	6
King Street, between Beeston and Charles Streets, east side	8
Beeston Street between East Street and Georges Lane, south side	4
South Camp Road, north of Andrews Lane, east side	6
East Street, between East Queen Street and Sutton Street, east side	6
North Street, between Orange Street and Chancery Lane, south side	4
Picheon Street, north of Harbour Street, west side	8
Duke Street, between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side	6
Provided that no self-propelled Hackney Carriage shall stand within 50 feet of the corner of any street.	

*In No. 2 District.**At Cross Roads.**Animal Drawn—*

On the Old Hope Road immediately at the Police Station on the east side	16
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*Mechanically Propelled—*

On the Retirement Road, 50 feet from Halfway Tree Road, on the north side	4
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*At Torrington Bridge.*

On the Road east of the Bridge and 50 feet from the Bridge, on the north side:—

Mechanically Propelled (4)	Animal Drawn (4)
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*At Halfway Tree.*

On the Constant Spring Road, north of the Market Gate, on the east side:—

Mechanically Propelled (3)	Animal Drawn (3)
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*At Up-Park Camp.*

On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, on the south-east side

Mechanically Propelled (2)	Animal Drawn (2)
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**ST. ANDREW.**

Busses and Taxi Cabs plying for hire, can be had at Cross Roads daily, also Motor Cars from Papine to Gordon Town.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet Electric cars at Papine when ordered. Telephonic communication may be made with H. E. Bolton at Gordon Town, Arnold Road and Duke Street, Kingston, for buggies or motor cars.

Motor Cars or buggies can be hired in all towns in the island.

**DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &c., FOR 1928-29.**

Kingston	..	..	O	Hanover	..	..	T
St. Andrew	..	..	J	Westmoreland	..	..	H
St. Thomas	..	..	X	St. Elizabeth	..	..	V
Portland	..	..	G	Manchester	..	..	R
St. Mary	..	..	L	Clarendon	..	..	M
St. Ann	..	..	S	St. Catherine	..	..	C
Trelawny	..	..	E	Port Royal	..	..	B
St. James	..	..	N				

LETTERS APPORTIONED TO EACH PARISH FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES UNDER THE MOTOR  
VEHICLE LAW.

Kingston	..	..	A	St. James	..	..	L
St. Andrew	..	..	B	Hanover	..	..	M
St. Thomas	..	..	C	Westmoreland	..	..	P
Portland	..	..	D	St. Elizabeth	..	..	S
St. Mary	..	..	E	Manchester	..	..	T
St. Ann	..	..	G	Clarendon	..	..	U
Trelawny	..	..	H	St. Catherine	..	..	X

## HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

## KINGSTON.

Myrtle Bank Hotel	..	..	United Fruit Co.
South Camp Road Hotel	..	..	Henry A. Evelyn
Earl's Court Hotel, 18 North Street	..	..	Mrs. M. Fulford
The Grenville Hotel, 112 East Street.	..	..	Miss L. Farquharson
Melrose House Hotel, 117 Duke Street	..	..	R. Watson Fraser
The Doric, 94 East Street	..	..	Mrs. R. E. Hendry
The Grange, Arnold Road	..	..	Mrs. L. M. Georges
Regent House, 12A South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson
Birnamwood, 43 South Camp Road	..	..	Mrs. D. G. Parsons
Stratheden House, 145 King Street	..	..	Mrs. L. McLean
4 Rosedale Avenue	..	..	Mrs. Latreille
49A South Camp Road,	..	..	Mrs. J. M. Aarons
106 East Street	..	..	Miss McDougal
Wetford House, 124 King Street.	..	..	Mrs. H. DuQuesney

## ST. ANDREW.

Manor House Hotel, Constant Spring	H. M. Ratty
Mona Great House Hotel, Liguanea	Mrs. M. B. Austin
Roslyn Hall Guest House, Old Hope Road	Mrs. M. Stewart
Athol, Hope Road	Miss E. A. Byndloss
Flamstead, Gordon Town	Mrs. A. E. Dicks
Green Hill, Newcastle	Miss L. Paine.

## ST. THOMAS.

Bath	..	..	Bath of St. Thomas, Miss M. Evans.
Trinity Ville	..	..	Glenrock, Dr. T. M. Bartlett

## PORTLAND.

Port Antonio	..	..	Titchfield Hotel, United Fruit Company
"	..	..	Waverly Hotel, C. V. DaCosta
"	..	..	Fort Bungalow, Mrs. C. V. Abrahams
"	..	..	DeMontevin Lodge, Mrs. D. E. Gideon
"	..	..	Titchfield Hill, Mrs. I. Wates
"	..	..	Grosett Residence, Mrs. Brice
"	..	..	Miss E. Hind
"	..	..	Glasgow Cliff, Miss E. Hind
"	..	..	Clitheroe Lodge, Misses Samuel and Delisser.

## ST. MARY.

Port Maria	..	..	Palm Beach Hotel, Mrs. S. C. Barham
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## ST. ANN.

St. Ann, (near Ocho Rios)	..	..	Shaw Park Hotel.
St. Ann, (near St. Ann's Bay)	..	..	Greenwich Park, Mrs. R. Knollys
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	Hotel Osborne, H. Stephenson
Claremont	..	..	"The Cedars," Miss E. Grace Reerie
Runaway Bay	..	..	Mount Pleasant, Mrs. Fisher
Moneague	..	..	Moneague Hotel, Ben. C. Oliphant.

## TRELAWNY.

Falmouth	..	..	Mrs. A. Steer
Warsop	..	..	Belle Vue, Mrs. Brissett
Duncans	..	..	Eldon Villa, Mrs. E. L. Strudwick.

## ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay	..	..	Ethelhart Hotel, Miss Ethel M. Hart
"	..	..	Doctor's Cave Hotel, Mrs. M. B. Ewen
"	..	..	Richmond Hill Inn, Miss Z. McLennan
"	..	..	Staffordshire Hotel, Mrs. L. A. Weatherhead.
"	..	..	Coral Cliff, Mrs. J. H. Clarke.
"	..	..	Sewell's Guest Home, Miss E. Sewell
"	..	..	Mrs. St. Aubyn—Union Street
"	..	..	36 Market Street—Mrs. H. A. Aarons
"	..	..	The Manse, Mrs. M. T. McDowell
"	..	..	Davcla Lodge—
"	..	..	Glencarryl—Mrs. Reerie
"	..	..	Inca Lodge, Mrs. C. E. Morales.

## ST. ELIZABETH.

Balaclava	..	..	Balaclava Private Hotel, Miss R. G. Roberts
"	..	..	The Woodlands, Mrs. M. Roberts
Malvern.	..	..	Malvern House, Mrs. Lawrence
Black River	..	..	Waterloo Hotel, Mrs. E. V. Levy.

## MANCHESTER.

Mandeville	..	..	Mandeville Hotel, Edwin H. Bell
"	..	..	Oakwood, Miss J. M. Evelyn
"	..	..	Bloomfiel, Mrs. G. W. Harris
"	..	..	Marshall's Pen, Mrs. E. W. Muirhead
"	..	..	Ridgemount, Mrs. Priestnal
"	..	..	Hazelrigg, Miss E. Hart
"	..	..	Newry Cottage, Miss E. R. Lewis
"	..	..	Clifton Hill, Misses K. and L. Fisher
Mile Gully	..	..	Lyn Holme, Mrs. Evelyn
Christiana	..	..	Savoy Hotel, D. P. Steers
"	..	..	Clover Lea, Miss Maud Newman
Newport	..	..	Oatlands, Mrs. Fray.

## CLARENDON.

May Pen	..	..	Tepton Lodgings, Mrs. Thompson.
"	..	..	Shelvin Hotel, Miss G. S. Smith.
Milk River	..	..	Milk River Bath, Arthur Linton
"	..	..	Ripling Banks, Mrs. Fray

## ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town.	..	..	Marble Hall Hotel, 14 Martin Street, Mrs. J. H. Stewart.
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## PART XVIII.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS.

##### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF—ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.

##### PERSONAL STAFF.

Paymaster Commander C. H. de Denne, D.S.O., (Admiral Secretary).

\* Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Kitson, (Flag Lieutenant Commander) (and as Fleet (S) and W. (T. Officer).

##### GENERAL STAFF.

Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander J. G. L. Faed. (Assistant Secretary to C. in C.)

Paymaster Lieutenant W. J. G. Proffit, (Secretary to Chief of Staff).

Paymaster Lieutenant R. K. Waters, (For duty in Admiral's Office).

Captain R. V. S. Johnstone, Royal Marines. (Staff Officer (Intelligence) Bermuda.

##### H.M.S. "DESPATCH."

Captain A. B. Cunningham, D.S.O. (and Chief of Staff).

Captain H. B. Maltby.

Commander J. Powell, D.S.O. (Fleet (N) Officer and Staff Officer (Operations).

Lieutenant-Commander R. G. France-Hayhurst, (Fleet Gunnery Officer)

Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley, (Fleet P. and R.T. Officer).

Lieutenant-Commander M. G. Saunders, (Fleet Torpedo Officer).

Lieutenant A. B. Russell.

Lieutenant J. T. Lean.

Lieutenant C. B. S. Clitherow.

Lieutenant R. J. S. Butler.

\* Engineer Commander S. H. Sims, M.V.O., (Fleet Engineer Officer).

Engineer Lieutenant P. W. Jones.

Major C. E. W. Hill, Royal Marines, (Fleet Royal Marine Officer).

Surgeon Commander H. E. R. Stephens, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., (Fleet Medical Officer)

D.P.H.

Paymaster Commander E. H. N. Kennedy, (Fleet Accountant Officer).

Paymaster Lieutenant K. L. Barrow.

Sub-Lieutenant S. A. Cuthbert.

##### H.M.S. "CAIRO."

Captain J. A. G. Troup.

\* Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Mansfield, D.S.C.

Lieutenant-Commander G. D. Belben, D.S.C., A.M. (G)

Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Storey (N)

Lieutenant P. S. Smith.

Lieutenant C. F. Walker.

Lieutenant J. W. Grant.

Lieutenant R. Sheridan-Patterson.

Engineer Commander S. Jackson, O.B.E.

Lieutenant (E) F. E. Clemitson.

Captain W. A. M. Hanson, M.C., Royal Marines.

Surgeon Commander R. A. W. Ford.

Paymaster Commander L. A. daC. Ricci

Sub-Lieutenant V. G. D. Mansell.

Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant R. A. Wright, Royal Candaian Navy.

## H.M.S. "CAPETOWN."

Captain The Honourable E. R. Drummond, M.V.O.  
 Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Douglas-Pennant, D.S.C.  
 Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Ross (N)  
 Lieutenant-Commander R. H. G. Talbot (G).  
 Lieutenant H. G. C. Stevens.  
 Lieutenant G. E. Hurry.  
 Lieutenant A. R. Pedder.  
 Engineer Commander D. J. Weeks.  
 Lieutenant (E) A. H. Gwyther.  
 Captain R. MacDonnell, Royal Marines.  
 Surgeon Commander W. H. A. Sinclair-Loutit, M.B., B.A.  
 Paymaster Commander W. S. Skinner, O.B.E..  
 Sub-Lieutenant T. B. Wardle.  
 Paymaster Midshipman J. M. Hogan.

## H.M.S. "HELIOTROPE."

Commander B. L. Johnston.  
 Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Lyle.  
 Lieutenant G. L. Bodoano (N).  
 Lieutenant R. C. M. White.  
 Surgeon Lieutenant T. A. Cochrane, M.B.

## H.M.S. "WISTARIA."

Commander F. Q. Champness.  
 Lieutenant-Commander R. F. Morice.  
 Lieutenant F. B. Morris, Royal Australian Navy (N).  
 Lieutenant A. C. Stanford.  
 Surgeon Lieutenant M. Barton.

## H.M.S. "MALABAR" (DEPOT SHIP, BERMUDA).

Captain C. A. M. Sarel, O.B.E., (also Capt. i/c H. M. Dockyard and Naval Establishments).

Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Wright.  
 Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Kitchen, (Fleet Distributing Officer).

## H.M. DOCKYARD, BERMUDA.

Lieutenant-Commander H. P. Norwood, (N) (K. H. M. and Master Attendant).  
 Lieutenant R. C. Kelly.  
 Engineer Captain J. H. Hocken.  
 Reverend D. J. Jones.  
 Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander R. E. Rampling.  
 Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander C. B. Hughes.

## R. N. HOSPITAL, BERMUDA.

Surgeon Commander J. S. Austin, M.B.  
 Surgeon Commander L. W. Gemmell.  
 Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander F. R. McCambley.

## CANADIAN SQUADRON.

- "PATRICIAN" Torpedo Boat Destroyer 1,000 tons I.H.P. 27,500.  
 Lieutenant Commander in Command, R.C.N.. (N) Ronald I. Agnew.  
 Lieutenant, R.C.N. .. F.R.W.R. Gow.  
 "PATRIOT" Torpedo Boat Destroyer, 1000 tons I.H.P. 27,000.  
 Lieutenant Commander in Command, R.C.N.. C. R. H. Taylor.  
 Lieutenant R.C.N. .. F. G. Hart.  
 "NADEN" Motor Vessel, Depot Ship at Esquimalt.  
 Commander in Command, R.C.N. .. P. W. Nelles.  
 Lieutenant Commander, R.C.N.. .. (S) G. A. Worth.  
 "STADACONA" Depot Ship, Halifax.  
 Commander in Command, R.C.N. .. V. G. Brodeur.  
 Lieutenant Commander, R.C.N. .. H. E. Reid.  
 "FESTUBERT" }  
 "YPREL3" } Minesweepers. Stationed at Halifax..  
 "THIEPVAL" }  
 "ARMENTIERES" } Minesweepers. Stationed at Esquimalt.

## MILITARY.

## COMMAND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops, Colonel-Commandant A. Mudge, C.B., C.M.G.

General Staff Officer, Major G. S. W. Rusbridger. p.s.c., The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Garrison Adjutant, Lieutenant E. A. F. [MacPherson, 2nd Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Chief Clerk, S. S. M. E. W. Castle, D.C. M., R.A.S.C.

## ATTACHED TO THE STAFF.—ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Major J. H. Thom, D.S.O., R.A.

Chief Clerk, Sgt. (A.C.) Singer, R.A.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Bissett, R.E.

Chief Clerk, Suptg. Clerk, P. R. C. Miller, R.E.

## SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT.

Officer Commanding Royal Army Service Corps, Major B. H. H. Barrett, R.A.S.C.

Chief Clerk, S.Q.M.S. F. H. Lewin, R.A.S.C.

## MEDICAL.

Senior Medical Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Aylen, D.S.O. R.A.M.C.

Deputy Assistant Director of Pathology, Major A. Dawson, R.A.M.C.

Chief Clerk, Q.M.S.A. A. J. Pilgrim, R.A.M.C.

## ORDNANCE.

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Captain F. G. Coleman, R.A.O.C.

Chief Clerk, Conductor J. J. Scully, R.A.O.C.

## PAY.

Command Paymaster, Captain G. W. Butler, R.A.P.C.

Chief Clerk, S.S.M. P. Perkins, R.A.P.C.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY, CADRE 2ND HEAVY BATTERY.

Lieutenant G. C. S. B. Cooke, Royal Artillery.

## DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Captain J. R. G. Temple, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant (D.O.) J. M. Glaysher, Royal Artillery.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

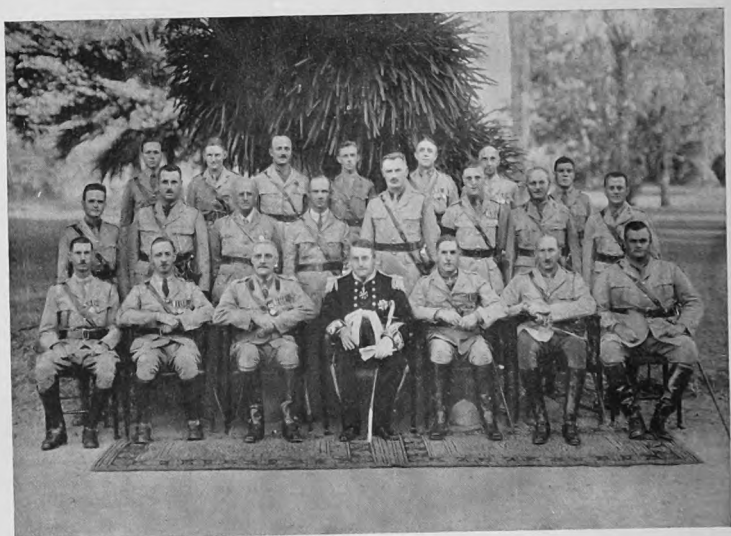
D.O.R.E., Camp and Newcastle, Captain H. A. Baker, M.C., R.E.<sup>1</sup>

O.C. 44th Coy. R.E., Officer i/c Defence, E.L., Assistant Division Officer, Port Royal,  
Lieutenant H. F. Seymour, R.E.

Asst. Division Officer, New Construction, Lieutenant K. MacKay, R.E.

Officer i/c R. E. Stores, Lieut. & Qr. Mr. E. J. Jenkins, R.E.





THE OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL FORCES



ARRIVAL OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND REGIMENT

## 2ND BATTALION THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. James, D.S.O.

## MAJORS.

Bennett, N. C., O.B.E., M.C.

## CAPTAINS.

Ritchie, A. MacD., Brevet Major.  
Greenfield, H. R. H.

Moir, R. G., D.S.O., M.C.  
Anderson, R. C. B., M.C.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Agnew-Wallace, J. A., M.C.  
Roberts, J. G.

Macalpine, Downie R.  
Macpherson, E. A. F.

Dewar-Durie, R. V.

## 2ND LIEUTENANTS.

Dunlop, A.  
Younger, O. B.  
Church, J. C.  
Bramwell, G. S. B.

Adjutant—Lieutenant J. G.  
Roberts.  
Quartermaster—Lieutenant and  
Qr. Mr. S. McKay, M.C.

R.S.M., G. Weir.

## ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer i/c Barracks, Captain C. E. Davis.

Officer i/c Land and Water Transport and Supplies, Captain A. L. Taylor.

## ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Officer Commanding Military Hospital and No. 29 Company, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Aylen, D.S.O.

Medical Officer in charge Effective Troops, Up-Park Camp, Medical Officer, i/c Officers and Families, Captain G. G. Drummond.

Officer Commanding, Reception Station, Newcastle, Major W. Egan, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Officer Commanding, Reception Station, Port Royal, Major E. W. M. Paine.

Sergeant Major 29 Company, S.M. F. G. Summers.

## ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Ordnance Executive Officer and Lieutenant E. E. Gray.

## ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.

Captain J. A. Bedford.

## ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Officer i/c Records, West India Regiment and British West Indies Regiment, The Command Paymaster, Up-Park Camp.

## STAFF OFFICER, LOCAL FORCES.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) A. R. Ford, R. Sussex R.

## LOCAL FORCES.

## MILITIA HISTORY.

THE Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch," which appears as preface to the first edition of "The Laws of Jamaica" published in London in 1684, occurs the following account:—

"The Militia in this Island is better Armed, and much better disciplined than in England and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding forts, especially in Port Royal, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governor, as Captain-General, according to His Majesties powers and the Act of Militia. There's eight regiments in the eight provinces, and a troop of horse in every province that makes one regiment. At Port Royal is a Captain of the Castle (and three Honorary Captains of Forts) and twelve gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in the Island; these lodge in the Castle and forts, and take a constant care of the guns, arms, ammunition, &c. In Port Royal is a castle and four forts, wherein are mounted 145 guns."

In the 18th and early 19th centuries the organization was more or less feudal, and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172 of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county, and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks, and 260 horse. They were, however, shortly afterwards disbanded, and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879, a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognized as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

## JAMAICA LOCAL FORCES.

Honorary Colonel, H. E. Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G.; Honorary Major, F. R. Ward.

## HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Staff Officer Local Forces, Captain A. R. Ford, (Royal Sussex Regiment).  
Medical Officer, Captain C. R. Edwards.  
Chaplain, Canon J. L. Ramson.  
Captain, O. L. Watson, President Regtl. Institutes.

## JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Major H. A. Melville	2nd Lieutenant R. Lindo
Captain F. G. Pawsey	Lieut. J. M. Clark

## SUPERNUMERARY.

Major A. A. Simms  
 Captain A. G. Curphey

## JAMAICA ENGINEER CORPS.

Major D. N. Barr	Lieutenant A. A. McInnes
Captain V. P. C. Sutton	2nd Lieutenant J. V. Neish

## KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. L. G. Hudson-Heaven	2nd Lieutenant N. A. Crosswell
Lieutenant H. R. Bryant	2nd Lieutenant A. Taylor

## SUPERNUMERARY.

Major F. L. Patterson

Jamaica Military (Late West India Regiment) Band, Lieutenant F. A. Bradley, L.R.A.M., Director of Music.

## KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enroll the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

## RESERVE LIST JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Rank.	Name.	Parish of Residence.	Date placed on Reserved List.	Previous service in Volunteer Force.
Major	Malcolm, Maurice	Kingston & Hanover	24th Feb., 1917	Captain, 29th Aug., 1914
Captain	Ewen, Hon. Guy Seymour	Trelawny	do	—
Lieutenant	Pratt, Edward C.	St. Ann	do	Corpl. in Corps
do	Shekell, H. C.	St. James	3rd July, 1917	—
Captain	McPhail, John	St. Catherine	1st April, 1922	Captain, 1st Nov., 1919
do	Rutty, Ronald C.	St. James	do	Captain, 9th Sept., 1920
Lieutenant	Dennison, T. E.	St. Ann	20th Dec., 1922	Lieut., 1st Nov., 1919.



## JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT.

Rank.	Name.	Date of present rank in the Reserve.
Major	.. Plant, W. H.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Coke-Kerr, W., M.B.E.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Cargill, J. H., M.B.E.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Cox, G. S., M.C.	.. 6th April, 1921
Captain	.. McCrea, J. E.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Feurtado, D. L.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Levy, L.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Jones, E. A., Rev.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Soares, A. R.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Dunnett, A. F.	.. 3rd July, 1917
do	.. Scholefield, W.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Hart, E.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Young, J. G.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Dunn, H. H.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Tennant, M. P.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Marley, R.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Carder, P. L.	.. 6th April, 1921
do	.. Tolmie, D.	.. 6th April, 1921
do	.. King, J. O'R.	.. 6th April, 1921
Lieutenant	.. McCormack, K.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Clemetson, C. L.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Tennant, H. G.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Cook, A.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Fraser, W. M.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Rose, A. S.	.. 5th May, 1917
do	.. Preston, L. A.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Brandon, C. S.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Josephs, H.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Tapley, J.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Gunter, G. C.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Delgado, D. A.	.. 6th April, 1921
Surgeon Captain	.. Gideon, E. deM.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Peck, J. H.	.. 24th February, 1917
do	.. Robertson, O. D. F.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Levy, C. I.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Ross, G. H. K.	.. 20th April, 1919
do	.. Joslen, H.	.. 6th April, 1921
do	.. Meyers, A. E.	.. 6th April, 1921
do	.. Hargreaves, G.	.. 6th April, 1921
do	.. Anderson, A. A.	.. 25th May, 1921
do	.. Paddyfoot, J. A.	.. 25th May, 1921
do	.. Cameron, J. J.	.. 25th May, 1921
do	.. Barnes, J. A.	.. 25th May, 1921
Surgeon Lieutenant	.. Myers, A. A.	.. 25th May, 1921

## Reserve of Officers not Specially Appointed to Units.

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Lieutenant Col. ..	Harrison, Leslie Girvan	20th April, 1919	Jamaica Corps of Scouts
Captain ..	Downer, Lindsay P. ..	"	
Captain	Mansell, Walter B. ..	"	
Lieutenant	Copp, S. ..	"	
2nd Lieutenant	DeLisser, S. P. ..	"	
do	Kerr-Jarrett, F. M. ..	"	
do	Keiffer, F. J. ..	1st Dec., 1918.	
do	Crooks, K. E. L. ..	"	
do	Abendana, K. V. ..	"	
do	DeFonseca, F. L. ..	"	
do	Shilletto, C. H. ..	"	
do	Smythe, C. C. ..	"	
do	Orgill, F. C. ..	"	
do	Leach, P. V. ..	"	
do	Rennie, J. A. ..	"	
do	Henderson, C. D. V. ..	"	
do	Ferguson, F. V. ..	"	
do	Streadwick, R. D. St. G.	"	
do	Edmonds, F. S. ..	"	
do	Muirhead, F. A. ..	"	
do	Swaby, E. E. ..	"	
do	Rudolph, V. I. S. ..	"	
do	Rudolph, O. L. ..	"	
do	Lee, A. V. J. ..	"	
do	Lyons, Allan V. ..	17th Nov., 1917	
do	Sharpe, T. H. ..	23rd Sept., 1919	

IN the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Domiciled in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

## WEST INDIA MILITARY BATTLE HONOURS.

THE following Battle Honours have been awarded to the 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment:—

"Palestine 1918,"	"East Africa 1916-18."
"Cameroons 1915-16"	
and to the British West Indies Regiment:—	
"Messines, 1917"	"EGYPT, 1916-17"
"YPRES, 1917"	"GAZA"
"Polygon Wood"	"El Mughar"
"Broodseinde"	"Nebi Samwil"
"Poelcappelle"	"JERUSALEM"
"PASSCHENDAELE"	"Jaffa"
"PURSUIT TO MONS"	"Megiddo"
"FRANCE AND FLANDERS, 1916-18"	"NARLUS"
"ITALY, 1918"	"PALESTINE," 1917-18"
	"Rumani"

(Those Honours printed in capitals have been selected to be borne on the Colours or Appointments of the Regiment.)

## CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE.

1927-28.

*Expenditure from the Vote:—*

			£	s.	d.
Pensions, Grants and Treatment	..	..	271	3	7
Boots for Pensioners	..	..	85	0	0
Rio Grande Settlement	..	..	40	0	0
Land Loan Expenses	..	..	225	6	1
Contingencies and Stationery	..	..	23	4	0
Secretary and Clerical Assistance	..	..	503	17	0
			<hr/>		
			£1,148	10	8

*Land Loans Department*—During the year the Government decided to take action to recover possession under the terms of the Mortgage to the Colonial Secretary, of the lands belonging to borrowers who had failed to fulfil their agreements and 99 cases of loans made through the Central Supplementary Allowances Committee were placed in the hands of the Crown Solicitor.

These actions are now proceeding and similar proceedings are to be taken against the defaulting borrowers who obtained loans through the Agricultural Loan Banks.

*Rio Grande Settlement*—Free titles to their allotments have been granted to three of the ex-soldiers who have fulfilled their agreements to cultivate, and twenty-one are now in possession of 5 acre allotments.

## CONTINGENT SUFFERERS FUND.

*Statement of Income and Expenditure from 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928.*

<i>Securities.</i>				<i>Interest earned.</i>			
				£	s.	d.	
3,500	British War Loan at 5%	..	..	175	0	0	
500	Jamaica Government Inscribed Stock	at 5%	..	25	0	0	
3,700	" " " " "	at 4½%	..	166	10	0	
1,000	" " " " "	at 4½%	..	22	10	0	(6 ms. Int.)
<hr/>				<hr/>			
8,700	Total	..	..	389	0	0	
<hr/>							
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Grants-in-aid to ex-soldiers and dependants				123	17	0	
Grants to children sent out from Rio Cobre Home				132	11	10	
Sundry other charges				37	5	5	
Balance in hand				95	5	9	
				<hr/>			
				£389	0	0	

## COMMITTEE.

Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, M.D., S.M.O., *President*; H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., W. Baggett Gray, D. N. Barr. *Secretary*—Colonel A. H. Pinnock.

During the year the resignation of Mr. William Wilson, O.B.E., Mr. John Tapley, Mr. Michael deCordova and Dr. D. J. Williams, were accepted by His Excellency the Governor.

RIO COBRE HOME.

*For the children of War Contingent men.*

In response to representations that the children of men who had joined the various war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May, 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted. Mr. Frank Isaacs undertook the charge of the Home.

The benefits of home training have been extended to children other than those of B. W. I. R. men on payment of the cost of their maintenance.

Children of school age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town, and the children assist generally in the domestic work of the institution and in keeping the grounds clean and tidy.

On 31st Dec., 1926, there were 63 children including 26, maintained by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, remaining in the Home of various ages from 5 years to 13 years of age. Suitable situations were found for those who had reached the latter age.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

J. V. Leach, R.M., *Chairman*; Geo. McGrath, Hon. J. T. Cawley, Rev. A. Cresser, Rev. W. A. Tucker, Father Wennerburgh, S.J., W. N. Meeks, Hon. J. H. McPhail, Rev. Canon E. S. Harrison, Rev. C. Murphy, S.J.

JAMAICA OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in December, 1922, are (a) To afford Ex-Service Men of His Majesty's Forces resident in Jamaica, support, both financial and otherwise, and to render them such assistance as the Association shall deem fit; (b) To acquire, hold, use and deal with such property, real and personal, and in such manner as may appear necessary or desirable for the benefit of the Members of the Association; (c) Generally to watch over and protect the interest of all Ex-Service men of H. M. Forces in Jamaica, and to promote their moral and industrial welfare. The Association is strictly non-political.

*Hon. President*—Hon. Brevet Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Major G. S. Cox, M.C., B. Edwards; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. C. Mercier; *Hon. Secretary*—L. O. Gabay. *Office*—109 Water Lane, Kingston.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION, WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

THE Association which was formed in November, 1924, is affiliated with the Local Forces. Its objects are, (1) To assist deserving ex-soldiers to obtain employment; (2) To ensure that all Veterans of the Regiment are cared for in their declining years; (3) The care of the Widows and families of Reservists in time of War; (4) To endeavour to assist as far as possible Members of the Association, who may be in great difficulty and distress; (5) To recommend the Regiment to any respectable lads to join; (6) To circulate information about the Regiment among the Members of the Association; (7) To have an annual reunion Church Parade of Members of the Association.

*Secretary*.—F. Green, 10 Norfolk Lane, Franklin Town.

## PART XIX

### MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

#### NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

##### I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the Colonies except in those Dominions which do not adopt Part II. of the undermentioned set.

##### *The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914.*

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom the following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India, and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor—

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say, for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

By Law 26 of 1922, persons landing or embarking at any place in the Island are to be in possession of a valid Passport or Permit issued not more than two years previously; any Alien coming to the Island must have Passport, or Permit visé by the British Consul or Vice-Consul in the Country from which he embarks.

## REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE PASSPORT LAW, 1925.

*Made by the Governor in Privy Council.*

### APPLICATION FOR BRITISH PASSPORT.

1. Applications for Passports must be made on the approved Form (A) which can be obtained from the Passport Office, Kingston, in time to reach that Office at least three days before the Passport is required. A fee of 7/6 will be payable for each Passport and this sum must accompany the application.

2. Applicants are required to call at the Passport Office, Kingston, to receive their Passports. Passports will be issued between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.) The Passport Office is closed on Sundays and Public Holidays. Passports may be obtained by special request through the Post if a Postal Order for 7/6 (which must be "crossed" and made payable to the Passport Officer) is forwarded in a stamped envelope with the application. Cheques, Treasury or Bank Notes, or Postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

3. Passports will be granted to:—

- (a) Natural-born British Subjects;
- (b) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India;
- (c) British Subjects other than by birth or naturalization, for example, British subjects by Annexation of territory, or British Mandated or Protected States. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports will be granted:—

- (1) In the case of Natural-born British Subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorised by the Governor to make such Declarations. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence must also be produced if required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their Declarations verified by their Commanding Officer.
- (2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian, on the approved Form (B) to be obtained from the Passport Office
- (3) In the case of Naturalized British Subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the

Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make such Declarations. **British** subjects by naturalization will be described as such in the **Passport, which will** be issued, subject to the necessary qualifications.

5. Two small unmounted duplicate photographs of the applicant for a **Passport (and wife, if to be included in the Passport)** must be forwarded with the application, **one of which must be certified on the back by the recommender as follows:—**

I certify this to be a true photograph of

Mr.

Mrs.....

Miss

Signature and qualification of recommender.

Date.....

6. Passports will not be issued to persons who are not resident in the Colony. **Such** persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. **Passports must not** be sent out of the Island by Post.

8. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire will also be available for **travelling** to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including **Palestine or Mesopotamia**, for which countries the Passport must be specially endorsed.

#### PERMITS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS.

15. Permits will be granted to Foreign Nationals to leave the Colony, upon **production** of a Declaration by the applicant on the authorized form (F) which can be obtained from the Passport Office. The Declaration must be verified by the **Passport and Permit** Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, **Collector of Taxes** or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4. Two small unmounted photographs will also be required, one of which must be certified on the back by the verifier as in Regulation 5. A fee of 7/6 will be charged for each Permit.

#### FEEs.

16. The following fees will also be payable for the services and facilities specified:—

	s.	d.	
Removal of Restrictions on a Passport .. .. .	2	0	
Amendments to Passports (adding names of wife and/or children and change of names) .. .. .	2	0	
Visa of Passports of Foreign Nationals .. .. .			The equivalent in British currency to the charge for visas on British Passports by the Authorities of Country of which the applicant is a citizen.
	£	s.	d.
Special permission granted to alien to land in Colony under Section 3 (b) of Law 12 of 1925 .. .. .	2	0	0
Visa of affidavits issued to British born wives of United States citizens and accepted in lieu of Passports .. .. .			
			The ordinary fee charged to U.S. citizens i.e., \$10.00 or \$1.00 for transit visa.

#### " PERMITS. "

Under the Emigrants Protection Law, Law 41 of 1924, a permit is required by **all persons** proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

1. It shall be lawful for a permit officer forthwith to grant a permit to the applicant if he establishes to the satisfaction of the permit officer:—

- (a) that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or,
- (b) that being a native of or domiciled in this Island he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this colony or that he has deposited the sum of one pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such note, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent, such agent has paid into the Treasury the sum of one pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned.

2. If an applicant for a permit, who has deposited the sum of one pound and five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of one pound and five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall, on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of one pound and five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of the sum of one pound and five shillings, shall, on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.

2. No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such persons and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

4. Any such contract shall, inter alia, provide:—

- (a) that the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the emigrant, or otherwise obtain from him repayment of the sum of one pound and five shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting agent under
- (b) the terms of this Law;
- (c) that the contract shall be cognizable before and enforceable in the Courts of this Island, or at the place of employment, at the option of the emigrant; and
- (d) that no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this sub-section of this Law.

5. Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for one week from the granting thereof.

6. The Governor in Privy Council may, as to any proclaimed place other than the Republic of Panama, from time to time fix and determine such sum in lieu of the sum of one pound and five shillings mentioned in the immediately preceding section as he may deem sufficient to remove all risk of an emigrant to such proclaimed place having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this colony. Any sum so fixed shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and thereupon, as to such proclaimed place the sum so fixed shall be the sum to be deposited as in the immediately preceding section mentioned.

Law 36 of 1919 places certain restrictions on Immigration and provides for the removal from the Island of prohibited Immigrants. It repeals Law 25 of 1905.

## LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic.,



cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

The Register of Patents registered is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for each search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each hour of search or part thereof.

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### LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE Register of Companies registered under the Trading Companies Laws of Jamaica is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

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### SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the island any name, title or addition implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence of character, and either is a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such term of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1903 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standard, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least

twenty-one years of age and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing:—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to repay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain .. .. .	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain .. .. .	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain .. .. .	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram .. .. .	0 16 0
For every additional lot .. .. .	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot .. .. .	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres .. .. .	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten acres .. .. .	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty acres .. .. .	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty acres .. .. .	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above .. .. .	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of .. .. .	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above .. .. .	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp .. .. .	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service .. .. .	0 1 6
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed .. .. .	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another surveyor to run a line, when surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted .. .. .	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem .. .. .	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour .. .. .	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

## LAND SURVEYORS.

Ambrose Hearne, Trinity Ville.  
 William Raglan Phillips, Kingston.  
 William Sylvester Dunn, Tropa.  
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town.  
 Charles Nicholas Heming, Claremont.  
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.  
 Robt. Jas. Miller, Cross Roads.  
 Egerton Eustace Rickard, Kingston.  
 Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen  
 Thos. Robt. Bent Vermont, Lodge.  
 Alexander Russell Dunn.  
 Edward George Reid, Green Island.  
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River.  
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Kingston.  
 Alexr. Geo. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse  
 Septimus Haward Whittingham, Cambridge  
 Wm. Anthony Baker, F.R.G.S., F.S.I.,  
 Kingston.\*  
 Alex. Geo. McCatty, Mandeville.  
 Henry Dunbar Rogers, Kingston.\*  
 Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay.  
 Wm. Aug. Carpenter, Kingston.  
 Robt. Stafford Tyndale-Biscoe, P.A.S.I.,  
 Spur Tree.

Harold Walker Bowker, F.R.G.S., P.A.S.I.,  
 Kingston.\*  
 Josiah Monk Fletcher, Mandeville.\*  
 Henry Jocelyn Dignum, (off the Island).  
 Ralph Etwall Rickman, F.S.I., May Pen.  
 Jos. Holmes Lee Dodd, Cross Keys.  
 Percy Lyons Abrahams, F.S.I., Kingston.  
 Harold Arthur Melville, Halfway Tree.  
 Turner Langbridge Pearson, Morant Bay.\*  
 Hugh Michael Willoughby, Mont-go Bay.  
 Herbert Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio.  
 Chas. Victor Abrahams, Port Antonio.  
 Geffrard Wellesley Bourke, F.S.I., Kingston.  
 William John Connolly, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,  
 Montego Bay.\*  
 Edward Dimond Fort, Kingston.\*  
 John Sewell Tyndale-Biscoe, Cross  
 Keys.  
 Thos. Colin Martin (off the Island)  
 Christopher Albert Adams, Halfway Tree\*  
 Herbert Fitzalbert D'Aguiar, Cross  
 Roads.  
 Dudley Keith Byles, Kingston.  
 Aubrey Helwig.

\* In Government Service, or employed by Parochial Boards.

## PETROLEUM, CALCIUM CARBIDE, GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

RULES regarding Petroleum, Calcium Carbide, Gunpowder and Explosives are given in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1925.

## BIRDS, FISH AND MAMMAL PROTECTION.

*Birds*—The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1914, repealed, previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

## FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2 as amended).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo Borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco Columbarius*); Larga Potoo, (*Nyctibius Jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus Jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial, (*Ictern vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhulagra anoxantha*); Banana Bird, (*Icterus Leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhuphonia Jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosiptila*

ruficallis); Jamaican Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flaveola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler, (*Dendroeca Pharetra*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet, (*Vireo M destus*); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Laetes Osburni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus Jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus aurantius*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus Hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euclysea*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pœcilonia*); Sclater's Fly-snapper, (*Elainea fallax*); Cotta Fly-snapper, (*Myiopsis cotta*); Buff-winged Flat-bill, (*Blacicus pallidus*); Black Becard, (*Platysaris niger*); Barred Wood-pecker, (*Centurus radiolatus*); Old man Bird or Hunter, (*Hyetornis pluvialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera Vetula*); Mango Humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (*Aithurus polytmus*); Vervain Humming-bird, (*Melisuga minima*); Palm Swift, (*Cypselus phoenicobius*); Long-nostrilled Night Jar, (*Siphonorhis americanus*); Jamaica Tody, (*Todus veridus*); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis agilis*); Jamaican Macaw, (*Ara Gossii*); Barbados Blackbird, (*Crotophaga Ani*); American Barn-owl, (*Strix Pratincola*); Lettered Owl, (*Asio Grammicus*); West Indian Osprey, (*Pandion haliaetus*); Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*) Louisiana Egret (*Ardea ludoviciana*); Little Blue Egret, (*Ardea cœrulea*); Green-gaulin, (*Butorides virescens*); Yellow-crowned Night-heron, (*Nycticorax violaceus*); Cayenne Tern, (*Sterna maxima*) American Lesser Tern (*Sterna antillarum*); Great Sooty Tern, (*Sterna fuliginosa*); Black Tern, (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (*Oestralata jamaicensis*); White-winged Grebe, (*Podiceps dominicus*); Pied-billed Grebe, (*Podilymbus podiceps*); Blue Dove, (*Geotrygon cristata*); Partridge Dove, (*Geotrygon montana*).

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures, enumerated in the second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3) as amended.

##### CLOSE SEASON.

Ground Doves or Groo-groo-doves—1st March to 15th August.

Coots—1st March to 25th July.

Beadoves—1st March to 11th August.

Whitewings or Lapwings—1st March to 11th August.

Baldpates—1st March to 11th August save in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, where the close season shall be from 1st March to 31st July.

Blue Pigeons—1st March to 25th July, save in the parish of St. Elizabeth where the close season shall be from 1st March to 15th July.

Ringtail Pigeons—1st March to 25th July.

Whitebelly—1st March to 31st August.

Petcharies—1st March to 31st August.

Wild Guinea-fowls—1st March to 30th September.

Quail—1st March to 30th September.

Farrakeets—1st March to 11th August.

Yellow-bellied Parrots—1st March to 11th August.

Sea Turtle—1st April to 31st October.

Oysters—1st May to 21st August.

Sub-section 2 of Section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable.

**Fish**—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1883, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used. Land turtle are not protected.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

**Mammals.** On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914, declared that Coney should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Coney shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

### THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

**THE Blue Mountain Peak**—an altitude of 7,388 feet, the highest point in the British West Indies, was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback or on foot.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured. Buggies *must* be ordered in advance from Bolton's stables, Gordon Town, or his Duke Street Office. Another way of doing the trip is to go by automobile from Kingston to Mavis Bank, via Gordon Town, a distance of about 17 miles and the remainder of the journey—about 12 or 13 by horse or mule—in all about 30 miles from Kingston. There is a small hut erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Tourist Bureau of the Tourist Trade Development Board, 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

### THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

**ABOUT** the year 1825, some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted cocoanut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors. The coconut trees have all died and now extinct.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October, of that year Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop, formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the southeast of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer, turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the

South coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays are leased to the Jacobs' Commercial and Shipping Agency, Ltd., Kingston.

### PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

INSTRUCTIONS to Captains of vessels particularly when there is no doctor on board to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever, are given in the Handbook for 1925.

### ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

#### *Schedule of Fees for Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.*

##### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country ..	1	11	6
“ “ For a contested Election, Kingston ..	21	0	0
“ “ For a contested Election, Country ..	15	15	0
Presiding Officers, Kingston .. ..	4	4	0
“ “ Country .. ..	4	4	0
Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston .. ..	4	4	0
“ “ Country .. ..	4	4	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

##### PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—			
For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country ..	1	11	6
“ “ Port Royal ..	1	11	6
For a contested Election, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation ..	40	0	0
“ “ Port Royal (including duties of Presiding Officers) ..	5	0	0
“ “ Country .. ..	15	15	0
Presiding Officers:—			
Kingston .. ..	4	4	0
Country .. ..	4	4	0
Presiding Officer when acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of ..	5	5	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston .. ..	3	3	0
“ “ Country .. ..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

##### PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

##### *For an Uncontested Election.*

Returning Officer:—			
Receiving Nominations and declaring Election ..	1	11	6

*For a Contested Bye-Election.*

		£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation	..	12	12	0
“Country	..	5	5	0
Presiding Officers—Kingston	..	3	3	0
“Country	..	3	3	0
Clerk to Returning Officer—Kingston	..	3	3	0
“Country	..	1	1	0

N.B. The above fees are for all work in connection with the election.

## TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

*For Legislative Council and Parochial Elections (including bye-elections).*

	Kingston.	Country.
uncontested elections	Nil.	Nil.
contested elections		
Returning Officers—		
(a) For Motor car or bus hire		
arranging for polling stations		
beforehand	£1 5 0	Not exceeding 1/3 per
	(fixed)	mile, or if a Govern-
		ment officer receiving
		a travelling allowance
		under 2 (e) of the Tra-
		velling and Subsistence
		Regulations, the regu-
		lation rate.
(b) For motor car or bus hire on day		
of election	2 0 0	ditto
	(fixed)	

*Presiding Officers and Clerks to Returning Officers—*

For motor car or bus hire on day of election only	0 5 0	ditto
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No Subsistence Allowance will be allowed unless overnight expenses are incurred with the previous knowledge and consent of the Colonial Secretary, when rates in accordance with the Travelling and Subsistence Regulations will be paid.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers.

## VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884 can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

NOTE:—The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one office at any one election.

Approved by the Acting Governor in Privy Council on the 11th day of August, 1925.

## DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

*St. Andrew*—Stony Hill, Lawrence Tavern, Red Hills, Cross Roads, Bull Bay, Gordon Town, Halfway Tree, Mount James, Mavis Bank.

*St. Thomas*—Easington, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Golden Grove, Cedar Valley, Bath, Port Morant, Seaforth, Hagley Gap, Morant Bay.

*Portland*—Moore Town, Fellowship. St. Margaret's Bay, Castle, Manchioneal, Hope Bay, Swift River, Buff Bay, Skibo, Wakefield.

*St. Mary*—Annotto Bay, Richmond, Gayle, Oracabessa, Islington, Windsor Castle, Enfield, Belfield, Retreat, Castleton.

*St. Ann*—Brown's Town, Moneague, Cave Valley, Claremont, Ocho Rios, Bensonton, Gibraltar, Dry Harbour, Watt Town, Bamboo, Blackstonedged, Charlton, Stirling, Colegate, Chalky Hill, Keith.

*Trelawny*—Stewart Town, Duncans, Deeside, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Spring Garden, Sherwood.

*St. James*—Adelphi, Spring Mount, Cambridge, Maldon, Spot Valley.

*Hanover*—Green Island, Miles Town, Sandy Bay, Cascade, Riverside, Askenish, Chester Castle, Hopewell, Alexandria.

*Westmoreland*—Little London, Negril, Morgans Bridge, Whithorn, Friendship, Bluefields, Darliston, Bethel Town (two), New Road, Kings, (White House), Hopewell.

*St. Elizabeth*—Black River, Cambridge, Giddy Hall, Ginger Hill, Ipswich, Newmarket, Springfield, Balaclava, Siloah, Maggoty, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Nain, Malvern, Portsea, Southfield, Williamsfield, Pedro Plains.

*Manchester*—Lincoln, Porus, Davyton, Christiana, Cottage, Comfort Hall, Craighead, Wigton, Pratville, Newport.

*Clarendon*—Alley, Chapelton, Frankfield, Milk River, Brixton Hill, Spaldings, Rock River, Hayes, Toll Gate, Crooked River, Aenon Town, Kellits, Thompson Town, Colonel's Ridge, Borobridge.

*St. Catherine*—Old Harbour, Linstead, Point Hill, Harker's Hall, Troja, Rio Magno, Bartons, Brown's Hall, Ewarton, Guanaboa Vale, Kensington, Above Rocks, Guys Hill, Glengoffe, Kitson Town, Mountain River, Bellas Gate.

#### LICENSING AUTHORITY.

THE Governor has, under the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 12 of Law 38 of 1927, appointed the undermentioned Justices of the Peace to be, together with the Resident Magistrate of the parish concerned, the Licensing Authority of the several parishes of the Island for the ensuing year for the purpose of dealing with applications for licenses under that Law, other than Wholesale Licenses and Occasional Licenses, and for carrying out the provisions of the Law:—

*Kingston*—The Honourable A. E. DaCosta, M.B.E.; William Wilson, O.B.E.; Leonard deCordova, Colonel A. H. Pinnock, J. M. Nethersole.

*St. Andrew*—J. C. Farquharson, Thomas Kemp, H. E. Bolton, W. J. Palmer, S. B. H. Bravo.

*St. Thomas*—Dr. F. A. Norton, H. E. Pengelley, Capt. J. Hamilton, Dr. T. M. Bartlett, R. F. Robison, Port Morant.

*Portland*—T. C. Geddes, P. B. Spence, Dr. E. D. Gideon, R. W. P. Richards, C. A. S. Hinshelwood.

*St. Mary*—J. H. Jefferson, Graham Hawkins, C. L. Clemetson, C. C. McT. Goffe, L. B. Melville.

*St. Ann*—Capt. P. Blagrove, M.C., H. C. G. Purchas, Capt. B. F. Chester, A. S. Byles, L. L. Roper.

*Trelawny*—Rev. W. S. Lea, W. H. Vickers, Dr. C. T. Dewar, J. H. Clerk, John Scott.

*St. James*—A. H. Browne, F. M. Hoyt, E. C. Parks, Fyffe Roxburgh, David Mills.

*Hanover*—Arthur Clodd, O. C. A. Donaldson, Rev. H. U. Messam, H. J. Charley, J. G. M. Robertson.

*Westmoreland*—C. M. Calder, T. B. Goodin, Dr. C. E. Harvey, R. F. Williams, R. G. Kirkham.

*St. Elizabeth*—Honourable P. W. Sangster, F. B. Bowen, Major G. L. Knowles, C. E. Isaacs, A. G. Robison.

*Manchester*—L. P. Kerr, A. F. Clark, J. B. Thursfield, Aubrey Lewis, C. G. Pengelley.

*Clarendon*—Allan Phillips, H. E. Upton, Arthur A. Lewis, Lewis Anderson, S. A. Anderson, May Pen.

*St. Catherine*—T. H. Sharp, Harold Braham, C. G. F. Robertson, D. A. Campbell, E. A. M. Stewart.

#### PRISON VISITORS BOARD.

*Chairman*—Hon. F. E. Reed, O.B.E., Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, E. B. Nethersole, Mrs. L. Allen.

#### CENSOR FOR MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

*Censor*—H. T. Thomas, 3 Geffrard Place, Kingston.

*Board of Appeal*—Inspector General, Director of Education, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.



## 1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eights*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

## Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
			} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	

## 2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

## 3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

## DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1,728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

## DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cup. ins.	nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—	—
2	Galle.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5	—	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cup. ft.	nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

## 4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

## DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	} Wool
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	} Trade

## DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760—

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

## 5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

## OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.		WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.	
60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	<i>Gold.</i>	
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour		dwt. gr.
24 Hours	= 1 Day	Double Sovereign	10 6½
7 Days	= 1 Week	Sovereign	5 3½
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month	Half Sovereign	2 13½
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month	<i>Silver.</i>	
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year	Crown	18 4 4-11
365 Days	= 1 Common Year	Half Crown	9 2 2-11
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year	Florin	7 6 6-11
In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.		Shilling	3 15 3-11
		Sixpence	19 7-11

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

## WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme ..	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th " ..	..	= .1544 "
Déctigramme	= 10th " ..	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME	.. ..	..	= 15.44 "
Decagramme	= 10 grammes ..	..	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100 " ..	..	= 1544 "
Kelogramme	= 1000 " ..	..	= 32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 " ..	..	= 321½ oz. " = 22.057 "

\* \* \* 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

## MEASURES.

*Length.*

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre ..	= .03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th " ..	= .39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th " ..	= 3.93708 "
METRE	.. ..	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres ..	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 " ..	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 " ..	= 1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 " ..	= 10936.33 yds. = 6.21382 miles

NOTE 1—Since the fraction of  $\frac{5}{8}$  is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625— $\frac{62138}{100362}$ , which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.  
5 "  
8) 200  
25 miles

*Surface.*

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the **ARE** = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare = 100th of an are = 1 square mètre =	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE .. .. =	119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares .. .. =	.2471 acres
Hectare = 100 ares .. .. =	2.471 "

*Capacity.*

[The Metric unit of capacity is the **LITRE** = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre = 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centrimètre =	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre = 100th " .. .. =	.6103 "
Décilitre = 10th " .. .. =	6.1027 "
LITRE .. .. =	61.02705 "
Décalitre = 10 litres .. .. =	610.2705 "
	{ = 2.201 gallons
Hectolitre = 100 litres .. .. =	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre = 1000 " = a cub. metre .. .. =	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre = 10000 " .. .. =	353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the *Mètre*,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the **METRIC SYSTEM**: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

## PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

THE following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property were fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1828, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.	Parish Road Rate.
—	—	—
	s. d.	s. d.
Port Royal ..	1 6	0 1
St. Thomas ..	1 5	0 9
Portland ..	2 1	0 7
St. Mary ..	1 6	0 7
St. Ann ..	1 6	0 7
Trelawny ..	1 10	0 6
St. James ..	1 9	0 9
Hanover ..	1 9	0 8
Westmoreland ..	1 5	0 7
St. Elizabeth ..	1 3	0 2
Manchester ..	1 9	—
Clarendon ..	1 9	0 6
St. Catherine ..	1 9	0 7

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	237	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	305	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Title of Paper.	Name of Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.	Founded.
The Gleaner	{ H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G. G. V. Barton N. A. Parker Hon. P. F. Lightbody	Daily	Kingston	1834
The Jamaica Mail		Tri-weekly	Kingston	1926
The Northern Weekly News		"	Montego Bay	1908
The Jamaica Gazette	The Govt. Printer	Weekly	Kingston	1845
The Police Gazette	—	"	"	about 1880
The Jamaica Times	T. S. Philipps	"	"	1898
The Herald	Hon. D. T. Wint	"	"	1922
The Saturday Review	Mrs. E. Chapman	"	"	1928
The Presbyterian	Rev. D. A. Rothnie	Monthly	"	1889
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. Wm. Head	"	"	—
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. W. F. McHale, S.J.	"	"	1896
The Standard	Rev. A. T. Bennett-Haines	"	"	1926
The Anglican	St. George's Debating Society	"	"	1927
The Wesleyan Record	Rev. R. E. R. Wade	"	"	1921
The War Cry	Staff Capt. Hodgson	—	—	—
The Messenger	Pastor C. H. Keslake	Monthly	Kingston	1909
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Rev. L. E. P. Frith	"	"	1917
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	John Barclay	"	"	1897
The Jamaica Critic	Hon. D. T. Wint	"	"	1926
The Sportsman	A. F. Thelwell	"	"	1927
The Cosmopolitan	Miss Una Marson	"	"	1928

## DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

The following account is based on the Official Report for 1926:—

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50' W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands, and just below the tropic of Cancer. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide known as the Turks Islands passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but, as no thorough survey of the group has ever been made, this figure may be below the mark.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands or cays, and a large number of islets and rocks. These islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which was said to resemble a Turkish fez.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides, respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands, separated from each other by narrow passages or channels.

**HISTORICAL.**—The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. These islands remained uninhabited, probably on account of the sterility of the soil and the scanty rainfall, until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November when the salt raking season was over. Several attempts were made by the Spaniards and the French to obtain possession of the islands. In the year 1766 the King was pleased to appoint an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, "to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants. In 1790 Colonel Alexander Murray arrived as the agent of the Crown, and in 1799 an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature which placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained until 1848 when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, the Queen granted a separate charter to the "Turks Island and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands." Under this charter the islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found burdensome in the altered circumstances caused by the fall in the price of salt, and in 1873, a petition was presented to the Queen praying for the abrogation of the charter. The islands were then annexed to Jamaica and still remain one of its dependencies. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board and Judge of the Supreme Court.

**CONSTITUTION.**—The Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner as President, 3 official members, and 4 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands take effect there. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes and has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

**CLIMATE.**—Although the islands are within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy. The severe heat in the hot months is tempered by the constant sea breezes. The temperature ranges from 60° minimum to 93° maximum. The average rainfall in the year 1926, from observations taken at nine stations throughout the islands, was 29.7 inches. The maximum precipitation was recorded at Grand Turk measuring 40.61 inches and the minimum at Blue Hills, registering 23.04 inches. The average annual rainfall, during the five years 1922-1926 amounted to 25.13 inches.

**Grand Turk.**—Grand Turk is situated on the eastern side of the Turks Islands passage, and is approximately 7 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. It is the capital, and the Commissioner resides there. The island has a population of about 1,568, of whom about four-fifths are of African descent. The only settlement is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island, where almost the entire population live. The town contains the various public offices and the prison; several stores, a market, a public library and reading room, four churches (two Anglican, one Wesleyan, and one Baptist), and Masonic and other society lodges. There is a local public telephone system connecting the public offices, business places and private residences. Vessels lie at anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The elevation of the light is 108 feet above sea-level. This light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills running almost the entire length of the island on the eastern side, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation, with stunted, hardy trees scattered here and there. The principal industry in Grand Turk is the production and export of salt, for which there is a good demand in the United States and Canada for meat packing and fish curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. 435,643 bushels of salt, valued at £9,277 were exported from Grand Turk in 1926. There are 5 salt crushing mills on the island. Automobiles and horse-drawn carriages are used as conveyances. Cricket and football are played under the management of the Athletic Club, and tennis is played on hard courts throughout the year.

**Salt Cay.**—Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. The area is about 4 square miles. The population, about 370, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living. In the year 1926, 379,358 bushels of salt, valued at £6,79; were exported from this island.

**South Caicos.**—This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Island and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The quantity of salt exported from this island in 1926, amounted to 695,816 bushels, valued at £14,041. The population of South Caicos was about 650. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (also known as East Harbour).

**East Caicos.**—This island, the north-eastern of the group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal and the production of fibre. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

**Middle Caicos.**—Separated by a narrow passage from East Caicos lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra and Conch Bar, with a total population of 796. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture including cotton growing.

**North Caicos.**—To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

**Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and Others.**—Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton was abandoned at Parrot Cay, 1925.

**Providenciales or Blue Hills.**—Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semicircle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

**West Caicos.**—West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island, which attempt was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

**Vital Statistics.**—The estimated population of the Dependency at the end of 1926 was 5,386.

The white population, numbering about 200, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians. During the year 1926, 174 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 31.5 per 1,000. During the same period 118 deaths were recorded, the death-rate being 21.4 per 1,000; 28 marriages were registered.

*Imports and Exports*.—The value of the imports during the year 1926 amounted to £48,850. The value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom was £6,791; from British Dominions, £6,742; and from foreign countries, £35,317, including £32,544, the value of imports from the United States. The imports consisted mainly of general merchandise, including food, drink and clothing. The customs import duties amounted to £3,706.

The exports were valued at £35,936. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £1,018, to British Dominions £20,550, and to foreign countries £14,368. The value of the exports to Canada was £15,728, and to the United States, £11,770. The bulk of the exports consisted of salt (coarse and fishery). £31,996 was the value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1926, and £940 the value of the re-exports.

*Finance*.—The currency consisted of British gold and silver coins and currency note issued by the local Government, but gold coins were scarce and seldom seen. The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £4,500; the notes being of the following denominations: five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound. The Government Savings Bank had 878 accounts open, with £22,621 on deposit, at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £21,321. There were no private banks doing business in the Dependency.

*Trade*.—In the year 1926 there was a balance of trade against the Dependency of £12,914, that is, the value of the imports exceeded the value of the exports by that amount. The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last three years:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.
	£	£	£
Salt .. ..	25,630	32,854	30,111
Sponges .. ..	1,647	2,408	1,937
Conchs .. ..	1,217	1,393	1,523
Turtle Shell ..	50	162	743
Cotton and Cotton Seed	904	566	290
Shark Products ..	..	20	198
Sisal .. ..	169	684	6

*Education*.—The sum of £340 was granted in 1926 to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the primary schools throughout the Dependency. There were eleven Government elementary schools supported in this manner. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 886 and the average attendance was 670. The salaries of the teachers amounted to £685.

The Secondary School at Grand Turk received a grant from the Government of £150. The average attendance at this school was 33.

During the year 1924, a Centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established at Grand Turk and examinations have been held each year since December.

*Communication*.—Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were despatched and received via New York about twice a month by the steamers of the Clyde, Columbus, Royal Netherlands West India Mail lines. There is occasional communication with Jamaica by the Elders and Fyffes Line.

The Government radio-telephone service enabled messages to be transmitted between Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Cockburn Harbour and passing ships.

The cable of the Direct West India Cable Co. Ltd., between Halifax and Bermuda and Jamaica touches at Grand Turk and connects the Dependency with other telegraphic systems of the world. The company supplies a News Bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120. In 1924, a new submarine telegraph cable was laid between Barbados and Grand Turk.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Commissioner*, His Honour H. E. Phillips, £700 and residence, and £50 Duty Allowance.  
*Judge of Supreme Court*, His Honour H. E. Phillips.

*Magistrate, Registrar and Auditor*, T. G. Southby, £500 to £600.

*Government Medical Officers*, Robert O'Reilly, £450, £30 House allowance, £50 Personal Allowance, and private practice. J. A. Boffin, £350, private practice, and residence.

*Assistant Treasurer, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank*, G. H. Frith, £300.

*Chief Clerk in Commissioner's Office*, C. G. Darrell, £187 10s.  
*Assistant Clerk*, Miss I. A. Roberts, £62 10s.  
*Inspector of Schools*, C. Earle Crawford, B.A., £30.  
*Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, Grand Turk*, R. G. Been, £150 and fees.  
*Superintendent of Public Works*, C. W. Frith, £312 10 0. Personal Allowance, £87 10s.  
*Sub-Inspector of Police*, Capt. G. H. Frith, £50.  
*Government Officer at Salt Cay*, G. N. Astwood, £175, residence and £10 boat allowance.  
*District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour*, E. G. Ewing, £275 and residence.  
*Foreign Consuls*: Dominican Republic, Carlos Franceschini; France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent; Haiti, W. S. Jones.

## LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour H. E. Phillips, *President*.  
 Hon. T. G. Southby                      Hon. B. C. Frith  
 Hon. R. O'Reilly                        Hon. H. F. Harriott  
 Hon. C. W. Frith                        Hon. A. J. M. Durham  
 Hon. J. D. Wood  
 Clerk—C. G. Darrell.

## CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The following account is based on the Annual Report of the Dependency for 1926:—

*Geographical*.—The Cayman Islands consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea, lying north-west of Jamaica, and approximately mid-way between that island and the south-west coast of Cuba. Sixty miles intervene between Grand Cayman and Little Cayman, and ten miles east of the latter is Cayman Brac. The group lies between 79.83 and 81.30 west longitude and the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude. Grand Cayman the largest of the islands, is 17 miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east and seven at the west. No part of the island is more than 50 feet above the surrounding ocean. Cayman Brac is 11 miles long by one and a quarter miles at its widest. Traversing its length from east to west is a central ridge of rock with precipitous sides, 150 feet high at the eastern end and sloping to the general level a few feet above the sea at the western end. Water-worn caverns are noticed along the entire length of this ridge, locally called the Bluff, indicating that the low land around the base, much the smaller part of the island's area, has been recently, in a geological sense, elevated above the sea. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is flat and largely a sand ridge above the surrounding ocean. There are no outlying cays or reefs. The 100 fathoms ocean depth closely encircles the islands. A basin in the ocean floor, known as Bartlett's Deep and said to be one of the deepest areas in the Caribbean, lies parallel with and south of the islands from 25 to 50 miles off shore.

*Historical*.—The islands were discovered by Columbus on the 10th May, 1503, but were not occupied by the Spaniards. They were first called Las Tortugas, on account of the number of turtle in the surrounding waters. The present name is supposed to be derived from "caiman"—alligator—this reptile being at one time numerous in the smaller islands. Settlement flowed from Jamaica in the first half of the 18th century; but many of the present inhabitants bear the surnames of British seamen wrecked either on the islands or on the neighbouring coast of Cuba who have remained domiciled in the Dependency.

*Constitution*.—In the early days of settlement public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, acting with and under the direction of a locally elected "governor." To this body elected vestrymen were subsequently added, and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Vic. chapter 31) recognising the existence of acts and resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. As provided in the Imperial Act, the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner



performs the duties of Collector-General and Treasurer, and presides in the Grand Court, where when sitting alone, he has the powers of three Justices of the Peace. The Assembly of Justices and Vestry consists of the Commissioner as President, twenty-two Justices named in a General Commission of the Peace, and twenty-seven elected Vestrymen representing the several districts. Five Justices and eight Vestrymen form a quorum. There is an appeal from the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica; and this Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of divorce.

*Geological Survey*.—In 1924, Dr. C. A. Matley, D.Sc., Government Geologist of Jamaica, visited the Dependency for the purpose of studying its geology. Apart from its scientific interest, the geology of the islands was one of local speculation, for in the previous year an oil-pro prospector, impressed by the conformation of the land in its relation with the surrounding ocean floor, had visited the islands and shown some activity in securing, prospecting and boring rights over large areas of land. Dr. Matley describes the islands as being the only projecting peaks of the submarine Cayman Ridge which extends from the Sierra Maestra Range of Cuba to the Misteriosa Bank in the direction of Honduras, with the exposed surfaces composed of a fairly hard semi-crystalline massive white limestone, a part of the white limestone formation of Jamaica, forming the central and more elevated portion of each island, and a younger calcareous formation, an outer and lower coastal platform, made up of reef-building corals, mollusca, corals, sand and marl with a hard crust due to cementation by carbonate of lime.

*Emigration and Immigration*.—Emigration of others than the sea-faring population has increased to the Central American Republics, but the total is inconsiderable and the absence temporary. There is no immigration other than the return of natives after varying terms of absence.

*Public Health and Sanitation*.—The staple food of the people consists of cassava, yams, sweet potatoes and bread-fruit, all locally grown, and the ordinary wheat and corn products by way of imports. These constitute an almost entirely starchy diet which induces mild digestive disorders.

*Vital Statistics*.—There were 190 births in 1926 (36 per thousand) and 44 deaths (8 per thousand). The population is estimated at 5,600 in 1926.

*Imports and Exports*.—The imports for the year (£42,448) are below the average of the previous five years, but, if the inflated years 1921-22 are ignored, about normal.

The exports (£11,444) are substantially above the normal average for the previous half decade, all but £2,500 being from the turtle fishery.

*Trade, Agriculture and Industry*.—The values of the imports and exports are both below the averages of the previous five years. If, however, the abnormal trade in spirits in 1923 and 1924 (of which there is now none) be disregarded, the imports are somewhat below the normal average, while the exports show an advance.

The catch of green turtle, returned as 2,500 of merchantable size, and the price obtained (£2 each), were about the average. The hawksbill fishery about 1,000 head of a value of £4,160.

The export of thatch-palm rope was £1,710 in the year under review. This small industry provides an aid to livelihood to many, who, being without a vigorous bread winner, would otherwise be unable to maintain themselves.

The following tabulation shows the variance in value of imported and exported merchandise:

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1925 ..	42,663	14,813
Average 5 years ..	56,953	11,250
1926 ..	42,448	11,444

The excess of imports over exports is balanced by the remitted wages of seamen in every part of the world, the earnings of island vessels not in the turtle fishery and the contributions to dependents here of men working ashore in the United States and in the ports of Central America.

Two cattle dips were in operation throughout the year and a third was opened in October. Four dips were operated in 1926. Material benefits in reduction of tick pest have accrued from their use.

**Shipping.**—Georgetown is a Port of Registry, having on its register 52 small sailing vessels and 9 small motor driven craft, with a total tonnage of 3,593 tons. Four vessels with a total tonnage of 76 were built in 1926.

In 1926 191 sailing vessels entered, and 194 cleared from the Dependency, the total tonnage being 34,290. Three small steamships, total tonnage 654 visited the Islands.

**Banking Facilities.**—There are no branches of banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks or branches of banks established in Jamaica, which are cashed in the shops and serve as remittances in payment for imports.

**Education.**—Nine Government primary schools were in operation throughout 1926. These, with ten private schools, had 1,144 pupils enrolled and an average daily attendance of 900. The total expenditure in the Government schools was £1,646. There are no aided schools and no secondary schools.

**Meteorological.**—Observations are taken at Georgetown only. The rainfall amounted to 63.88 inches. The heaviest rainfalls were in June (11.83 inches) and September (15.38 inches) and the largest single day's rain (September 26) was 5.08 inches. The air temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the months October to March, and 10 degrees higher in summer. No cyclonic disturbances approached the Islands in the year under review.

**Communications.**—All intercourse with the neighbouring islands, the coasts of Central America and the Gulf ports of the United States is maintained by trading schooners, some of which have motor engines as an auxiliary, and by the occasional larger vessel, steamship, cruiser or yacht. There is no community of interest between Grand Cayman and the other Islands of the Dependency, and communication with the latter is usually made through Jamaica. Roads suitable for vehicular traffic connect the more important settlements, and from these branch a system of bridle paths.

**Postal and Telephone Services.**—Foreign mails are received through Jamaica and the Isle of Pines, Cuba; and all outgoing vessels to whatever port directed are the bearers of mails.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

**Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court**—His Honour H. H. Hutchings, £500 to £600, residence and fees.

**Government Medical Officer**—G. N. Overton, £300, residence, £40 travelling allowance, £125 drug allowance.

**Clerk to Commissioner and Secretary to Board of Education**—Miss C. M. Connor, £70.

**Treasury Clerk and Assistant to Collector and Postmaster**—A. C. Pantón, £125.

**Collector of Customs and Postmaster, George Town**—R. J. Watler, £180.

**Cayman Brac**—H. W. Ratty, £180 and fees. **East End**—A. B. Connolly, fees.

**West Bay**—H. L. Ebanks, fees.

**Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac**—A. S. Ratty, £96.

**Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health**—A. E. Pantón, £100.

**Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Tidewaiter and Foreman of Works**—J. R. Watler, £150, fees and quarters.

**Clerk of Cemetery and Markets**, fees—A. E. Pantón, J.P.

**Auditors**—A. E. Pantón, £30, M. McTaggart, £30, W. T. Foster, Jnr., £6, J. S. Foster, £6.

**Postmistress, Bodden Town**—B. Connor, £25.

**Postmaster, West Bay**—H. L. Ebanks, £15.

**Postmaster, East End**—A. B. Connolly, £15.

**Registrar of Shipping**—H. H. Hutchings, fees.

**Admeasurer**—R. B. Bodden, fees.

**Lloyds Agent**—W. M. Cochran.

**Registrars of Marriages**—A. E. Pantón, J.P., fees; W. C. Watler, J.P., fees; H. W. Ratty, J.P., fees.

**Recorder of Deeds**—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.

**Government Dispensers**—

Georgetown, £20; H. W. Ratty,

Cayman Brac, £10, drug allowance, £15.

**Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown**—M. McTaggart, fees. **Prospect**—A.

Crichton, fees. **Bodden Town**—B. Connor, fees—**East End**—A. B. Connolly, fees.

**West Bay**—H. L. Ebanks, fees. **Cayman Brac**—H. W. Ratty, fees. **Northside**—

L. L. Chisholm, fees.

*Receivers of Wrecks*—No. 1 District—R. J. Watler, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Panton, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Ratty, fees.  
*Foreign Vice-Consuls*—Norway, W. M. Cochran. Honduras, E. S. Parsons.

## JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

W. Conwell Watler, H. W. Ratty, A. E. Panton, A. Crighton, William Farrington, Samuel E. Bodden, J. T. Ebanks, M. McTaggart, L. Chisholm, H. O. Merren, J. S. Foster, R. W. Foster, G. N. Overton, J. J. Griffiths, W. T. Foster, Jr., J. N. Tibbets, R. J. Watler, H. L. Ebanks, R. E. McTaggart, A. B. Connolly, A. S. Ratty.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 8½ per cent. on everything imported into the Dependency with the following extra duties on Beer, 1s. per gallon, Spirits, 9s. per gallon. Wines 3s. and Bay Rum, 6s. per gallon.

## EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1927.

## JANUARY.

The Hon. A. S. Jelf, Colonial Secretary, was made a C.M.G.

The Hon. R. Nosworthy, C.M.G., Collector General, went on leave prior to retirement from office.

A "clean up and paint up" campaign was carried on by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston and the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce in anticipation of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

A Girl Guides Rally was held at King's House (7th).

His Honour Mr. Justice deFreitas, Senior Puisne Judge left (5th), to take up his post of Chief Justice of British Guiana.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York landed from H.M.S. "Renown," at Kingston on their world tour, on the 20th.

An address of welcome from the Island was presented at the Theatre by the Governor, the Chief Justice and members of the Privy Council, the Legislative Council, the Custodes and Chairmen of the Parochial Boards; and another address from the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew.

Their Royal Highnesses then inspected school children and Boy Scouts at the Mico College, school children at Halfway Tree, and Girl Guides at King's House where, later, a Dinner and Reception took place.

On the 21st Their Royal Highnesses visited Spanish Town, and went through Bog Walk and Linstead to Moneague, thence to Annandale (the residence of the Hon. (now Sir) T. L. Roxburgh) where a reception was held, and then back to the "Renown."

On the 22nd, their Royal Highnesses visited Port Royal, then came again to Kingston, and the Duke laid the foundation Stone of the War Memorial Clock Tower at the Parish Church; they then lunched at Trafalgar the residence of the Colonel Commandant where a garden party was given. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner on board the "Renown," which sailed at daybreak on the 23rd.

## FEBRUARY.

Flower Day for Child Welfare Fund (14th).

An English Cricket Team (captained by Major the Hon. L. H. Tennyson) visited the Island.

Mr. J. M. Hickson, of the Church of England, conducted a Faith Healing Mission.

The King, at Buckingham Palace, received the Colours of the disbanded West India Regiment from its officers (20th).

Mr. A. P. Herbert, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert, visited the colony as a guest of the Jamaica Imperial Association.

The Bank of the British West Indies, Ltd. suspended payment (25th).

The "Cimboco" motor boat made her maiden trip from the Cayman Islands to Kingston (28th).

## MARCH.

Mr. Harold T. Pooley, General Secretary of the British Empire Producers Organization, visited the colony.

Major Orr, C.M.G., visited Jamaica on his way to take up the governorship of the Bahamas.

A discussion on the formation of a Direct Line to England commenced.

General Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, visited the island *en route* to Panama.

The Central Fleet, upwards of thirty vessels, of the United States visited Jamaica.

Viscount Ullswater (accompanied by Lady Ullswater) Sir John Lynn-Thomas, and the Bishop of Nassau, visited the colony.

A bridge over the Bull Bay river was opened (25th).

Jamaica Scholarships to Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture voted by the Legislature.

## APRIL.

The Rev. Henry B. Wolcott was elected member of the Legislative Council for St. Mary (13th).

The Right Rev. D. Bentley, Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, elected Bishop of Barbados (20th: Sailed May 30th)

A strike amongst cigar-makers, which had been in force for five months, ended.

## MAY.

Mr. T. D. H. Bruce, Resident Magistrate for Portland, left the island to take up the position of Solicitor-General in Kenya (2nd).

The Hon. Adrian Clark, the newly appointed Junior Puisne Judge arrived (2nd). The Hermitage Dam, designed by Messrs. Gould and Neilson, City Engineers of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, was taken over from the contractors (Messrs. Sir W. H. Armstrong Whitworth & Co. Ltd.) (4th).

A Luncheon was given by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Wilson Goode, British Trade Commissioner in the West Indies (10th).

Hurricane devastated banana plantations in and around Santa Marta—18 million fruit trees blown down (10th).

Mr. J. H. Philipps was appointed Custos of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

Bishop Parry, former Bishop of British Guiana and Archbishop of the West Indies, visited the colony.

A fire occurred in Castries, St. Lucia (14th).

Professor Ernest Starling died (3rd) while on a visit to the Island.

The Glossop Harris Co. left (21) after giving a series of dramatic performances.

Electric Light installation in Montego Bay was inaugurated (26th).

## JUNE.

Mr. Powter, Director of Railways, was made a C.B.E., and Mrs. Bourne an O.B.E. (3rd)

Mr. A. E. V. Barton arrived and assumed office as Collector-General (27th).

## JULY.

Mr. C. F. Stewart Baker, Irrigation Adviser, reported on proposed irrigation in St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and Trelawny and on the Rio Cobre Irrigation Scheme and the Clarendon Plains.

The Governor paid an official visit to the parish of Portland (8th).

Sister Madeline left the island after thirty-two years work as Head of the Deaconess Home.

The Rev. Lionel E. P. Erith arrived and took up his duties as Warden of St. Peter's (Theological) College (11th).

Mr. H. Watson Taylor was elected member of the Legislative Council for Hanover (13th).

An address and souvenir (a silver centrepiece) were presented to Sir William Morrison, on the occasion of his recent Knighthood (18th).

The Governor visited the parish of Trelawny officially.

## AUGUST.

Deaconess Marion Turner was installed Head Deaconess of the Deaconess Home, Kingston, by the Bishop of Jamaica (4th).

Major-General Sir William Beveridge visited Jamaica (23rd) *en route* to the Bahamas whither he went to advise the government on sanitary arrangements.

The Archbishop of Tyre and Sidon left (24th) after a stay of two months in Jamaica.

Articles of Association of the Jamaica Producers Association published (28th).

The Banana Crop Contract was approved by the Jamaica Producers Association, and the Jamaica Banana Producers Association was formed (31st).

## SEPTEMBER.

A Statue of Father Dupont, a replica of that destroyed by the Earthquake of 1907, was unveiled by the Governor (11th).

The Rev. Nathaniel Jacobs, the new Minister of the Jewish Community, landed (14th).

A Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Regiment arrived (26th).

The Green Howards left (27th).

## OCTOBER.

The Governor assumed the Honorary Colonelcy of the Jamaica Local Forces, and appointed the Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia (13th).

A hurricane damaged bananas in St. Mary and neighbourhood (10th).

A course of instruction to Sanitary Inspectors was held in Kingston.

Heavy rain experienced (30th).

## NOVEMBER.

Commander Dix, C.M.G., D.S.O., the newly appointed Harbour Master, arrived and took up his duties (14th).

The Hon. George Seymour Seymour elected Mayor of Kingston and St. Andrew (15th).

Much damage done by heavy rains; one span of the Dry River Bridge was washed away (22nd).

British Empire Shopping Week held (Nov. 28th—Dec. 4th).

Bill passed to encourage local industries (biscuits, cigarettes, oils, &c).

## DECEMBER.

Mr. Marcus Garvey, President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, returned to his native land from the United States, whence he had been deported (10th).

Bishop Dinand, the newly consecrated Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, arrived (12th), from America.

A portrait of Mr. A. W. Farquharson, President of the Jamaica Imperial Association, painted by Mrs. Strobel Challis, was presented to the Institute of Jamaica by admirers of Mr. Farquharson.

Major Maurice Malcolm appointed Custos of Hanover.

## LEGISLATION OF 1927.

THE following Laws were enacted during the year:—

1. A Law to enable Law Agents to act for remuneration in conveyancing and other matters.

2. A Law to make further Provision for Expenses incurred in the Extension of the Chapelton to Frankfield Railway.

3. A Law to prohibit the Photographing of Prisoners.

4. A Law to authorise the Raising of Loans in England independently of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Law, 1921, and of the Colonial Treasury Bills Law, 1922.

5. A Law to make Special Provision in regard to the Pension of Arthur Selborne Jelf,

6. A Law to Continue Certain Expiring Laws.

7. A Law Further to Amend the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Loan Law, 1923, Law 25 of 1923.

8. A Law to Suppress Obscene Publications.
9. A Law to Amend the Motor Vehicle Law, 1922, (Law 21 of 1922).
10. A Law Relating to the Carriage of Goods by Sea.
11. A Law to amend the Tariff Law, 1925, (Law 4 of 1925).
12. A Law to validate the assessment of the Local Rate (Lighting) for the town of Montego Bay for the year 1927-1928, and to authorise the collection thereof.
13. A Law to Amend Law 24 of 1924, the Pension (Special Qualification) Law, 1924.
14. A Law to Amend the Jamaica Hotels Law, 1904, (Law 15 of 1904).
15. A Law to Amend the Protection from Diseases (Plants) Law, 1925.
16. A Law further to Amend the Parochial Loans Law, 1903, (Law 20 of 1903).
17. A Law to Amend the Agricultural Produce Law, 1926, (Law 19 of 1926).
18. A Law to Amend the Parochial Boards Laws Consolidation Law, 1901.
19. A Law to Amend the Direct West India Cable Company (Further Powers) Law, 1926.
20. The Appropriation Law, 1927-1928.
21. A Law to regulate Local Forces in the Island.
22. A Law to allow and confirm certain expenditure incurred in the Financial Year 1926-27.
23. A Law to amend the Civil Service Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Law, 1904, (Law 21 of 1904).
24. A Law to amend the Basatrdy Law, 1926, (Law 12 of 1926).
25. A Law to provide for the Trial "in camera" of Cases against Children.
26. A Law further to amend the Secondary Education Law, 1914. (Law 34 of 1914).
27. A Law to amend the Quit Rents Forfeiture Law, 1896.
28. A Law to authorize the raising of a loan for the relaying of certain portions of the track of the Jamaica Government Railway.
29. A Law further to amend the Tariff Law, 1925, Law 4 of 1925.
30. A Law to regulate the Milk River Bath in the parish of Clarendon.
31. A Law to amend the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation Law, 1923. (Law 3 of 1923).
32. A Law to validate the Jury Lists for the parishes of Kingston, Saint Andrew, Clarendon, Manchester and Westmoreland for the year 1927-1928.
33. A Law to regulate Afforestation.
34. The Soap License Duty Law.
35. The Match License Duty Law.
36. The Dental Practitioners Law, 1927.
37. A Law further to amend the Motor Vehicle Law, 1922 (Law 21 of 1922), and the Motor Vehicle Amendment Law, 1927, (Law 9 of 1927).
38. A Law to regulate the sale of Spirits and the granting of Licenses in connection therewith.
39. A Law to consolidate and amend the Resident Magistrates Laws.

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### OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR, 1927.

ISRAEL MOSES ABENDANA was educated at York Castle School, in St. Ann. As a young man he joined his uncle, the Hon. D. S. Gideon, in business, and after they had traded for some time as Gideon and Nephew, the business became the United Stores. In the course of time the business was given up and he retired into private life. On the death of his uncle in 1924, he became the Senior Magistrate of Portland. He died at Port Antonio on the 29th of August.

CHARLES HALMAN BEARD was born in St. Kitts, in 1851 and was educated at the Grammar School there. He was called to the Bar of the Leeward Islands in 1875, and to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1882. He returned to the Leeward Islands and acted as Puisne Judge and Solicitor General and Attorney General on several occasions between 1886 and 1895. In 1898 he was made a Resident Magistrate in Jamaica and first sat in St. Mary. After serving in other parishes he was made a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, and on several occasions acted as Chief Justice. He retired in 1921. He was a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He died on the 1st of October in London.

**HAROLD WILMOT WHITEHORNE DAYES**, the son of James Dayes (Solicitor, who for upwards of thirty years was clerk of the Kingston District Court) was born in Kingston on the 16th of October, 1869. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Kingston. He was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of Jamaica in 1891, and subsequently entered into partnership with his father, the firm carrying on business as Dayes and Dayes. He died in Kingston on the 14th of April.

**HON. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GUY ELLIS** was born at Thames Ditton, Surrey, on the 10th of December, 1868. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at the Agricultural College at Downton where he obtained honours. After studying Veterinary Surgery in Yorkshire and a short time spent in the army he came to Jamaica to look after his father's estate of Fort George in St. Mary, and the greater part of his life was spent in Jamaica with the exception of a few years when he lived in England for family reasons. On coming to settle at Fort George he took a great interest in all agricultural matters, especially latterly in the Land Settlement Scheme in St. Mary, and in the formation of the Jamaica Producers Association. He was elected member of the Legislative Council for St. Mary in December, 1926. He died at Annotto Bay on March 13.

**MORTIMER DELVILLE FARRIER** was born in St. Andrew on the 21st of July, 1856. He was educated at Wolmer's School and the Mico Institution. In 1907 he was elected a member of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew, and in 1915 became its Vice-Chairman. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, and later of the Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew of which he was an Alderman and Deputy Mayor. At one time he was a member of the Staff of the Railway. As an auditor he earned the highest reputation and was connected with many of the leading trading companies of Kingston. He died at Kingston on the 29th of October.

**ALFRED AUGUSTUS FLEMING** studied law and was admitted to practice as a Solicitor in 1888. He sat in the Legislative Council as member for St. Catherine from 1911 to 1919. He also served as a member of the Parochial Board. He died at Spanish Town on July 5th, aged 65 years.

**DAVID HENDERSON, J.P.** was born at Glenisla, Perthshire, Scotland, on the 15th of May, 1853. He was educated in Scotland and came to Jamaica in 1876, and founded the hardware and lumber company of D. Henderson and Co., and soon became one of the leading merchants of Kingston. He was at one time a member of the Kingston Loan Board, of the Council of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Merchants Exchange and other societies and undertakings. In later life he acquired a sugar estate, Rose Hall, in St. James. He performed many acts of charity in an unostentatious manner. He died on the 17th of April, at Mandeville, where he had taken up his abode on retiring from business.

**HON. CHARLES HENRY HEWITT**, the son of John and Ann Hewitt, was born in Westmoreland and was educated at Manning's School, and then became a successful planter and penkeeper. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Parochial Board of Hanover, and was its Chairman from 1908 to 1911, in which year he was elected member for Hanover in the Legislative Council, which position he held till the day of his death to the satisfaction of his constituency. He was Justice of the Peace for Hanover and St. James. He died at his residence Round Hill in Hanover, on the 29th of May, aged 76 years.

**REV. CANON FRANCIS LOUIS KING** was born at Stony Hill, Saint Andrew, on the 30th of November, 1841. He was ordained a deacon in 1865, and a priest in 1867. He was Curate and then Rector of Blue Mountain Valley from 1866 to 1873, Rector of Stewart Town and Rio Bueno from 1873 to 1879, and was stationed at Woodford and the Grove from 1879 to 1887. He was then Rector of Snowdon from 1887 to 1922, and of Providence from 1897 to 1922. He was made a Canon in 1920. He retired from active ministration some years before his death, but he ever took a deep interest in Church matters. His advice was often sought in questions of architectural and building operations which he superintended personally in many cases. He died on the 14th of January.

**HON. CHARLES HOPE LEVY**, son of Charles Levy one of the leading merchants and planters of his time, joined his father's business in early life, and he was engaged in it until the day of his death, with his brother-in-law, the Hon. J. H. Philipps. He was for many years a member and latterly Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Thomas. From October, 1921, till his death he was Custos of the parish. He died on January 29th, and was buried at Lyssons. He was honoured, both in his mercantile and official career.

**HON. JOSEPH HENRY LEVY** was born in the parish of Manchester, on the 30th of December, 1843. After being educated at the Ridgmount School he migrated to St. Ann and entered on a commercial career. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1878, and was for upwards of thirty-two years a member of the Parochial Board, of which he was made Chairman in 1896. In 1918 he was presented with a silver bowl as a mark of appreciation of his public services to St. Ann. In 1892 he was elected to represent the joint parishes of St. Ann and St. Mary in the Legislative Council, and in 1909 he became a member of the Board of Supervision. In 1913 he served as a nominated member in the Legislative Council. In 1924 he was made a member of the Order of the British Empire, and in that year he retired from public life owing to failing health. He died at Brown's Town, St. Ann, on the 24th of September.

**THOMAS MAIR** was born on the 8th of June, 1850 at Mossgeil, Mauchlive, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was educated at Mauchlive and at Kilmarnoch. After gaining experience in land stewardry and forestry, he began Reformatory work at Paisley. He was appointed Superintendent of the Reformatory (now Industrial School) at Stony Hill in 1881, and he held the post with complete success until 1916 when he retired, having done many years valuable work in Stony Hill and the neighbourhood. He was made a Justice of the Peace for St. Andrew in 1907. He died on the 31st of December.

**REV. JOHN EBENEZER RANDALL** was born in Jamaica on the 16th July, 1874 and was educated at Jamaica College. After serving for some years in the Civil Service, he entered the Ministry of the Christian Church, and was after a short time, appointed pastor of the Duke Street Church, Kingston. He was for over thirty years Secretary and an ardent worker in the Christian Endeavour Union. He was also Secretary of the Prisoners Aid Society. In 1922 he left Jamaica and became a pastor at Morning Road Christian Church at Southport.

He died at sea in July while on a voyage to re-visit his native land.

**DR. GEORGE HERBERT KEMP ROSS** the son of the late Sir David Palmer Ross, K.C.M.G. (Surgeon General of British Guiana) and a grandson of Alexander Heslop, who had been for many years, Attorney General of Jamaica, was born on the 21st of September, 1869, at Spanish Town. He received his early education at Jamaica College (then the Jamaica High School) and afterwards at Ipswich College, England. From there he went to Fettes School, Edinburgh, and afterwards to the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. After he graduated he served under his father at Sierra Leone, and was subsequently appointed to the British Guiana Medical Service. After serving in the latter colony for about a year, he was transferred to Jamaica and joined the staff of the Kingston Public Hospital. He was appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer of the institution in 1908, and became Senior Medical Officer in 1919. He died at Camperdown, Lower St. Andrew, on the 28th of August. He was reserve back for Scotland in its Rugby Football team in 1892; and was Captain of the Jamaica Rifle team for three years in the competition for the Swettenham Inter-Colonial Cup.

**GEORGE ALEXANDER LORENZ SANFTLEBEN**, the son of Lorenz and Martha Sanftleben, was born at Lucea in May, 1857. He entered on a commercial career, and became head of the firm of L. Sanftleben and Sons, and took part in the commercial, agricultural and educational development of the parish. He became Custos of Hanover in 1902, and was at one time Chairman of the Parochial Board. He was Chairman of the Rusea Trust. He died at Lucea on the 18th of September.

**STEPHEN JAMES STREADWICK** was born at Kingston on the 20th of December, 1843. He was educated at the Colonial Academy and Masonic School, and for years followed the calling of builder. He was Justice of the Peace for St. Andrew, Consul for the Republic of Nicaragua, and Grand Master Deputy of Scottish Masons in Jamaica. He died on the 12th of September.



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## ADDENDA.

*Alterations made while the work was passing through the press.*

- Page 53 His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs now G.C.M.G.  
 Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, now Sir T. L. Roxburgh.  
 Page 88 Package Tax not now enforced.  
 Page 134 BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN DENTISTRY. APPOINTED UNDER LAW 36 OF 1927,  
 Hon. Dr. B. M. Wilson, Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Dr.  
 C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C.; Dr. S. C. DeLass, D.D.S.; Dr. F. G. Hollar, D.D.S.  
 and Dr. F. L. Aris, D.D.S.; M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.  
 Page 139 W. Shillingford, Director of Prisons.  
 Page 200 Custos of Kingston, Hon. Altamont E. daCosta.

- Page 276 JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP TO THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE  
 OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

*Adopted by the Legislative Council on the 17th April, 1928.*

1. A Scholarship of (i) \*£300 per annum tenable for three years or of (ii) \*£225 per annum tenable for four years, at the option of the holder, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; and who has resided in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;

- (b) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of the examination;
- (c) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (d) Who has written, on or before the 1st March (1st July in the year 1928) in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. With this application a certificate from a District Medical Officer must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (e) Who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, or the previous Examination of the University of Cambridge or the Responsions Examination of Oxford or who has been exempted from any one of these examinations; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to the Jamaica or to a Rhodes Scholarship or to an £80 Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year. Provided that such candidate shall have shown proficiency in Chemistry either in the School Certificate or the Higher School Certificate Examination.

In cases where candidates appear to be of equal merit, the candidate who can show proficiency in more than one branch of Natural Science will be given preference in the awarding of the Scholarship.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a Jamaica Scholarship, an £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as to fees, forms, date of entrance, etc. as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is awarded, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a Student of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and shall take a course of study leading to the Diploma of the College, or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology if the Scholarship is held for a fourth year.

He shall report himself in due course to the Principal of the College and shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Government of Trinidad, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st July in the year in which it is granted.

The scholar shall transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of the Diploma or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology and if he fails to obtain such certificate the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to Trinidad, such advance being recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

7. If a scholar who has chosen the three years course should after entering upon the Scholarship, desire to continue his studies for the fourth year, he may ask permission to do so; provided that arrangements can be made whereby the total value of the Scholarship shall not be exceeded.

8. In all cases of doubt as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

9. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council provided that no amendment shall come into force until it has been approved by Resolution of the Legislative Council and until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

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JAMAICA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Anti-Tuberculosis League was organized on February 28, 1928. The work, of the League will be the study and control of Tuberculosis in the Island. Plans have already been outlined whereby the League will assist the Tuberculosis Survey which is being conducted during 1928, through a co-operative arrangement between Government and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Director of the Survey is Dr. Eugene L. Opie, of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Opie spent several weeks in Jamaica during February and March, and will return in June. The object of the Survey is to find the incidence and character of Tuberculosis in the Colony and to determine the best methods of control.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League is at present devising methods for improving the collection of vital statistics and the reporting of early cases of consumption. Also, in assisting the Tuberculosis Survey, plans are being considered for opening a dispensary for locating early cases of the disease and for teaching such patients how they may recover.

Dr. Opie was the chief speaker at the inaugural meeting of the League. In closing his address he mentioned that "the outstanding defect in most campaigns against tuberculosis, is proceeding without adequate knowledge of the nature or frequency of the disease in a country. Without this information it is impossible to determine the method of control best adapted to local conditions. The Anti-Tuberculosis League can render invaluable aid in the Survey and, when control measures have been decided upon, the League's work will be of far reaching significance, for the control of tuberculosis is an undertaking with a high humanitarian purpose."

*President*—Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., *Honorary Secretary*—E. Glen Campbell; *Honorary Treasurer*—Dr. L. A. Crooks.

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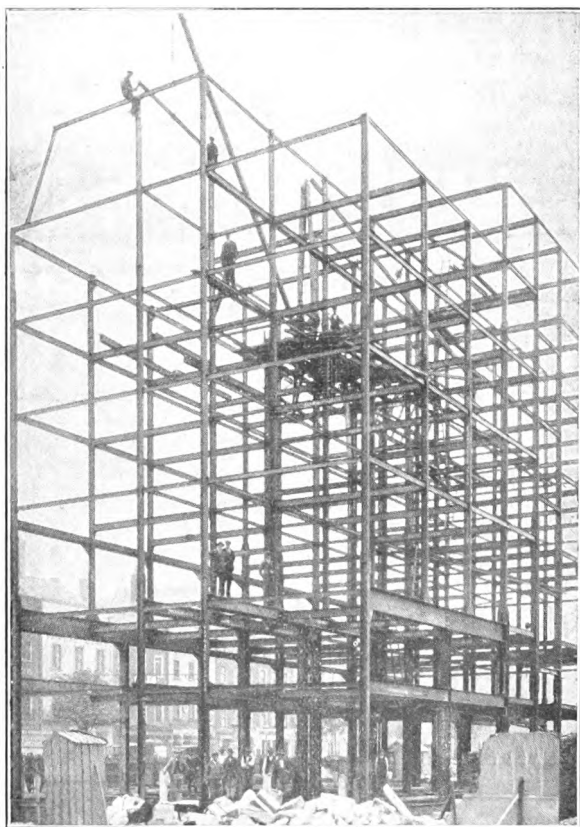
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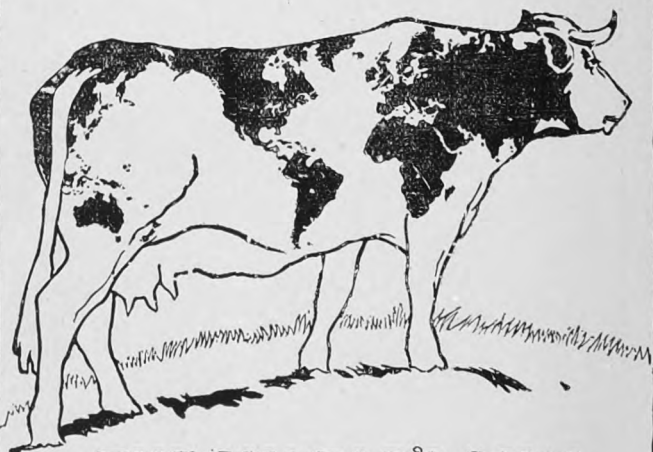
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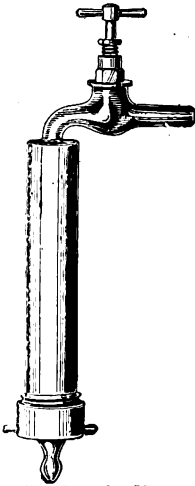
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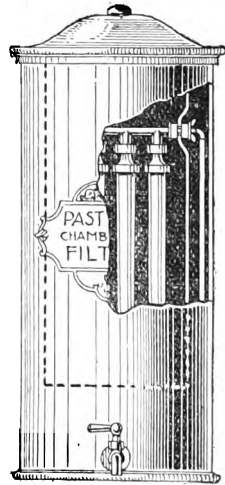
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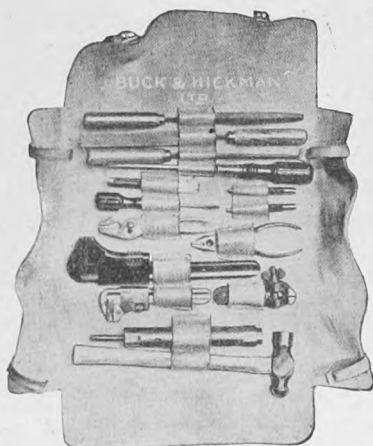
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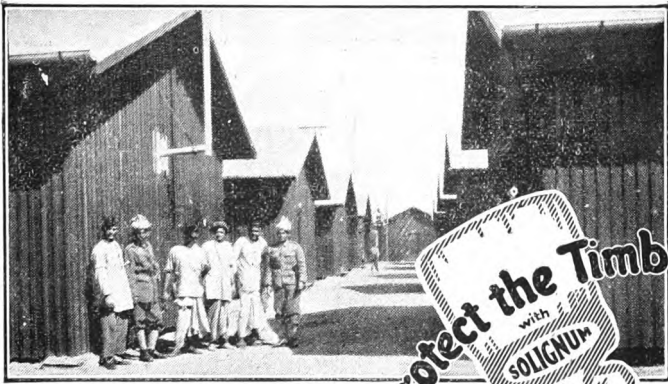
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*Mentioning the Handbook in replying to advertisements is a mutual advantage.*

# BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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## 1. COMMISSION AGENTS.

**Bryden & Evelyn**, 54 King Street. Associated with A. S. Bryden & Son, Barbados & Trinidad.

## 2. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

**Nathan & Co., Ltd.**, Metropolitan House & Bee Hive Store, King St., Kingston. The largest Dry Goods Merchants in the West Indies. Branches at Montego Bay, Sav.-la-Mar, Port Maria. Telephone No. 241.

## 3. EXPORTERS OF TROPICAL FRUITS.

**Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd.**, Kingston.

**H. E. Harold Braham**, Ewarton. Essential Oil of Orange, etc., Citrus Fruits, Banana Figs, Pimento, Coffee and Ginger.

## 4. GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

**Harry Stephenson**, St. Ann's Bay & Montego Bay, dealer in all kinds of Jamaica Produce.

**Fred. L. Myers & Son**. "The Sugar Wharf", Kingston. Established 1879. Exporters of Sugar, Rum and Island Produce. Importers of Wines and Spirits and Groceries and Provisions. See under Nos. 7, 10 and 12.

## 5. GARAGES, MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE AGENTS.

**B.S.A. Agency Ltd.**, Harbour Street, Kingston. Sole Agents for B.S.A. Motor Cycles and Bicycles. Smith's Accessories. Ailsa Craig Marine Motors. Lucas Products.

**John Crook**, 96--100 Harbour St., Kingston. Dealer, Dodge Brothers Motor Cars, Graham Trucks, Firestone Tyres, and all Accessories. Automobile Passenger Service.

**Rae Bros., Ltd.**, 91-93 Harbour Street, Nash Motor Cars, Goodrich Tyres, Prest-O-Lite Storage Batteries, Repairs of every description, Relacquering Motor Cars.

**J. Sutton Brown, Limited**, Harbour Street, Kingston. Essex, Hudson and Singer Cars, Raleigh Cycles, Willard Batteries, Ever-ready Flashlights, Accessories.



## 6. HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

**Myrtle Bank Hotel**, Kingston.

**Titchfield Hotel**, Port Antonio.

**Hotel Osborne**, St. Ann's Bay, near Roaring River Falls, Fern Gully and Dunn's River.

**Good Will House**, 65 St. James St., Montego Bay (Miss E. Solomon, proprietress).

**Roslyn Hall Guest House**, Old Hope Road, St. Andrew, near Kingston. Private Baths, Tennis Court, Spacious Grounds, Moderate Terms. Telephone No. 771. Mrs. M. Stewart, Proprietress.

## 6. INSURANCE AGENTS.

**British America Assurance Company**, 20 Duke Street, Kingston. (Messrs. Livingston & Alexander, Agents.)

**North America Life Assurance Company of Canada**. 20 Duke Street, Kingston. (Messrs. Livingston & Alexander, Agents.)

**Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited** (Fire & Motor Car.) 20 Duke Street, Kingston. (Messrs. Livingston & Alexander, Agents.)

## 7. MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVES.

**Fred. L. Myers & Son**, "The Sugar Wharf," Kingston. Agents for Colmans Mustard, Blue, etc., Wm. Davies Co's. Provisions, R. C. Williams Groceries, "Canadian Maid" Flour, Jurgens Margarine, "Royal" Baking Powder, Imperial Chemical Industries: Salt, Sodas, etc., "Vulcan" Matches, Mackintosh's Toffee, "Imperial" Typewriters.

## 8. PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

**The Daily Gleaner**, Jamaica's leading Newspaper, published every morning except Sundays; largest circulation, best advertising medium; also Printers and Stationers.

**The Educational Supply Co.**, King Street, Kingston, Book-sellers, Stationers and Printers.

**The Government Printing Office**, printers and publishers of the "Jamaica Gazette," "Handbook of Jamaica," "Blue Books," Laws and other Official Publications. Price list sent on request.

**Harold Cocking.**, 21 Church St., Kingston. Printing, Stationery News Agent, Fishing Tackle, Sub-agent Admiralty for Charts. Representing Neale & Wilkinson, Sutton & Co., Pall Mall Deposit & Forwarding Co., Pickford & Hay's Wharf Co., Carriers, London, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

## 9. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**Thomas Myers**, Watchmaker, 109 $\frac{3}{4}$  Water Lane, Kingston.

**Dr. E. C. Anderson**, Optician & Jeweller, Gideon Ave., Port Antonio.

**Cecil A. Myrie**, Piano Tuner & Music Dealer, 109 $\frac{3}{4}$  Water Lane, Kingston.

**Valdes Photo Studio**. Cyril M. Lyons, Proprietor. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  King Street (upstairs), Kingston, Ja. Photographs of taste and refinement.

## 10. STEAMSHIP AGENTS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COLLIERY AGENTS.

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**Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd.**, Grace Wharf, Kingston.

**Fred. L. Myers & Son**, "The Sugar Wharf," Kingston. Myers' Wharf & Seawall. Base for Coastal and inter-islands trade.

## 11. TOURIST TRADE.

**Tourist Trade Development Board**, 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

**Levien & Sherlock**, Harbour Street. Curios and Preserves.

## 12. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

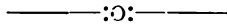
**Daniel Finzi & Co., Ltd.** Established 1843. Fine Old Jamaica Rum, Whiskies, Champagne, etc.

**Fred. L. Myers & Son**, "The Sugar Wharf," Kingston. Agents for Moët and Chandon Champagne, Mumm's Champagne, "Spey-Royal" Whisky, Gilbey's Wines & Spirits, "Courvoisier" Brandy. "Bugle" Bass and Guinness, Barclay's Lager, "Ny Carlsberg" Lager, "Amstel" Lager, Schweppes Table Waters, Apollinaris. "White Rock," Poland Water, Dubonnet Aperitif.

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1. The Principal Agricultural Pests of Jamaica, 2/.
2. Report on Transport Problems in Jamaica, by Lt.-Col. F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., with Map, 5/; without Map, 4/.
3. Certificate of Origin of Goods under Law No. 4 of 1925, 4/ per 100.
4. Map of Jamaica, in colours, 13" x 26", 6d.
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6. Law 19 of 1926. Consolidating Law relating to Agricultural Produce.
7. Lists of Voters for each of 4 Parishes, separately, 1/.
8. Public Health Law (No. 18 of 1925), 1/.
9. Agricultural Produce (Consolidating) Law (No. 19 of 1926), 1/.
10. Catalogue of Jamaica Insects, by C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc., Govt. Entomologist, 1926 140 pp., 2/.
11. Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Estimates, 1928-29, 2/6.
12. Parochial Estimates, 1926-27, 2/6.

## West Indian Conference, 1926, Publications:—

13. Proceedings, 75 pp., 2/6.
14. Address by Dr. Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., "Why Hygiene Pays," 1/.
15. Address by Sir William Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., "The Work of the Imperial Institute," 1/.
16. Address by F. L. McDougall, C.M.G., on "Agricultural Organization," 1/.
17. Jamaica Civil List and Records of Public Officers, 1927 edition, 187 pp., 2/6.
18. Handbook of Public Health Law (1925) of Jamaica, showing the Law as it affects medical and sanitary practice, being a Guide for Medical Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and others, by G. C. Strathairn, S.S.M.O., 1926, 68 pp., 1/6.
19. Extracts from Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Marketing and Preparing for Market of Foodstuffs produced in the Overseas Parts of the Empire. Third Report—Fruit, 1926, 34 pp., 1/.

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29.





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Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London



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